"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.

Fair; possibly thunder showers; variable winds.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market strong.

Cash wheat, No 2 red, 73¼c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 38c; cash cotton, 6 1-16c.

Page 2.

Among the members of the Seventy-first Regiment dead at Santiago of yellow fever is Private August Grahn, eighteen years old.

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Three companies of the Two Hundred and Second Regiment reached Camp Black yesterday from Buffalo.

The Spanish prize ship Guido was sold at auction yesterday to the New York and Cuba Mail Company for $139,000.

The battleship Texas will enter dry dock No. 2, Brooklyn Navy Yard, at 9 o'clock this morning, and will stay there till Saturday.

Twenty-nine trained Red Cross nurses will leave this city to-day to work in the camps at Chickamauga and Tampa. Their services have been accepted by the Government.

A boy who says his name is George Daly pointed a revolver at the head of a man in Central Park last night and demanded his money. A policeman arrested the young highwayman.

The site for the hospital at Montauk Point, which is to accommodate the sick soldiers of Gen. Shafter's army, was selected yesterday by Col. Forward, Chief Surgeon of the Soldiers' Home, in Washington.

Major Charles H. Heyl, Assistant Inspector General, began an investigation by order of Secretary Alger to fix the blame for the conditions aboard the Concho, which brought wounded men from Cuba. The transport is still at Quarantine, but the wounded, with two exceptions, have been removed.

Page 4.

Internal Revenue Commissioner Scott ruled that rent receipts, where there is no lease, are each taxable 25 cents. Receipts not setting forth any terms of a lease are not taxable. Poor tenants suffer most by this tax.

Refugees from Havana who arrived here yesterday on the Norwegian steamer Fridtjof Nansen report that food there is scarce, and distress consequently great. The reconcentrados are dying by hundreds.

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Suit has been brought by Mrs. Marie F. Wilmerding's representatives to have certain transfers of property made by her set aside. It is charged that John S. Forgotston and his sisters, Etta Forgotston and Mrs. Rose Frey, secured property valued at $74,000 for loans amounting to $4,750.

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Mrs. De Peyster, wife of Gen. John Watts De Peyster, died at Tivoli, N. Y.

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A plan is on foot to erect a hotel in Havana for Winter guests.

Justice Pryor set aside the decree compelling Augustus Park to pay $1,500 to Mrs. Margaret Park No. 2.

Justice Russell, in the Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday decided that auctioneers need pay no fee, the law only requiring them to give a bond for $2,000.

A public hearing will be given by the Board of Public Improvements to-day on the proposed street system for that part of the Bronx lying east of the Bronx River.

No trace has yet been found of Charles E. Marston, the missing broker. Acquaintances of his and his self-slain brother tell of a quarrel between them before Charles's disappearance.

Two hundred and one judgments against the City of New York, representing claims of schoolteachers, firemen, and other old officials of Long Island City, were entered in the Queens County Clerk's Office in Jamaica yesterday.

During a fit of temporary insanity George Tod, a brother of J. Kennedy Tod, the banker, jumped from a tenth-story window at the Hotel Majestic and was instantly killed. He had been suffering from nervous prostration.

Although the reduced railroad fare rates obtained by the Merchants' Association on the central passenger territory will not go into effect until Sunday, merchants are already arriving from many States to make their Fall purchases in the New York market.

Ten petitions under the new Bankruptcy act were filed yesterday. Judge Addison Brown says he will not take up such cases until the United States Supreme Court has prepared rules and forms of procedure, although lawyers say that it is not necessary to wait for the Supreme Court to act.

At the meeting of the Municipal Council yesterday resolutions were adopted for an investigation into the alleged unsafe condition of Brooklyn Bridge and for the appointment of a joint committee of Councilmen and Aldermen to inquire into the question of the city's decreasing trade, and suggest such municipal or State legislative remedies as the committee may deem expedient.

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Carlist Organ Reappears.

LONDON Aug. 3.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says: "The Carlist organ, El Correo Espanol, which had been suppressed, reappeared yesterday and expresses undying devotion to the cause."

The Bourse Liquidation.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The Madrid correspondent of he Daily Chronicle says: "The July Bourse liquidation shows differences of 5,000,000 pesetas. Several jobbers failed and one committed suicide."

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

Thunder showers, causing a fall in temperature, have occurred in the Mississippi Valleys. They are also reported from the Middle Atlantic Coast, and in Florida. Temperatures of 90 degrees or above are reported from the interior of the Middle Atlantic States and in the Middle and East Gulf States, except Florida. A general storm of slight intensity has moved from Kansas to the Central Mississippi Valley.

The pressure is relatively high in the upper lake region and off the South Atlantic Coast, and these conditions will give thunder showers from the Middle and Upper Mississippi Valleys eastward to the Atlantic Coast, except in New England, where it will be fair. A general storm of considerable intensity has developed to the north of Montana, causing a rise in temperature in Montana and Assiniboa.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		—TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	71	72	77
6 A. M.	70	71	78
9 A. M.	77	75	80
12 M.	80	79	84
3 P. M.	76	85	85
6 P. M.	75	83	84
9 P. M.	72	77	81
12 P. M.	71	75	79

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level. That of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	81
Weather Bureau	78
Corresponding date 1897	71
Corresponding date for last 20 years	72¾

The maximum temperature yesterday was [illegible] degrees at 2:30 P. M., the minimum was [illegible] degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 78 per [illegible] and at 8 P. M. 56 [illegible]

SPAIN'S ANSWER HAS BEEN SENT

Reply Said to Have Been Forwarded Monday Night.

OUR TERMS ARE ACCEPTED

Conflicting Reports in London Concerning Certain Reservations and Inquiries.

NOT YET MADE PUBLIC

Washington Has Advices of the Sagasta Ministry's Response—Our Conditions Officially Announced.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times, telegraphing Tuesday, says:

"The rumors that President McKinley insisted on getting a definite reply not later than to-morrow seem to be confirmed by the unusual rapidity of official procedure here. Generally, when the Spanish Government has to take an important decision, a long series of Cabinet councils is devoted to what is called, in semi-official phraseology, 'exchanging impressions'—a euphemism for talking at large, bringing recalcitrant members into line, and postponing a decision until the morrow.

"It was expected, therefore, in the most important question, war or peace, that these preliminary operations would require many days. In reality, if not entirely dispensed with, they were got through in a single sitting; and the whole procedure of examining the American demands, deciding on a course of action, and preparing a formal reply, was accomplished, if we may trust the Madrid press, in less than twenty-five hours.

"M. Cambon's note was received Sunday evening and communicated immediately to the Queen Regent by Duke Almodovar de Rio, the Foreign Minister, who subsequently paid Señor Sagasta a midnight visit. At 8 o'clock Monday morning the Premier telephoned his colleagues to assemble in council at 10.

"When the Council rose at midday the main questions had been decided in principal, but a full reply could not be prepared because one or two points in the American note required explanation and a supplementary note had been received from M. Cambon containing a new condition. The existence of this new condition was admitted by Senor Sagasta to an inquisitive press representative, but the Premier declined to say whether it aggravated or softened the conditions previously communicated.

"At 3 o'clock Duke Almodovar de Rio had an audience with the Queen Regent, and at 5 the Cabinet had a second sitting. Before rising the Ministers had, it is said, completed their formal reply; and some authorities affirm that it was telegraphed to Washington during the night; but this statement requires confirmation.

"As to the precise nature of the demands and the contents of the note in reply, Ministers refuse to give information. So the current rumors on the subject cannot be regarded as more than surmises; but indications are not wanting that President McKinley's proposals have been considered in a conciliatory spirit, with a view of arriving, if possible, at an immediate pacific solution.

"All recent oracular declarations by official personages point in this direction. The latest of these declarations is the explanation given for maintaining such unusual reticence, namely, the danger of compromising the success of the negotiations and the desire to give proof of a sincere wish to arrive at a perfect understanding.

"Here and at Washington the original assumption was that M. Cambon was to act merely as a 'transmitting agency,' but now he is frequently spoken of as if he were a sort of mediator between the two powers, using his good offices in favor of Spain. Whether this proceeds simply from a popular misapprehension of the procedure actually adopted and a natural desire to obtain some extraneous diplomatic support, or whether it indicates a real change of procedure so far as M. Cambon is concerned, the events of the next few days will probably show.

"At the present moment, disinterested diplomatic support cannot fail to be welcomed. The harvest prospects are so good throughout the peninsula that the Government has decided to cancel the decree prohibiting the export of grain and to impose merely a moderate export duty."

Reply Forwarded Monday.

The Madrid correspondent of The Standard, telegraphing Tuesday, says:

"The Government's reply to the American terms was forwarded yesterday (Monday) evening through M. Cambon; and there is a strong prospect that peace will be concluded. It is not to be supposed that the United States Government will object to representations being made on the Philippines question and upon some pecuniary claims which were mooted by the United States in the West Indies. On all the remaining main issues, Spain shows a disposition to assent to the American demands.

"No Cabinet council was held to-day, nor are the Ministers likely to meet again until fresh intelligence is received from Washington. This is not expected, at the earliest before Wednesday. The general impression is that both Governments are disposed to put an end to the war as honorably as possible for Spain, which would have been easier had the United States not imposed such hard conditions with regard to the Philippines.

"No practical suggestion was made at the council for continuing the war or averting the penalties, already so painful and heavy; and all sections of the opposition will have to acquiesce in what the Government negotiates with the United States."

The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The Government has accepted the principle of the American conditions, but the acceptance will not be made public until inquiries to Washington on matters of detail have been settled, thus rounding off the preliminary basis."

The Madrid correspondent of The Daily News says:

"The Government's reply to the American peace terms left here Monday evening. The Government believes that the nature of the negotiations requires the greatest secrecy, and that their success will depend upon the observance of the most absolute reserve here. Official silence, therefore, is complete."

The Rome correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says:

"Spain, it is asserted here, has accepted the American terms, with unimportant reservations, and the peace preliminaries will be signed before Saturday."

American Terms Accepted.

The Gibraltar correspondent of The Daily News, telegraphing Monday night, says:

"The censorship is daily becoming more severe, and little is known beyond the fact that peace is assured. It is understood that the note from America asks only part of the Philippines, and that, Señor Sagasta having replied that the terms will be accepted, hostilities are consequently suspended.

"A commission will be appointed to determine the basis of peace. The chief difficulty, it is asserted in official circles, is as to the date and manner of the evacuation of the Spanish possessions."

"There is also the question of the disposal of the war material in Cuba. Señor Sagasta, if he has a chance, will probably represent a restitution of the material as a diplomatic victory. It has just been asserted here that the Premier has succeeded in obtaining slightly improved terms. The treaty will not be signed before September."

WASHINGTON HEARS THE NEWS.

President McKinley Informed of Spanish Submission by Unofficial Advices—Steps Now in Order.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Shortly before midnight Secretary Alger, as he left the White House after a conference with the President, said the Administration had received no official information that the Madrid Government had accepted the terms of the peace proposition of the United States.

Unofficially, the President has been informed that the Spanish Ministry has acceded to the terms of this country for a cessation of the war. The unofficial advices have reached the President in the form not only of press dispatches, but of private dispatches from confidential agents of the United States Government.

While this Government has strong reasons for believing that its terms of peace have been agreed to by the Madrid Government, the President is taking nothing for granted. Arrangements for pressing the war to a successful conclusion are going forward precisely as if no negotiations for peace were in progress. At a conference participated in by the President, Secretary Alger, and Adjt. Gen. Corbin, at the Executive Mansion to-night, a final decision was reached as to the constitution of the provisional corps for Puerto Rico, to be commanded by Gen. Wade.

The regiments which are to comprise the corps were decided upon and will be designated in a general order to be issued probably to-morrow. Secretary Alger said that the corps might be en route to Puerto Rico within a week. Notwithstanding these warlike preparations, the belief in official circles to-night amounts almost to a conviction that active hostilities practically have been concluded.

The End Is Near.

A prominent official of the Administration said to-night:

"The end is near in my opinion. The informations thus far received is unofficial and meagre, but that it is accurate in the main we have no reason to doubt. In fact, we have reason to believe it is correct."

It is understood that the "reason" referred to is contained in the private advices received by the President and from private dispatches received by representatives of foreign Governments at this capital.

Ambassador Cambon, who is conducting th negotiations for the Spanish Government, has not communicated, so far as could be ascertained, with the President to-night, and it is not probable that the official response to the terms proposed by the United States has yet reached the French Ambassador. Upon its receipt it will be transmitted to the President without delay.

In the event of Spain's acceptance of the terms proposed by this country, the first step probably will be toward an agreement to close active hostilities, pending the drafting of a treaty of peace along the lines of the accepted terms. According to precedents ordinarily regarded, an armistice would be proclaimed, and, in the circumstances, this would mean the practical close of the war.

It is pointed out, however, that several precedents have been set aside by this Government in the conduct of the war and in the treatment of events which led up to it. One notable instance in which recognized diplomatic precedents were swept away was the personal demand made by Secretary Day upon Minister de Lome to know whether the Spanish Minister was the author of the letter reflecting upon the President. Another precedent was relegated to the past when the Government decided to return to Spain the prisoners of war taken with the surrender of Santiago.

May Set Precedents Aside.

Precedents have been disregarded in other instances by this Government. In view of this fact, therefore, former rules may not govern absolutely in the conduct of the peace negotiations.

After the proclamation of an armistice, diplomatically, the next step would be the designation by the President of the Commissioners oo represent the United States in the conduct of the final negotiations of peace. The terms proposed by this Government provide for a joint commission to draft a peace treaty and to solve the difficulty relative to the future government of the Philippines. Again, according to the best accepted precedents, this joint commission would meet upon neutral grounds. It has been suggested that the commission may assemble in Paris, but as yet that is the merest conjecture. The commission might meet in either of the belligerent countries.

Pending the conclusion of the work of the commission, the probabilities are that the armies of both Spain and the United States will be kept in the field, their relative positions remaining unchanged during the diplomatic negotiations. Here, again, however, precedent may be put aside by the United States, but it is regarded as likely that this country will not withdraw any of the troops from the field until a determination shall have been reached of all questions in issue before the Commissioners.

PEACE TERMS MADE PUBLIC.

Freedom for Cuba, the Cession of Puerto Rico, and a Ladrone Island Among the Conditions.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The following is the official statement given out by the President as to the terms of peace offered by the United States:

"In order to remove any misapprehension in regard to the negotiations as to peace between the United States and Spain, it is deemed proper to say that the terms offered by the United States to Spain in the note handed to the French Ambassador on Saturday last are in substance as follows:

"The President does not now put forward any claim for pecuniary indemnity, but requires the relinquishment of all claim of sovereignty over or title to the Island of Cuba, as well as the immediate evacuation by Spain of the island; the cession to the United States and immediate evacuation of Puerto Rico and other islands under Spanish sovereignty in the West Indies, and the like cession of an island in the Ladrones.

"The United States will occupy and hold the city, bay, and harbor of Manila pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace, which shall determine the control, disposition, and government of the Philippines.

"If these terms are accepted by Spain in their entirety, it is stated that Commissioners will be named by the United States to meet Commissioners on the part of Spain for the purpose of concluding a treaty of peace on the basis above indicated."

The terms of peace laid down by the United States had been practically stated with accuracy in the press dispatches. Realizing the futility of further concealment, the Administration decided that some official character should be given to the press statements by formal declaration from the White House.

Some such step had been in contemplation for several days past, in deference to pressing requests not only from the newspapers, but from a number of public men, who felt that the people should be taken more thoroughly into the confidence of the Administration. It was represented, on the other hand, that the negotiations might be seriously jeopardized by the ill effect in Spain of a publication of the terms imposed.

However, as has been already stated, the full and accurate newspaper publications descriptive of the peace conditions have made it unnecessary to maintain secrecy longer, and when the Cabinet met it was with the understanding that a short synoptical statement touching the matter, though not including the text of the peace terms, should be made public.

AMERICA TO PAY CLAIMS.

United States to Assume Liability for Indemnities Demanded by Its Citizens in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—It is understood to be the present intention of the Administration to assume liability for all the indebted claims preferred by American citizens against Spain on account of injury to personal property in Cuba.

Some part of this liability may be imposed upon the Government of Cuba later on, when that shall have been established, and to include such cases as can be directly charged up against the insurgents, where they have destroyed the property of American citizens in the course of their operations.

This assumption by the victorious Nation of liability for private claims is not new in the arrangement of peace conditions, but, on the contrary, is rather in the line of the usual practice. At the conclusion of the Mexican war the United States assumed all such claims in behalf of American citizens, and established a special tribunal for their adjudication and payment. The same course was pursued in 1819 in effecting a settlement of the Florida troubles with Spain, though the decisions announced by the special tribunal have been a source of litigation and negotiation clear down to the present time.

The amount of these claims against Spain in behalf of American citizens who suffered in Cuba was $15,000,000 at the date of the destruction of the Maine. It is estimated that this total has been increased to $20,000,000 since that time, and no doubt is entertained that there are many other claims of large amounts that have not yet been presented.

Of course it is not possible at this stage to indicate what proportion of the claims are justly chargeable to the acts of the Cuban insurgents. It is known that in many cases the claimants themselves were unable to tell the source of the damage to their property—whether the Spanish troops or the insurgents.

NO EXTRA SESSION NEEDED.

Senators Alone to be Called Together—Army May Be Maintained Without Further Legislation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 2.—There will be no extra session of Congress, though the members of the Senate will have to be called together for prompt ratification of the treaty of peace if the present plans of the President prevail. It is stated at the White House that unless there should be some extraordinary development, the House will not meet until it convenes in regular session next December.

This statement, made on the authority of the President himself in answer to personal inquiries, is in contradiction to reports current among public men that Congress will soon meet to draft legislation to meet the demands that will follow the close of the war, as well as to give formal assent on the part of the Senate to the treaty.

The military occupation of the territorial acquisitions of this Government will not necessitate further legislation expressly authorizing the continuance of a large military force, according to the view of the President. Persons who conferred with the President to-day positively assert that there is no necessity for special legislation to authorize the keeping together of the great army of volunteers.

The President, it is understood, takes the ground that the requirement in the Volunteer act for disbandment of volunteers on the termination of war does not contemplate disbandment until the emergencies that are incident to this war are over, and does not prevent the maintenance of a large body of troops in our territorial accessions until order is restored.

A well-known public man who was in conference with the President to-day suggested that the necessary military occupation of our conquered territory would in-

Continued on Page 2.

MANILA REBELS ARE MAD

They Would Turn Like Savages Upon the Priests and Nuns and Slaughter Them.

OUR PROTECTION GUARANTEED

Naval and Military Commanders of American Forces Predict Some Great Difficulties in the Philippines—More Troops Going.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The officials here make no concealment of their apprehension of serious trouble to follow the execution of our programme in regard to the Philippines. The reports of the military and naval commanders of late have contained warnings of expected conflicts with the insurgents, and no surprise will be felt at the receipt of news of an outbreak at almost any moment.

The United States Government feels that it has assumed a moral obligation toward not only the foreign residents at Manila, but toward the unprotected classes of the Spanish community—women, children, nuns, and priests. Therefore, when intimation came that the insurgents were threatening the lives of some helpless monks, orders were sent to the American military commander to look into the matter and to act in the interest of civilization and humanity.

As, according to report, the insurgents have shown particular hostility toward the monks, it is a reasonable expectation that before long a collision will have occurred between themselves and the American troops if the latter undertake to interfere in the execution of the vengeance of the insurgents.

Although the War Department officials will not admit that they have any intention of reinforcing further Gen. Merritt's forces at Cavite, there is reason to believe that some of the troops now in Eastern camps who desire to see active service will soon find the opportunity unless the Government shall change its present plans with respect to the Philippines.

It is believed to be necessary, even if our claim is limited to the claims stated in the conditions submitted to Spain, namely, to the military occupation and government of the territory on the shores of the Bay of Manila, to furnish Gen. Merritt a larger force than he has now at his command.

It is realized that 20,000 soldiers can scarcely be expected to maintain United States possession and protect the inhabitants over a territory of this extent, for it must be remembered that the Bay of Manila is twenty-five miles deep from the entrance at Corregidor Island to the City of Manila, at its head. It will also be necessary to possess and protect a zone extending some distance back of the city in order to make sure of the preservation of the water works.

Of course, a considerable force would not be necessary if the insurgents under Aguinaldo could be brought to realize that their interests lie in permitting undisputed possession of this territory by the United States. But it would be expecting too much of the native character to keep before the eyes of the insurgents the rich loot to be had in Manila without an adequate force to protect the place. Then with the growing heat and dampness it is to be expected that illness will develop among the troops, not to the extent that it appeared at Santiago, but sufficient to require some of the men to be invalided home and their places to be taken by fresh troops from the United States. At present the large majority of Gen. Merritt's force is composed of troops drawn from the Pacific Coast or far Western States. It is presumed that if he shall be reinforced the Eastern troops will get an opportunity to make the long voyage to Manila, as this would be in accord with the policy that the War Department has now accepted of not taking geographical considerations in account in allotting troops for active service at the front.

MERRITT'S REINFORCEMENTS.

Reported that the War Department Has Been Notified that He Needs 50,000 Troops.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 2.—In reply to a dispatch received from Gen. Merritt, now at Cavite, Gen. Merriam to-day cabled that since the departure of the Governor General of the Philippines five transports with 4,897 men had sailed from this port.

Scarcely had the message been sent before, as it is reported, Gen. Merriam was notified by the War Department that Gen. Merritt had asked to have his command increased from 20,000 to 50,000 troops in order to be able to meet any emergency which may arise on account of the hostile attitude of Aguinaldo and the insurgent forces.

The transports Charles Nelson and the Lakme will depart some time this week, probably Friday. Three companies of the First Battalion of the First New York Volunteers, Major Case commanding, will sail on the Charles Nelson and the battalion of engineers, 364 enlisted men and 14 officers, Capt. Rickson commanding, will take passage on the Lakme. Both commanders will be ordered to embark Thursday. The remaining companies of the New York regiment will be transported as soon as possible. The Alliance and Mariposa are now under consideration for these purposes. The North Fork will be used for freight only.

TRANSPORTS AT HONOLULU.

Gen. Otis Commanding American Forces En Route to Manila Well Received by Hawaiian People.

HONOLULU, July 26.—The transports Peru and City of Puebla arrived from San Francisco early on the morning of the 23d. The voyage was uneventful. There were no deaths and but little sickness among the men. Three men with typhoid were moved from the ship to the local Red Cross hospital. Since the vessels' arrival the men have been allowed shore liberty. To-day the troops will be feasted on the grounds of the Executive Building.

President Dole, with his Cabinet and Minister Hatch, received Major Gen. Otis at the Government Building yesterday morning. The garrison and band turned out in honor of the visitors. The reception was of an extremely cordial nature, and lasted longer than such functions usually do.

Gen. Otis is uncertain as to his stay here. It is understood that in the event of no orders to the contrary he will proceed to Manila without waiting for Admiral Miller on the Philadelphia, and if the other transports arrive within a day or two, as is expected, it is not likely Gen. Otis will wait for the warship, much as he and his force would like to see the flag raising. According to Gen. Otis, Hawaii will have no military Governor. Col. Barber will be post commander as long as his regiment remains here.

Charles H. Watson, bandmaster of the Thirteenth Minnesota Regiment, died in this city on the 21st of typhoid fever contracted on the voyage from San Francisco.

Three men of Gen. Otis's command are in the Red Cross Hospital with typhoid. Lieut. Hunt of the Fourteenth Infantry is among the sick. The physicians think he will recover. Besides the patients mentioned there are three members of the third expedition at the hospital. They are rapidly convalescing, and will be returned to San Francisco at an early date.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 2.—The Call says: "The steamer Doric, which arrived late last night, brought news of the arrival at Honolulu of the fourth Manila expedition. The Doric left Honolulu last Monday. The transports arrived there the day before with all on board well, and on Monday the boys in blue were ashore and were given a royal reception and a grand feast."

The fourth expedition left here July 15 and reached Honolulu without mishap to either of the vessels. Great preparations are being made at the islands for a grand celebration on the arrival of the annexation Commissioners and the raising of the Stars and Stripes.

THE CHARLESTON'S EXPLOITS.

Description of the New Territory in the Ladrones She Captured—Met by the Baltimore.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 2.—The steamer Doric, from Hongkong, brings the following from the correspondent of The Associated Press at Manila, under date of July 1:

Another link has been added to the chain of territory which connects the United States with their newly acquired foreign possessions in the Pacific Ocean. On June 21 Capt. Glass of the United States steamship Charleston captured the Ladrone Islands, took the Governor General, his staff, and the entire military force prisoners, and raised the stars and stripes over the ruins of the Spanish fort of Santa Cruz, in the harbor of San Luis d'Apra.

It was a bloodless victory, for the Spanish, not yet having heard of the war between their country and the United States, were taken completely by surprise, and surrendered the islands, their arms, and themselves without offering the slightest resistance.

The harbor of San Luis d'Apra, on the west coast of the main island, Guam, is an ideal coaling station, and the whole group will undoubtedly prove to be of incalculable vaue to the United States. Guam lies 3,300 miles west by south from Honolulu, 1,350 miles southeast of Yokohama, 1,500 miles east of Luzon, the principal island of the Philippine group, thus being the connecting link between the United States and the Orient.

Its inhabitants, who number 10,000, are hospitable, peaceful, and law-abiding people, only too anxious to throw off the Spanish yoke, yet perfectly willing to shoulder another less galling one. The islands are of volcanic origin, but prolific, comparatively healthy, and only await capital to develop their innumerable resources.

For three days the Charleston's run from Guam to Manila was without incident, but on June 28, shortly after leaving Point Engana, the northeasterly Cape of Luzon Island, a strange steamer appeared on the horizon. The Charleston was immediately cleared for action, the convoy fell into line in her wake, and preparations were made for giving the stranger a warm reception should she prove to be hostile.

She turned out to be the United States ship Baltimore, which had been awaiting the fleet for ten days. The ships were hove to while Capt. Dyer reported to Capt. Glass, but immediately upon his return to the Baltimore the whole fleet got under way at increased speed. As it rounded the north end of the island the first rough weather of the trip in the shape of a southwesterly was soon encountered.

At 2 P. M. on June 30 the Baltimore led the way into Manila Harbor, and three hours later the fleet anchored under the wing of the flagship Olympia, within a few miles of the wrecks of the Spanish squadron, which had been annihilated by Rear Admiral Dewey two months before.

A large fleet of foreign men-of-war lay along shore just above Manila, most of which were Germans. An addition was made to the fleet by the arrival of the Kaiserin Augusta, which followed the transports into the harbor from a small cove just outside.

GERMANY AT MANILA.

It Is Claimed that Her Warships Intercede for Humanity.

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—The semi-official North German Gazette this evening publishes a statement on the subject of German policy at Manila, based on official reports, explaining that this was done "with the view of correcting misrepresentations in foreign newspapers." It says that for the purpose of affording the German colony immediate shelter in case of need, some chartered steamers were anchored near the German warship Irene, in the Pasig River, under the protection of the armed boats. The French and British colonies, the statement continues, followed this example.

Aguinaldo, still according to the North German Gazette, gave Rear Admiral Dewey a written assurance that the insurgents would act humanely, and at Aguinaldo's request and with Admiral Dewey's approval the commander of the Irene took four Spanish ladies and six children from the Province of Bataan under his protection and placed them on board a chartered steamer, every step being taken with a thoroughly friendly understanding with Admiral Dewey and Capt. Gen. Augustin.

The North German Gazette then adds: "The Imperial Consulate at Manila has under its protection not only German residents, but subjects of Italy, Austria, Switzerland, Holland, and Portugal, to all of whom the protection of the warships will be, if necessary, similarly extended."

Madrid's Manila Advices.

MADRID, Aug. 2.—The situation at Manila, according to a private dispatch received to-day, is unchanged. There have been unimportant encounters between the Spaniards and the rebels.

A COLONEL'S DARING WIFE.

She Hides Away Aboard a Transport Bound for Manila.

HONOLULU, July 26.—Mrs. Reeves, wife of the gallant Colonel of the Thirteenth Minnesota, arrived on the transport City of Para as a stowaway. She defied Government regulations and has come this far on the transport, and, as was suspected by many San Franciscans, made the voyage to the tropics.

Whether Col. Reeves was aware of the presence of his wife on shipboard when the Para sailed for Manila is, of course, not known to any one but himself, and he will not tell. Mrs. Reeves stepped ashore here when the transport arrived, smiled a knowing smile, and replied to the question, "Did you come on the Para?" in language something like this: "Well, I got here, didn't I?"

Friends of Col. Reeves say that the officer did not know that his wife was on the steamer. The private soldiers of the Minnesota regiment aided Mrs. Reeves in hiding away, and once at sea she was safe from the regulations.

"CONSOLATION EXCURSION"

That Is the Name by Which Gen. Wade's Projected Puerto Rico Expedition Is Known.

MAKE-UP A SECRET FOR A TIME

But There Is Certain to be a Regiment from Each of the Fifteen States Not Already Represented in the Field.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The selection of fifteen regiments of infantry to compose Gen. Wade's "consolation excursion" to Puerto Rico, as it is coming to be called, was completed to-day, but it was announced by Adjt. Gen. Corbin that the list would not be made public for the present at least. It has been made up to silence clamor, and the department is fearful that its inopportune publication might bring about its ears an even greater din of dissatisfaction from the regiments that will still be left behind.

While the numbers of the particular regiments chosen cannot be stated, it is a simple enough problem to determine what States they will come from. As announced by Secretary Alger, the division is being organized "to give the several States in the Union representation in the field." The States that have representation in the field either in Cuba or Puerto Rico or the Philippines, or men under orders to go there, are thirty in number, as follows: California, Colorado, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

Fifteen States that have so far had no representation in the field are as follows: Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia.

To give fifteen States representation in a division made up of fifteen regiments means the taking of one regiment from each State. It is assumed here, therefore, that the First Delaware, now at Middletown, in that State; the First New Hampshire, at Chickamauga; the First Rhode Island, at Camp Alger, and the First Vermont, at Chickamauga, will certainly be included in the division. The other eleven regiments will come from the other States not represented, the selection being made in each case of the best-equipped regiment in each State.

Gen. Wade was at the War Department to-day in consultation with the Secretary and Adjt. Gen. Corbin with regard to the make-up of his division. The selection being based on geographical rather than military considerations, it was left largely to Major Johnston, Assistant Adjutant General, who made out a provisional list, which was submitted to Gen. Wade and the Secretary. In addition to the infantry regiments ordered to Puerto Rico, the First Ohio Cavalry, commanded by Lieut. Col. M. W. Day and now encamped at Tampa, has been ordered to take the first available transport for Ponce. Two companies of Signal Corps from Chickamauga, under Col. Squier, will accompany Gen. Wade's force. No other troops have been ordered to the island, but as the pressure to get to the front continues, and the War Department does not appear to be inclined or enabled to resist it, there will be no surprise if still more commands are dispatched to the already overflowing shores of Puerto Rico.

If the opinion of close observers of affairs about the War Department is worth anything, all that is needed to get a billet entitling them to a place at the front is enough "pull."

FLAGS FOR PUERTO RICANS.

National Colors Sent to Gen. Miles to Present to the Enthusiastic Islanders.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The suddenly developed demand for United States flags which Gen. Miles reports as existing in Puerto Rico is not to remain long unsatisfied.

Immediately on receipt of Gen. Miles's dispatch of yesterday asking for "National colors" to "present to the different municipalities," Col. Patten of the Quartermaster General's Department, who has charge of the procuring of uniforms and clothing for the army and incidentally of the supplying of colors and standards, set about filling the order. A big bundle of United States flags, one hundred in number, was shipped to-day to Gen. Miles at Ponce. These were not the regulation "National colors" of silk, such as are prescribed for every regiment in the army, but plain flags of bunting, which are considered fine enough for the enthusiastic Puerto Ricans to unfurl over the towns which they are hastening to surrender to the American forces. These flags will be distributed by Gen. Miles along his route from Ponce to San Juan, and if the supply runs short another shipment will be made.

MAIL CAN NOW GO TO PONCE.

Put a Two-Cent Stamp on Letters to Soldiers and a Five-Cent Stamp on Letters to Others.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Postmaster General Emory Smith to-day issued an order modifying a former order prohibiting the dispatch of mail to Spain or her dependencies, so as to permit postal communication with Ponce, Puerto Rico. The order is similar to the one opening communication with Santiago, and provides that all classes of mail allowable in the domestic mails of the United States may be sent to and from Ponce. All articles included in the mails are to be subject to military inspection. The postage rates are similar to those provided for Santiago, namely: First-class matter, 5 cents per half ounce; postal cards, single 2 cents, double 4 cents; second and third class matter, 1 cent for each two ounces; fourth-class matter, 1 cent for each ounce; registration fee, 8 cents. Only United States postage stamps can be used, and if letters are not prepaid, double the amount of deficient postage will be collected upon delivery.

The mails for Ponce should be addressed to the United States Postal Agent at Ponce, and the delivery of any article may be withheld if deemed necessary by the proper military authorities.

This order will not change the rule that letters addressed to soldiers and sailors at the front shall require only the domestic rates of postage. Orders have also been issued directing that all mails for the army and navy at Puerto Rico be dispatched from the Washington Post Office. Mail for the army should be addressed "Military Station No. 1, Puerto Rico, via Washington, D. C.," and the address should include company and regiment. Mail for the officers and men of the fleet at Puerto Rico should always have included in the address the name of the ship to which they are assigned.

Mail for Shafter's army in Cuba and the fleet off Santiago will continue to go via Key West, Fla., as heretofore. The reason that mail is to be sent via Washington is that there is no port from which ships sail at regular intervals for Puerto Rico, and by this arrangement, after the mail is properly sorted, it can be sent out whenever a ship leaves Norfolk, New York, Charleston, or other port.

OUR ARMY AT COAMO.

American Forces Loudly Cheered and Given the Freedom of the Town —Spaniards Had Fled.

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PONCE, Aug. 1, 6 P. M., Via St. Thomas, D. W. I., Aug. 2.—An outpost of the American Army has now halted at Coamo, about two-thirds of the way to Albonito, on the road to San Juan. Col. Huelings, advancing this morning, met a detail sent out to reconnoitre, which reported that there was no sign of the enemy. The latter, it was said, had retreated to Albonito, where he would make a stand.

A delegation of the citizens of Coamo came out, and Col. Huelings was tendered the freedom of the city as an American soldier. The citizens reported that the Spanish had carried away all the money that was not secreted. The stories of Spanish barbarities have been greatly exaggerated. There is no authentic case of destruction of private property or outrage upon women.

Gen. Otega is still at Albonito, with probably a thousand Spanish regulars. Gen. Stone, with a small force, went this afternoon to Adjuntas, where Spanish outrages were reported on Saturday. He will occupy the town, proclaim American rule, establish communication with the surrounding country, and push across to Arecibo, on the north coast.

Gen. Garretson's brigade arrived this afternoon from Yauco, eighteen miles distant. The brigade consisted of the Sixth Massachusetts, the Sixth Illinois, four batteries of the regular artillery, and the battalion of regulars. Its arrival was loudly cheered by the citizens of Ponce.

The protected cruiser Columbia, which went ashore on an uncharted reef while entering the harbor of Ponce, has been floated off without injury.

ROGERS'S ARTILLERY DELAYED.

TAMPA, Fla., Aug. 2.—Contrary to expectation, the transport Aransas did not sail for Puerto Rico to-day. Gen. Rogers has all of his heavy artillery on board, but there is still some other loading to be done.

VOLUNTEERS LAY DOWN ARMS.

MADRID, Aug. 2.—A private dispatch from San Juan de Puerto Rico says that 2,000 Volunteers have surrendered to the Americans.

MACIAS NEED NOT FIGHT.

Madrid Government Recognizes the Uselessness of Sacrificing Lives in Puerto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Some reports which have been received from Puerto Rico but which for political reasons cannot be made public have given great satisfaction to the officials of the War Department, since they go to show that the resistance which can be made by the Spanish troops will be very little, and it is even possible that Gen. Miles will achieve an almost bloodless victory.

In fact, it has been suggested with some plausibility that the Madrid Government, realizing the impendency of peace, and the lack of loyalty toward the monarchy of the mass of Puerto Ricans, has allowed the Spanish garrison of the island to understand that they are not expected to sacrifice their lives in useless resistance to superior force, so that what is to be expected is a rather formal opposition to the progress of Gen. Miles's triumphal march across the island.

TRANSPORTS FOR GRANT'S MEN.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The Quartermaster's Department within the next week will have half a dozen transports at Newport News to carry Gen. Grant's brigade to reinforce Gen. Miles in Puerto Rico. Two vessels, the Hudson and the Manitoba, are now at Newport News, and four, the Leona, Rio Grande, Alamo, and the Yale, the latter just chartered by the War Department, will arrive within five or six days.

It was reported yesterday that when the transports that are preparing to proceed to Newport News to take troops to Puerto Rico are ready, the Yale, now lying off Tompkinsville, will take the troops of Gen. Grant's brigade. Capt. Wise of the Yale, who spent part of the day at the navy yard, said that he had as yet received no sailing orders. The Yale has still to coal and take on provisions, and she may come up to the American Line pier for that purpose.

Health Officer Doty will hold a consultation with Capt. Wise as to the advisability of disinfecting the Yale. The Yale has been in active service for a long time in tropical waters, and it is believed by the Government authorities to be a proper measure to take advantage of the disinfecting plant of the quarantine boat James W. Wadsworth, to do the work while the Yale is anchored off Tompkinsville. The work performed by the disinfecting force of the quarantine station on the United States cruiser Harvard was considered so effective that similar work, it is thought, might be done on the Yale.

First to Sail for Ponce.

The first steamer to sail from New York for Ponce, Puerto Rico, since that town has come under the military control of the United States, will be the Silvia, which is to be dispatched on Saturday by Miller, Bull & Knowlton. She is a vessel of 1,700 tons, and she will carry a large cargo of such general merchandise as it is believed there will be an immediate demand for. There will be a number of passengers, many of whom go on speculation. Shipping men believe there will be a big boom in business with Puerto Rico.

Cable to Ponce Reopened.

The Western Union Telegraph Company's Central Cable Office is advised by the West Indian and Panama Telegraph Company that communication with Ponce was reopened Monday, under censorship at Ponce by the United States Government. Messages for the interior by that route will not be accepted. The San Juan cable is still open, under censorship by the Spanish Government.

Lighthouses in Harbor Relighted.

PONCE, Puerto Rico, Aug. 2.—The lighthouses in the harbor and on the outlying island have been reoccupied and lighted by the crew of the Gloucester.

Keep Cool

In hot weather, and keep your blood pure at all times. The result will be good health the year round. The means to this end is Hood's Sarsaparilla. This great medicine is prepared by experienced pharmacists to make your blood pure.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents.

GARCIA IN A BIG BATTLE.

According to Reports the Cuban General Engaged a Force of Spaniards on the Way to Holguin.

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PLAYA DEL ESTE, Aug. 2.—News has been received here to-day from Gen. Calixto Garcia and the Cuban forces under him at Mayari, near the Bay of Nipe, on the north coast of the Province of Santiago de Cuba. The report is that Gen. Garcia has been in a heavy fight with Spanish, who were trying to effect a juncture with the main body of Spanish regulars at Holguin.

These Spaniards were probably the force that evacuated Nipe Bay during the recent naval bombardment. A large body of Cuban reinforcements had reached Gen. Garcia, and the impression is that Garcia defeated the Spaniards in this engagement, or, at least, held his own at Mayari.

The Cuban dispatch says that two cannon had already been taken from the enemy, and that the Spanish cavalry had been defeated, whatever that may mean.

Gen. Garcia had moved toward Holguin, as it was reported that the Spaniards were trying to open their way through the Cuban lines to the Province of Puerto Principe.

SHOULD DEFER TO SHAFTER.

Gen. Palma Says Cubans Will Make No Trouble on the Island.

Gen. Tomas Estrada Palma, head of the Cuban delegation, was at the Junta yesterday. Regarding the reported disagreement between Gens. Garcia and Shafter, Gen. Palma said:

"I expect to hear from Gen. Garcia soon, and will be informed no doubt about the supposed misunderstanding. Up to the present time I know nothing more than has appeared in the papers.

"There is no danger that the Cubans will permit a slight misunderstanding of one of their countrymen, even of a General with an American, to affect the successful issue of the campaign. I know that Gen. Garcia and all other Cubans have too deep a sense of gratitude toward the United States to harbor slight or fancied wrongs against their benefactors.

"I am not at all concerned about the withdrawal of Gen. Garcia and his army from Santiago, because I know there was abundant need for them elsewhere. It seems to me to be perfectly right that Gen. Shafter should be deferred to in movements of the armies in Cuba, and Gen. Garcia will, I feel sure, always follow his initiative.

"We are very willing to abide the time when the Government shall think it proper to consult us regarding the control of Cuba. When the right time arrives the Cubans quite naturally expect to be consulted."

TOTAL SICK AT SANTIAGO, 4,255.

Two More Deaths by Yellow Fever Reported by Gen. Shafter.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The sanitary condition at Santiago, together with a list of the deaths on each day, is shown in the following telegram from Gen. Shafter:

"Sanitary report for July 31: Total sick, 4,255; total fever, 3,164; new cases of fever, 655; cases of fever returned to duty, 722. Deaths on July 30: Private Borgh, Troop F, Sixth Cavalry, malarial fever; Private Edward Sutton, Troop G, Ninth Cavalry, malarial fever; Private Staffings, Company B, Twelfth Infantry, dysentery. On July 31: Private J. Kosling, Company H, Thirty-third Michigan, yellow fever; Private Samuel J. Powers, Troop F, Second Cavalry, yellow fever; Sergt. Charles A Coons, Company H, First Infantry, typhoid malaria; Private Harry Hague, Company H, Eighth Ohio, malarial fever; Private Louis Kocamnik, Battery F, Fourth Artillery, gunshot wound of chest and heart evidently suicidal; Private F. J. Vivian, Company D, Thirty-fourth Michigan, remittant malarial fever; Private John A. McDonald, Company D, Thirty-fourth Michigan, remittent malarial fever."

In another dispatch, dated Santiago to-day, Gen. Shafter says he has in the hospitals 2,181 wounded and sick prisoners.

STARVATION IN BLOCKADED CUBA.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, Aug. 2.—The inhabitants of Caimanera and Guantanamo are now receiving Red Cross supplies from Santiago.

The tug Manati, recently surrendered, arrived here to-day from Cienfuegos in charge of Ensign Macfarland of the gunboat Helena. Ensign Macfarland says that the reports from Trinidad, Cape Cruz, Manzanillo, and Cienfuegos indicate great suffering and starvation throughout the whole section, where the blockade is doing its work.

It is believed that Manzanillo will have to surrender before many weeks. A movement in force against these places has so far been rendered impossible by the necessity of keeping ships here to fit out, probably also to the weakening of the force in consequence of the Puerto Rico expedition.

POLITICAL PRISONERS FREED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The War Department has posted the following telegram from Gen. Shafter, dated Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 1:

"All political prisoners have been immediately removed as soon as we reached them. Have not heard from Guantanamo, but Gen. Ewers went there three days ago to receive the surrender of arms and political prisoners. They were undoubtedly released on his arrival."

X-Ray Test for Edward Marshall.

Edward Marshall, the correspondent who was wounded in the fight of the Rough Riders at La Quasina, and who has been in St. Luke's Hospital since the arrival of the Seneca in this city, was submitted to the X-ray test yesterday. The result is not yet known. Marshall was quite weak after the test.

Sergt. Young, Late of the 71st.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 2.—W. S. Young, Sergeant in Company E, Seventy-first New York Volunteers, reported dead at Santiago, was thirty years of age and lived with his parents at 182 Tyler Street, this city. His mother is ill in the mountains, where she has gone for her health. The news of her son's death has been kept from her. Sergt. Young was a fine baritone singer, and was one of the organizers of the Orpheus Club. He joined the Seventy-first after the outbreak of the war.

HUNT FOR A MISSING MAN.

DOVER, N. J., Aug. 2.—It is now supposed that E. H. Bacheldor, whose clothing and satchel were found in the woods here a couple of weeks ago, is insane and wandering about in the mountains back of Dover.

It was thought at the time his clothing was discovered that he had perhaps been murdered. To-day, however, a farmer named Rodsirier, who lives near the mountains, reported that for a few days past a man without his hat, coat, or vest, has been prowling about his locality and stealing corn. He says that on Friday he surprised the man and asked him why he was taking the corn, and was told that it was because he was hungry. Rodsirier says he took him to his home, gave him food and provided him coat, vest, and hat. He describes the stranger as being unkempt, dirty, and apparently weakminded. The man afterward disappeared in the direction of the mountains, and the farmer thought nothing more about him until he heard to-day that young Bacheldor was missing.

On the strength of this information a searching party scoured the mountains, but up to this evening had not succeeded in tracing him.

Bacheldor lived for some time at Westfield, N. J., but quarreled not long since with his business partner and left that village. Nothing was heard of him until his clothes were picked up here. His father lives at St. Johnsbury, Vt.

SPAIN'S ANSWER HAS BEEN SENT

Continued from Page 1.

volve the maintenance for two years of an army of about 100,000 men.

GUARDING AGAINST UPRISINGS.

Spanish Government Moving Troops with a View to Keeping Order.

MADRID, Aug. 2.—Military measures, with a view of preventing risings, have been initiated in the Provinces of Catalonia, Aragon, and Biscay.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says:

"The Civil Guard of Madrid has been temporarily increased by 1,000 recruits; and it is about to commence its military marches throughout the peninsula, beginning with Catalonia, Aragon, and the Bas Provinces. Five hundred dockers have been dismissed at Ferol, owing to slackness of trade."

GIBRALTAR, Aug. 2.—Three companies of Spanish engineers and two companies of cazadores from Vitoria have arrived at Algeciras. Altogether, 7,600 troops are now distributed between Algeciras, Tarifa, Ronda, Barrios, San Roque, and the Spanish lines. Another battery has been erected at Sandy Bay, Algeciras, between Point Cabrita, and Green Island.

Carlist Rising Reported.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says a Carlist rising is reported at Venta de Banos, south of Palencia.

SPANISH FOURS RISING.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Spanish 4s opened at 39¾, a gain of ¼. Later they reacted to 39¼, closing at 39¼.

Gold is quoted at Buenos Ayres at 175.70; at Madrid, 67.00; at Lisbon, 80.00; at Rome, 107.80.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—Spanish 4s opened at 39.70, yesterday's closing price being 39.57½. They closed to-day at 40.05.

Operators on the Bourse to-day were absorbed by the settlement, the rates being 3½. Prices were firm and, after a slight reaction, closed strong under the influence of the recovery of Spanish 4s.

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—Prices on the Boerse to-day, influenced by the harder Vienna quotations, were firm, especially bank shares. American securities were in good demand, and iron shares were depressed, on realizations. At the close of the market prices were generally easier.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 40⅝ pfennigs for checks.

VIENNA, Aug. 2.—Firm prices prevailed on the Boerse to-day, the feature being Austrian Credit, on rumors of large financial transactions.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 2.—On the Boerse today prices were firm and international securities were harder. Americans improved, in sympathy with New York.

Spain's King Convalescent.

MADRID, Aug. 2.—The King left his bed for a few hours to-day.

HARDSHIP ON OUR VESSELS.

Officers and Men Reduced to Hard Tack and Beans.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Belated reports which reach here from the ships which are doing blockade duty on the south coast of Cuba show that the soldiers in the trenches before San Juan are not the only men who have been suffering privations in the service.

A letter from an officer on one of the best of the blockading boats says that for several weeks they had had no connection with the supply ship, and that both men and officers were reduced to a diet of hard tack and beans. This particular vessel had an ice machine; but it had been out of order for a month, so that such a thing as a cool drink of water was unheard of. Similar conditions are known to have existed on other vessels of the blockading fleet.

The attention of the Bureau of Supply and Accounts of the Navy Department was called to these facts to-day, and it was explained that they were the result of an oversight on the part of somebody in authority with the fleet through which the supply ship, which should have visited the Southern blockaders, was left lying at Key West and afterward off Havana for some time. It was the intention to keep these supply ships, of which the navy has three, on the go all the time, so as to make connection, at intervals, with every ship in the fleet, no matter where stationed.

This oversight has been called to the attention of Admiral Sampson, and explicit orders given that will probably prevent its recurrence. The Supply, loaded down with provisions and ice, is now making the rounds of the blockading lines on both the north and south coasts of Cuba. The Celtic, the second supply ship, is on her way back to New York from Guantanamo for a fresh load of food for the fleet. The Glacier, with supplies for Watson's Eastern Squadron, is still lying in Hampton Roads, and efforts are being made to have her released in order to send her cargo to the ships on the Puerto Rico station.

PAID $36,000 FOR SILENCE.

United States Express Company Alleges It Gave a Former Manager a Large Sum to Guard Secrets.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 2.—A cross petition, filed to-day in the case of Calvin Cone vs. the United States Express Company, brought out a new phase of the suit.

Cone originally brought suit to compel the express company to pay him a salary of $6,000 per year, which he said it had contracted to do. He said he had been employed as General Western Manager at that salary.

The cross-petition says that up to 1888 Cone was employed by the company. Then he was asked for his resignation, which he gave. While working for the company, however, he had borne confidential relations with members of the company and was acquainted with a great many secrets which, if divulged, would work against the interests of the company. The cross-petition further says that Cone finally threatened to expose the secrets to other express companies unless he (Cone) was paid again as General Western Manager at a salary of $6,000 a year.

The result was that he was hired on these terms, but he did not do any work and paid no attention to the interests of the company, but drew a total of $36,000 as salary. The company claims it was held up for that amount and sues to recover it from Cone, besides the interest on each $6,000 that Cone is said to have drawn.

MADRID HEARS OF BATTLES.

In One Case Twenty Spaniards, It Is Said, Routed 400 Cubans.

MADRID, Aug. 2.—It is reported here that two Spanish steamers forced the blockade in Cuban waters and were attacked by the Americans.

An official dispatch from Havana says 400 insurgents recently attacked a Spanish detachment numbering twenty men, and commanded by a Sergeant, near Huanes, in the western part of the Province of Pinar del Rio. After a fearful fight, the dispatch adds, the insurgents fled, having killed ten of the Spaniards and wounded a number of others. The survivors, it appears, are to be decorated and recompensed.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

The Kind You Have Always Bought

RICHARD CROKER IN TOWN.

He Denies that He Has Given Any Political Interviews Since His Arrival from Europe.

Richard Croker returned from Long Branch last evening. He left there at 5:20 o'clock, and arrived in this city at 7:15. None of his friends accompanied him. He intends to stay at the Hotel Savoy until Friday or Saturday, when he will go to Saratoga.

Mr. Croker declined to talk politics. He was asked concerning an alleged authorized interview with him printed two days ago in an afternoon newspaper, and he replied:

"All purported interviews with me printed since my return from abroad on political matters are fakes. I have given no interview on politics, and I don't intend to give any until Sept. 1. What politics there are now are Summer politics, and nobody cares about them. You may take it for granted that until Sept. 1 I am going to keep silent on political matters."

Mr. Croker has another object than seeing the races in going to Saratoga. A large number of Tammany leaders are going to be there, among them Mayor Van Wyck, and he is going to spend a good deal of his time talking over with them the political situation and plans for the campaign.

MR. BELMONT NOT A CANDIDATE

Aide to Gen. Butler Not an Aspirant for the Governorship.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 2.—Ex-Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, J. W. Hinkley, in an interview to-day said that the friends of the Hon. Perry Belmont, who is now serving on the staff of Major Gen. Butler at Camp Alger, were very much annoyed at the constant repetition in various newspapers of the statement that Major Belmont had gone to the front because of political aspirations. Mr. Hinkley stated that Major Belmont might be considered absolutely out of the list of those desiring a nomination for Governor this Fall.

Major Belmont was at home for a few hours on leave the other day, and said to Mr. Hinkley that, when he went to the front, he fully intended to place himself outside the list of probable or possible candidates. His friends, therefore, are quite annoyed to see his name constantly used as being in attendance at political gatherings, while in reality he has been sweltering in the heat and dust of Camp Alger, fully determined to avoid the turmoil of politics.

Ex-Chairman Hinkley says that army life is quite congenial to Major Belmont. He comes from a fighting family, and has twelve relatives who, along with himself, are serving in the army and navy to-day.

HILL TO MEET McLAUGHLIN.

Ex-Senator Will Follow Brooklyn Leader to His Summer Home.

Hugh McLaughlin, his wife, and his daughter Laura left yesterday afternoon for their Summer home at Jamesport, L. I. Mr. McLaughlin is nearly recovered from his recent illness, and his physicians said yesterday that he was perfectly able to stand the trip.

It is well known among politicians that he will have a visit from ex-Senator Hill within a week. Mr. McLaughlin and the ex-Senator refuse to tell when the visit will be, and the utmost secrecy is maintained concerning it. Mr. Hill will go in a way out of the ordinary to escape, if possible, inquisitive eyes. He will sail to Jamesport from Normandie-by-the-Sea.

ROOSEVELT'S REPORTED WOUND.

Army Officers Jokingly Refer to His Boom for Governor.

It was reported yesterday that a Rough Rider now receiving treatment for wounds at Governors Island had asserted that Col. Theodore Roosevelt was among the wounded at Santiago. The Rough Rider was credited with saying that a Spanish shell, exploding above Col. Roosevelt and a group of four or five other officers, severely wounded two officers, and a scrap grazed the back of the Colonel's right hand. Inquiry at Governors Island failed to discover the Rough Rider making such an assertion.

It was facetiously suggested by some army officers that the rumor was a political canard circulated by the supporters of the Roosevelt-for-Governor boom, in line with the remark credited to Richard Croker, to the effect that Roosevelt must be wounded before he would be a dangerous candidate for Governor. In a more serious vein, it was said that if the wound were trivial it was fair to presume it would not have been reported.

LION'S SHARE FOR POPULISTS.

Nebraska Fusion Forces Agree on a Division of Offices.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 2.—Nebraska's fusion forces failed to make a record for themselves for industry in their three State Conventions. An evening recess found them hardly well begun, a permanent organization and appointment of the customary committees being the sum total of the work accomplished up to the night session.

It was nearly 8 o'clock when the night session began, and two hours later the report of the conference committee on the division of the offices among the three parties was received. It recommended that the Populists be allowed to name the head of the ticket, (Governor,) and that such other State officers as had served acceptably be renominated. There was opposition, but the report was adopted in turn by each convention. It means that the Populists take every State officer except Attorney General, which goes to the Democrats.

TAMMANY DISTRICT MEETING.

Assemblyman Harburger Scores the "Force Bill" and Its Makers.

A meeting of the Tammany Association of the Tenth Assembly District was held at its headquarters, 94 Second Avenue, last night. President John F. Lynch presided, and the meeting was very largely attended.

Assemblyman Julius Harburger gave the members a review of the last session of the State Legislature. He denounced the Force bill, the canal improvement scandal, the operation of the Raines law. He characterized the Force bill as "this odious, obnoxious, pestiferous, un-American, espionage system, jammed through the Legislature with the aid of two purifiers and former expounders of home rule doctrines, who, looking for future political advancement, were cajoled by the wily Governor to sacrifice their political all to hamper the greatest city in the Union in its freedom. They gleefully voted to take our rights away, and for the first time in the history of the Legislature, voted for a bill of such a nature, when the entire State was taxed to bear the burden in order to fasten upon us a law which gives unlimited powers to crush out of existence the sanctity of home life."

YOUNG YELLOW FEVER VICTIM.

August Grahn Enlisted in the Seventy-first in His Nineteenth Year.

In the list of the victims of yellow fever of date July 29, as reported by Gen. Shafter in his dispatches from Santiago, appears the name of Private August Grahn, Company L, Seventy-first New York Regiment. Grahn, who was only eighteen years old, came to this country from Germany, landing in New York several years ago, with his sister Johanna, who is two years his senior. He obtained employment in a grocery store at Varick and Broome Streets. Later he went to work as a driver for Charles E. Warmele, a grocer, 991 East One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, and his sister engaged as a servant with Mrs. R. McKenzie, 345 East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street.

When the war broke out young Grahn resolved to enlist in the Rough Riders, but when he made his application he was told that the full complement of the regiment had been obtained. Thereupon he enlisted in the Seventy-first Regiment, declaring to the enlisting officer that he was twenty-one years of age. He went with the regiment to Tampa, and from there wrote several letters to his sister. That was the last heard from him, though it was indirectly reported that he had been slightly wounded at Santiago. His father and his mother still live in Germany, and to them Grahn regularly sent a part of his monthly earnings.

Bank at Tonawanda to Liquidate.

TONAWANDA, N. Y., Aug. 2.—The Directors of the German-American Bank of Tonawanda have decided that the institution shall go into liquidation, and have arranged with the Buffalo Commercial Bank of Buffalo to take charge of the affairs of their bank with that end in view. The reason ascribed is that the bank was not making money.

HEROES BENEATH DECKS

Gallant Men of the Brooklyn Who Won Little Glory.

THEIR SHARE IN THE VICTORY

How the Gunners Fought at Santiago and Stokers Gave Life to the Ship in Dark Depths.

SANTIAGO, July 10.—"Capt. Cook, keep your men below the protective deck informed of any advantage we may gain," said Commodore Schley, and speaking loudly to overcome the noise of the frightful guns, the gallant Captain of the Brooklyn said, with a smile: "I always do that, Sir. I consider it necessary for the esprit de corps," and stepping into the conning tower he called down the tubes: "Tell the men below that the Maria Teresa is running ashore." At the same time Executive Officer Mason rushes to the firing turrets and calls in to the men the same joyful news.

It was the 3d of July, and the excitement of the first call to battle had hardly subsided on the big cruiser Brooklyn when the foregoing incident occurred. Commodore Schley stood upon a small temporary bridge running about the conning tower, while Capt. Cook spent his time between the interior of the tower, where he directed the machinery, and the platform where he could see the enemy.

Fighting for the honor of America three better prepared and more heavily armored ships of Spain, this splendid type of the American navy was one mass of flame and smoke as she spat out defiance, tinged with death, with machine-like regularity, and yet but one-third of the entire crew could see the enemy or any part of the fight.

In the big turrets half naked men worked behind the steel walls with no knowledge of how the battle went until they were informed by Mr. Mason, and below the protective deck fully 300 or more men worked under the glare of electric light, keeping this great engine of destruction mechanically and rapidly at work. The big turret eight-inch guns could not have done their deadly shooting even with the trained eyes guiding them, had not the men below sent up the ammunition, and the Brooklyn could not have kept side by side had it not been for the engineer and fireroom force working below the deck like fiends.

Working the Big Guns.

The men in the turrets of five-inch steel see as little as the men below deck, except that once in a while they get a glimpse of the object fired at. When the ships of Spain were sighted coming out on this eventful morning, the eight and five inch guns were all loaded, and in each turret, within two minutes after the summons, eleven men stood half naked awaiting the word to fire. The chief of the turret, a Lieutenant, is in the hood, his eye to the telescope, gets the line of his gun on the harbor, and awaits the signal.

"Five thousand yards" sings out an orderly in the turret opening, and the gun goes up to the proper elevation, as the Lieutenant in the hood orders the elevating gear turned. The No. 1 man at the guns connects the electric wire to the primer with the hood's hand-firing apparatus, and all is waiting.

"Commence firing" comes the order, and quickly the answer comes. The turret Lieutenant's hand closes on the electric apparatus, and the gun jumps back a foot or more as 110 pounds of exploding powder drive a two-hundred-and-fifty-pound shell from the muzzle of the great piece at a rate of 2,080 feet per second.

Then, before the roar has ceased, the hand of the man in charge of that turret touched the electric lever, and the great 700 tons of steel moved quickly and almost noiselessly around, until the mother gun of the twins was in the same position as the first one had been. Slowly the muzzle comes up to the right elevation, once more the nervous fingers close on the electric handle, and another 250 pounds of steel shoots away on its death errand.

Then if you could have looked in this particular turret on that memorable and glorious morning of July 3 you would have seen a picture of activity that would have amazed you. Hardly had gun number one belched forth its defiance to the group of Spanish ships than the five men behind it, until this minute statues of inactivity, sprang into life. No. 2 and No. 4 open the breech, wash off the mushroom and gas check with a sponge, oil the breech plug, extract the exploded primer, and see the vent clear. No. 4 seizes the long bristle sponge wet with water, and assisted by No. 3 sponges the gun, lays aside the sponge and seizes the rammer, ready to drive home the new charge.

While they have been working there have appeared at the top of the ammunition hoist new shells and new ammunition, and the officer in command of the turret cries "Load!" No. 5 raises the ammunition corner of the hoist, and with the assistance of No. 5 of the other gun, grasps the handles upon the carriage and swings it to the rear of the gun. The projectile is first on the left, and No. 3 adjusts the primer, while No. 4, assisted by No. 6, rams home the 250-pound projectile.

Then, in quick succession, No. 5, No. 4, and No. 6 ram in the two charges of powder in packages of 55 pounds, each done up in serge or muslin and in grains weighing an ounce and a quarter each. No. 2 closes the breech, No. 1 again connects the wire, and the gun is ready to fire. All this has taken just four minutes, and, with two guns, the big turret is shooting once every two minutes.

The Powder Division.

But where are the mysterious hands that send up these death-dealing charges to the guns in such ghost-like way? Down below the water line of the ship, beneath the protective deck that in too many battles has proved the lid to the steel coffin of hundreds of brave men, is a naked, perspiring crowd of heroes. Their eyes effectually closed to the changing scene of battle, but their senses keenly alive to the fact that torpedo or shell below, or through, the armor belt may mean death, these men work with an energy that proves their patriotism and devotion to the flag. On this day they sent up to the various turrets and guns over 70,000 pounds of ammunition, taking it carefully out of the big magazines without accident.

The men detailed in the handling rooms of the Brooklyn are from the fifth or powder division, composed of those not detailed as gun's crews, such as carpenters and gunner's mates, servants, idlers of all kinds, and the relief watch of the engineer's division. This medley of men is of many nationalities. It is known on board the Brooklyn as "Coxey's Army," and is commanded by the senior deck officer, Dr. Griffin, with four or five other officers as assistants, each assistant having charge of a section of about forty or fifty men, the whole division taking charge of all magazine holds and all space between decks during action.

At the clang of the alarm for "general quarters," the men rushed for their stations, struggling through a small steel hatch in the protective deck, and down a narrow and almost vertical ladder to the magazines and shell rooms below. The officer in charge, Dr. Griffin, hurried to the cabin for the magazine keys, grabbed the small feather bag containing them from the hand of the marine orderly on duty at the door of the Captain's cabin, and rushed after his men, distributing the keys as rapidly as possible to those already standing at the boxlike tops of the magazines, the bolts of which had already been loosened.

The ammunition whips were quickly led out, and the men standing with their hands on a small lever ready to turn on the current of the electric hoists as soon as the hatches were off. When everything was seen to be clear, the endless chains of the hoists started with the whir of the motor and rolled their loads of rapid-fire ammunition to the decks above, where men were stationed to receive it. Down the chute of the eight-inch gun turret, as an accompaniment to the deep rumble of the turret as it slowly swung from amidships to the port or starboard, comes the command, "Full charges, common shot," from the officer in charge of the turret, and the answer quickly goes back, "Aye, aye, Sir," and as a response to a lower tone of voice, "Quick, lads, lively now," up come the long powder tanks and heavy two hundred and fifty pound shell to the base of the turret.

There the shell was quickly seized in the tongs by two stalwart apprentices, raised, and rammed home in the car, the tops of the long copper powder tanks taken off, and the powder, in two sections, placed in the other compartments of the car, the signal given, and both cars quickly rise to the breech of the turret guns and are sent back, almost as quickly, emptied.

All this preparation occupied a space of four minutes' time, after all the men went below and the hatches were lowered and secured. The heat varies in this steel cage from 120 to 146 degrees F., and quickly causes the men to strip to the waist and settle down to their work in an air-tight box filled with sweltering humanity, blindly obeying orders, with unquestioning obedience and alacrity, not knowing the cause of the alarm, whether target practice, bombardment, the Spanish fleet, or a false alarm.

Suddenly the report of the first gun was heard, followed in quick succession by another, and the battle was on. Down the hoists and chutes comes the powder smoke to add to the already high temperature of the handling room, followed by the hot saltpetre water from the sponging of the guns, making the decks slippery and burning blisters on the bare backs of the men underneath, who, groping and choking, feeling their way through the dense smoke, go silently and obediently about their work with but one thought and aim in view, to keep those continually empty cars and hoists filled with powder and projectiles, not knowing how the battle is raging, until a cheer is finally heard from deck.

Their spirits brighten and an old salt will exclaim: "I guess they must have hit 'em that time." Then he goes up and spits on a large shell for good luck, or, as a yell is heard, "Armor piercing, quick!" and the shells are quickly changed, he takes an old oily rag and rubs the cap of the projectile, saying, "That'll make 'er bite better," and the young boy of the new navy, who has been in the service as many months as the old salt has years, exclaims to his shipmates: "Ah! what's he givin' us?"

That was the routine of the handling room on the 3d of July, except that once in a while the rush was broken by a carelessly handled shell dropping. One came down in the forward handling room when Mr. Hancock had charge the day of the battle. There was the low rumble as it dropped the forty feet. "Stand clear!" shouts Hancock, but the command is superfluous, for if the shell had exploded no man in that place would ever have seen daylight again. It didn't explode, and as the handlers gasped in their temporarily departed breath a prayer went up to Heaven and many uncomplimentary adjectives to the fellow in the turret between them and heaven.

Some Other Heroes.

There were other heroes that day, men who never see the battle, but do work that keeps everything in the ships in motion, and take a risk greater than Commodore or Captain. When the Vizcaya had been sunk and beached that day Capt. Cook having been ordered by Commodore Schley to cease firing, called the men from the handling rooms and the turret to take a breath of air while the chase of the Colon went on.

But the battle was on for men not visible. Down beneath the protective deck, informed of the glories of that day's fighting only by Capt. Cook's bulletin, through the speaking tube, men worked in a pit below the water in a temperature of over 160 degrees. From the funnels the black smoke pouring forth told that stokers and coal passers and firemen were working like fiends to give the ship more momentum, so that the foe would be captured.

At the engines Engineer Carter and his assistant, watched every pulsation, and encouraged the men to greater efforts to produce more steam. In the stokeholes men toiled amid fierce flames that licked out at them each time the doors opened for coal or the long slice bars went in. The rush of air that comes in goes out only through the furnaces, creating what is known as "forced draught."

Curiously enough, it is more comfortable in the stoke hold when forced draught is called for than ordinarily; for the extra air forced down helps the men as well as the fires. The heat, however, was intense on July 3, and several times the big steel cage opened to let out men who had fainted. Yet the instant they were recovered back they went with as much esprit du corps as any one on deck.

Slowly the Brooklyn gained on the Colon until the last Spanish flag went down. So did the Oregon. The fire and engineer corps of the two ships had won the day and caught the last of the Spanish fleet.

SOLDIERS APPEAL TO PUBLIC.

Engineers Ordered to Puerto Rico Want Table Delicacies and Other Comforts.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Aug. 2.—For the first time since the First Volunteer Engineers have been in camp here a provost guard has been established, and to-day armed soldiers are patrolling the streets of Peekskill and Montrose and watching the stations. The possession of money caused the soldiers to want to rid themselves of it, and they sought oportunities to do so. Leave was given to many, and lest there should be any disturbances or any of the men with short term leave should try to get away to New York the guards were sent out and took possession of the stations at Roa Hook, Peekskill, and Montrose.

Mrs. Frederick Bull of Irvington to-day sent a big box to camp. It contained things useful to the soldiers, such as soap, towels, and small articles. The hospital also received a contribution of useful articles from the National Red Cross Society.

By general orders, this afternoon Lieut. S. L. Cluett is detached from duty with Company C and assigned to duty with Company M.

The members of Company B, which is expected to start for Puerto Rico on the transport Chester on Thursday, have issued a novel appeal to the public. They say that, "though well fed by the regular army rations," they "feel the need of a little variety," and have accordingly appointed Private T. P. Tuite, a Company B man, to do a little foraging for them.

Private Tuite got leave of absence to visit New York to-day, and carried the company's appeal, with a list of articles included in the term "variety," to a number of people who might be of service in informing the public of the men's wants.

"The boys get on all right on the Government rations," he explained, "but if our friends want to send us a few little delicacies we would appreciate it very much. If those who send us anything will write to me at Peekskill, N. Y., at the same time, I will send them receipts after we get to Puerto Rico, as I may not get the chance to do so before that. I think that there are some of our friends who would like to get those receipts, in acknowledgment of their gifts, and keep them."

Private Tuite explained that whatever articles were sent should reach the transport not later than Thursday. They should be addressed, "Private Stores, Company B, First United States Volunteer Engineers, on board the Steamship Chester, Pier 26, Robinson Stores, Brooklyn." The goods should be marked "private stores" without fail. The articles specified in the list as desirable include extract of cinnamon, vanila, lemon, and ginger; condensed milk, sugar, butter, canned peas, tomatoes, and corn, or other vegetables, and fruits; canned beef, mutton, and ham; soups, lemons, raisins, currants, evaporated apples, lime juice, tea, tobacco, pipes, safety matches, writing paper, lead pencils, pens, ink, stomach bands, pajamas, soaps, "housewives," tooth powder or soap, or "other comforting things." Anything that may be used to exchange for tropical goods will also be welcomed.

Private Tuite said that letters addressed to the camp at Peekskill would certainly follow him to Puerto Rico, so that senders of delicacies would not fail to get their written acknowledgments.

Boston's Theatre Hat Law.

BOSTON, Aug. 2.—The majority of the Board of Aldermen yielded to Alderman Berwin, the champion of the women, and amended the theatre-hat law in a manner that is expected to end in the return of the sky-scrapers, to make no end of trouble for theatrical managers. The law does not say who shall judge of the merits of the hats, and it is this failure to fix responsibility that is expected to make trouble and kill the regulation.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night to 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

2:15 A. M.—119 West Twenty-fifth Street; R. Epps; damage, $25.

12:55 P. M.—48 Clinton Street; D. Jacob; damage, slight.

1:30 P. M.—183 Norfolk Street; Etta Burger; damage, slight.

2:15 P. M.—322 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street; J. Edelman; damage, $100.

4:15 P. M.—79 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; William Knapp; damage, $15.

9:45 P. M.—40 East Fourteenth Street; Clapp Brothers; damage, $2,000.

The Meriden Co.,

SILVERSMITHS,

208 Fifth Avenue,

MADISON SQUARE.

CHICAGO'S FIRST CAR FENDER.

North Side Tries a Device of Its Own Invention.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—Through the crowded streets to-day Chicago's first street-car fender led a North Clark Street car around the curves of the loop and down through the tunnel.

The North Chicago Street Railway Company invented its own fender. It looks like the springs from a baby's bed. It is made of coiled steel wire, and extends horizontally three and one-half feet in front of the car and about two inches above the tracks. The buffer in front is a stout steel bar. Victims are expected to fall over backward and light on the wire, if they go according to the programme. This happens if the rod does not break their limbs.

Canadian Sealers' Award Paid.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Aug. 2.—The Department of Marine received to-night from Washington a check for $475,000, which is the amount of the award to the Canadian sealers in the Bering Sea.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Capt. R. M. Stuart-Wortley, Yorkshire, England.

ALBERT—Dr. Francis S. Patton, President Princeton University.

ASTOR—Senator H. D. Money, Mississippi.

BUCKINGHAM—Prof. O. C. Marsh, Yale College.

FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Congressman William Whiting, Massachusetts; Edward White, London.

GRAND UNION—J. M. Keith, Costa Rica.

HOFFMAN—Marse Le Roux, Paris.

HOLLAND—The Hon. W. Caryl Ely, Niagara Falls, President Buffalo and Niagara Falls Railway; Peter O'Reilly, W. D. Heinemann, London; ex-Congressman T. C. Koykendall, Rondout; James Brook, England.

MANHATTAN—George Lord, London.

MURRAY HILL—A. Maxwell, Honolulu.

WALDORF—W. D. Lawrie, London.

WINDSOR—W. A. Proctor, Westerly, R. I.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; T. P. Watson, hosiery and gloves; D. D. Beveridge, hosiery; 2 Walker Street.

"Fair, The," Chicago, Ill.; M. Sommer, furs; Gerlach Hotel.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; E. W. Travis, stationery; 2 Walker Street.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; H. J. Simons, stationery; 2 Walker Street.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Co., St. Louis, Mo.; C. E. Wigginton, house furnishing goods; 621 Broadway; Holland House.

Bowditch, Clapp & Pierce, Boston, Mass.; A. G. Bowditch, millinery; Murray Hill Hotel.

Bloom Bros., Clarksville, Texas; S. R. Bloom, dry goods; 10 Waverley Place.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; J. S. Marsden, hosiery and underwear; 2 Walker Street.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; E. J. Kuhne, carpets; 2 Walker Street; St. George Hotel.

Brin, L., Kaufmann, Texas, dry goods; 123 Washington Place; Lafayette Hotel.

Bradley Brothers, Decatur, Ill.; D. Bradley, notions and cloaks; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Vendome.

Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. G. Porter, handkerchiefs; 488 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; G. A. Gay, fancy goods; 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Burchart & Levy, Memphis, Tenn.; S. Burchart, dry goods; Union Square Hotel.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; S. Carson, ribbons; E. Lloyd, ladies' underwear; 115 Worth Street.

"Cohen Company, The," Richmond, Va.; Miss Morris, cloaks and suits; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Christman & Bliedung, Joplin, Mo.; P. Christman, dry goods and notions; Hotel Albert.

Columbia Clothing Co., Atchison, Kan.; H. Deutsch, clothing; 73 West Ninetieth Street.

Connelly & Wallace, Scranton, Penn.; H. C. Wallace, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Daniels & Fisher, Denver, Col.; J. H. Groot, cloaks, suits, ladies' and infants' wear; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; H. W. Jackson, house furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street.

Day Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; J. L. Adrien, boys' clothing; 66 Grand Street; Hotel Albert.

Elsinger, W. H., & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; C. Grimsrud, shoes; Broadway Central Hotel.

Emporium and Golden Rule Bazaar, The, San Francisco, Cal.; F. W. Clarke, fancy goods; 108 Worth Street; Westminster Hotel.

Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; A. Hutter, notions and furnishing goods; 45 Lispenard Street; St. Cloud Hotel.

"Fair, The," Cleveland, Ohio; E. A. Goldstein, cloaks and suits; Hotel Metropole.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. Brown, carpets; 104 Worth Street.

Friedberg, J., Pine Bluffs, Ark.; clothing; Hotel Vendome.

Gladding, B. H., & Co., Providence, R. I.; W. Armour, cloaks, suits, and hosiery; J. O'Laughlin, silks and velvets; Hotel Albert.

Garson, Meyer & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; T. Meyer, woolens; 722 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Hartwell, Richard, Company, The, Providence, R. I.; B. F. Spooner, small wares; Broadway Central Hotel.

Harris, Emery & Co., Des Moines, Iowa; E. S. Pendleton, cloaks, suits, dress goods, silks, and velvets; 45 Lispenard Street.

Heyman, M., & Son, Wheeling, West Va.; R. A. Heyman, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Hecht Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; H. Hecht, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Hagerdorn & Merz, West Point, Ga.; Z. Hagerdorn, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

Hargadine, McKittrick Dry Goods Company, Quincy, Ill.; E. Kreitmeyer, piece goods; 115 Worth Street.

Hecht Brothers & Co., Washington, D. C.; F. Klein, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Imwold, Kiser & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. Imwold, carpets; St. Denis Hotel.

Jonas, L., & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; L. Jonas, cloaks; 621 Broadway; Hotel Vendome.

Kornhauser, D. H., Newark, Ohio, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Kaufman, H., Brunswick, Ga., dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Kohn Brothers & Heller, Cleveland, Ohio; N. Kohn, clothing; Hoffman House.

Kaufman & Isaac, New Orleans, La.; M. Isaac, millinery; 258 Church Street.

Lyon, Elliott & Bloom, Auburn, N. Y.; R. H. Bloom, notions and furnishing goods; Murray Hill Hotel.

Lehman, A., & Co., New Orleans, La.; G. Lehman, Jr., white goods and linens; 34 Thomas Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Levy, A., Tallahassee, Fla.; dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

Loveman, Joseph & Loeb, Birmingham, Ala.; M. S. Joseph, dry goods; 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

Minneapolis Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; O. J. Griffith, carpets; 454 Broome Street; Gilsey House.

McDougall & Southwick Company, Seattle, Washington; A. A. Cragin, cloaks; 487 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

McLean Brothers, Buffalo, N. Y.; H. McLean, furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Meyer, T., Uniontown, Ala.; dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; R. M. Chalmers, white goods and embroideries; 487 Broadway; Stuart House.

Marcus M., Hampton, Va.; clothing; Stuart House.

Moody, H., Moorehead, Minn., dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Moody, A. L., Fargo, N. D., notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Nugent, B., & Brother, St. Louis, Mo.; E. T. Nugent, dry goods; B. Nugent, dry goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Gerlach.

Nugent, B., & Brother, St. Louis, Mo.; G. B. Passmore, notions and fancy goods; 377 Broadway.

Nisbet, J. E., Xenia, Ohio; dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Newcomb, Endicott & Co., Detroit, Mich.; F. T. Buchanan, carpets; 341 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.

Oppenheimer, M., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; A. Oppenheimer, woolens; 628 Broadway; Holland House.

Peacock, Dunwoody & Hough, Atlanta, Ga.; G. Hough, notions and shoes; Broadway Central Hotel.

Price & Fields, Terrell, Texas; O. Price, dry goods; St. George Hotel.

Reder, J., Crestline, Ohio, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Reins & Meiss, Cincinnati, Ohio; I. Reins, notions, ladies' and infants' wear; 514 Broadway; Hotel Vendome.

Rothschild & Levy Co., The, Rochester, N. Y.; B. Rothschild, woolens; Hoffman House.

Shepard, Norwell & Co., Boston, Mass.; T. Stewart, notions and dress trimmings; 102 Grand Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Stein, Bloch, Co., Rochester, N. Y.; N. Stein, woolens; 718 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Steiner, Lobman & Frank, Montgomery, Ala.; N. Lobman, dry goods; 54 Franklin Street.

Sonneborn, M., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; P. Sonneborn, woolens; Hotel Albert.

Sampliner, A. W. & J., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; N. Sampliner, cloaks and suits; Hoffman House.

Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; C. J. Barnard, dress goods; 51 Leonard Street.

Schiff & Weber, Atlanta, Ga.; M. Weber, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Stearns, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; W. L. Barnard, cloaks and suits; St. Denis Hotel.

Smith, Murray & Co., Bridgeport, Conn.; J. Black, cloaks, suits, and waists; 57 White Street.

Schwartz, S. J., & Co., New Orleans, La.; M. Gradwohl, dry goods; S. J. Schwartz, dress goods, silks, and velvets; 48 Leonard Street.

Schwartz, L., & Co., San Angelo, Texas; L. Schwartz, dry goods; 48 Leonard Street.

Sonenfeld Millinery Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. Lackerman, millinery; Gerard House.

Ulman Cloak and Suit Company, The, Baltimore, Md.; M. Goldsmith, cloaks and suits; Broadway Central Hotel.

Wilson, Russell Co., Pilot Point, Texas; J. B. Wilson, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; F. E. Woodward, books; 438 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Williams & Rodgers Company, The, Cleveland, Ohio; J. W. Moorehouse, millinery; 335 Broadway; New Amsterdam Hotel.

White, R. H., Co., Boston, Mass.; J. W. Hayden, Jr., trunks and bags; 480 Broome Street; Holland House.

Whit, L., Wheeling, West Va., notions and furnishing goods; 443 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

Youngstown Dry Goods Company, Youngstown, Ohio; T. N. Stitt, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

TEXAS IN DRY DOCK TO-DAY

Capt. Philip's Battleship Will Remain in No. 2 Dock Until Saturday.

VISITORS BY THE THOUSAND

They Flock to Brooklyn Navy Yard—Officers and Crew Rejoice in the Hope of Joining Watson's Squadron.

The battleship Texas will go into dry dock at the Brooklyn Navy Yard at 9 o'clock this morning. She will be towed to the timber dry dock No. 2, by the Government tugs Traffic and Nina. It was thought by Capt. Philip that she would be ready for docking yesterday morning, but it was found impossible to lighten her sufficiently. She will stay in the dry dock until Saturday, and will undergo a thorough rejuvenation. The bottom plates will be scraped and cleaned and the barnacles and tropical growth that have decreased her speed will be all removed. Besides she will have a new coat of the lead-colored war paint on the plates. On leaving the dry dock she will take on a large supply of stores, ammunition, and coal and will then join Admiral Sampson's fleet off Cuba. It was said by several officers yesterday that they expected to leave here the early part of next week, and that orders from the Navy Department were expected daily.

The interest that the general public has taken in the Texas is unabated, and yesterday thousands took advantage of the departure from the general rule to inspect her. The work of repairing the broken plates and stanchions and calking the splintered decks has been somewhat interfered with by the crowds. Captain Philip, who has taken refuge at a friend's house in Brooklyn to escape attention, was at the yard bright and early yesterday, and with his officers was kept busy answering questions and telling incidents about the capture of the Vizcaya's search light and the other trophies.

A feature out of the ordinary yesterday was the appearance at the yard of a number of convalescent soldiers from the Brooklyn hospitals. When the wounded boys were seen approaching the sailors cheered and rushed to the gang-plank to welcome them. They were taken to every nook and cranny in the big ship and stayed long enough to lunch with the crew.

The 400 members of the crew, with a few exceptions, have had shore leave, and are now anxious for another chance at the enemy. It is the general impression among officers and crew that the Texas will be assigned to Commodore Watson's Eastern Squadron in case peace negotiations fail. They say that is the reason that she was ordered North at this time. The men would not be greatly disappointed if peace negotiations should fail.

How to Obtain Admittance.

The war regulations made by Admiral Bunce, the commandant of the navy yard, have been much modified since the Texas arrived, and now, on certain conditions, any reputable person may gain admittance. Up to the present a majority of the visitors are either relatives or friends of the officers and sailors. Applications by outsiders who wish to visit the ship must be made by mail to Capt. Sumner, Captain of the Brooklyn Navy Yard. An addressed and stamped envelope must accompany the request. The pass gives admittance to the yard only, but no objection is made to visiting the Texas. Capt. Sumner is almost overwhelmed with applications, and extra men will aid him to take care of the added mail.

Brig. Gen. Gillespie, commanding the Department of the East, accompanied by his staff, paid an official visit to the navy yard yesterday afternoon. He was received on the Texas by Capt. Philip. The party was conducted through the ship, and the army men examined the punctures made by the Spanish shells in the superstructure and port bow.

The converted yacht Kanawha sailed yesterday for Key West.

The Solace Sails South.

The hospital steamer Solace left the navy yard and passed the Battery shortly before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, bound out. It was said she would go to Santiago first, and then to Puerto Rico. While she was at the navy yard her ice capacity was increased, and electric fans have been added to the blowers already in use, to keep up a continuous circulation of fresh air. Other improvements have been made to give all possible comfort to the sick and wounded.

After passing through the Narrows the Solace turned about and came back to the anchorage off Tompkinsville in response to signals to return for mail. She passed out at the Hook finally at 5 o'clock.

TO RAISE THE COLON.

More Wrecking Boats Will Start for Santiago This Morning.

The third expedition of the Merritt & Chapman Derrick and Wrecking Company, consisting of four pontoons and the barge Fred A. Sharp, will leave Stapleton this morning for Santiago. The pontoons were selected by Lieut. Hobson last week, and will be used in raising the cruiser Cristobal Colon.

The tug Fred B. Dalzell of the Boston Towboat Company left Boston Monday night, having in tow two pontoons, also secured by Lieut. Hobson while he was in Boston. They are expected here this morning.

OREGON'S CREW COMPLIMENTED.

Builders Pay a Graceful Tribute to the Men on the Battleship.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Some time ago Secretary Long sent a letter to the Union Iron Works of San Francisco, commending them upon the splendid record made by the Oregon, one of the ships built by that concern, in her run around South America. In reply the Secretary has received a note of acknowledgment, in which it is said:

"American-designed and American-built, she has offered a new lesson to other nations regarding the functions of a battleship, and we are proud in the fact that under the most trying circumstances it has been demonstrated to your satisfaction and approval that our contract has been well and conscientiously performed. But with all this, we believe that much of the success of all vessels is based on their intelligent handling by their skilled officers, subordinates, and men, without which their usefulness would be greatly impaired if not wholly destroyed."

CRUISER ALERT TO BE REBUILT.

Improvements to Cost $100,000 to be Made on a Vessel at Mare Island.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The Board of Construction of the Navy Department has decided to refit and renew the Alert, an iron third-class cruiser of the old navy, now at the Mare Island Navy Yard.

The rig will be changed from ship to barkentine, a spar deck will be added, new boilers installed, and the vessel generally and thoroughly overhauled. She will be equipped with a battery of six modern four-inch rapid-fire guns.

The total cost of these improvements, it is expected, will be about $100,000. When they are completed the Alert will be substantially a new ship. She is expected to prove particularly useful in the new duties that will devolve upon the Pacific Squadron as a result of the expansion of American possessions in those waters.

SHIPS TO BE FIRE-PROOF.

Woodwork on New Vessels for the Navy to be Subjected to the Electric Process Hereafter.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Secretary of the Navy Long has decided the question of fireproof wood, so far as it applies to the three new battleships about to be contracted for, by ordering that their decks as well as their light joiner work shall be constructed of wood treated by the electric fireproofing process.

In issuing this order, the Secretary accepts the recommendations of Chief Constructor Philip Hichborn, as opposed to that of the other three members of the Board on Construction. For years Commodore Hichborn has contended for the use of fireproof wood for all the woodwork on war vessels of every type.

When the result of the engagement between the American and Spanish fleets at Santiago demonstrated the necessity of every possible precaution against fire on board battleships, the Secretary of the Navy had accepted the majority recommendation, and it had been ordered that only the light woodwork of the new battleships should be fireproofed.

To-day, however, Secretary Long instructed Judge Advocate General Lemly to insert in the specifications for the Maine, Ohio, and Missouri a provision that the decks as well as the joiner work must be of fireproofed wood. A similar order had already been given concerning the new torpedo boat and destroyers, and it is not doubted that it will be repeated in the case of the four coast-defense monitors. This means that all the vessels provided for in this year's naval programme will have no wood in them that has not been treated so as to render it non-combustible.

With a view to gathering data for future guidance in the matter of fireproof wood, the Secretary will appoint a board of three—a naval constructor, a line officer, and a chemist—to investigate the question and ascertain if there is any better process to be had than that now in use, and to report on the same. This board will take evidence and collect all the information to be had on the subject.

The adoption of fireproof wood for the decks and of copper sheathing for the bottoms of the new warships is regarded as a victory for the Bureau of Construction and Repair, which has contended for both these reforms in season and out, and in the face of the opposition of all the other bureaus.

A LETTER FROM SCHLEY.

Sweetest Thought of Victory Is that It Won the People's Love and Nation's Admiration, He Says.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 2.—Shortly after the great naval victory off Santiago in which Cervera's fleet was pursued and destroyed by the American vessels of war under Commodore Schley, Capt. John Schley, a cousin of the Commodore, wrote a letter of congratulation upon the victory won. Yesterday he received a reply, which in part is as follows:

"Flagship Brooklyn,
"Off Santiago de Cuba, July 22, 1898.

"My Dear John: The victory of July 3, so complete in results and so rich in glory for our country, was the joint product of every one fortunate enough to be engaged, and I ought rather to thank you in their name than to appropriate the congratulations to myself.

"Surely it was large enough to win laurels for all, and I assume no other pride in it than the lucky place of this ship in the line where the first heavy assault was made, and afterward by her speed and her direction to keep in the scrap.

"The sweetest thought and the greatest satisfaction comes from the fact that our conduct that day has won the people's love and earned the Nation's admiration. It is this which encourages us in the public defense, no matter at what risk to ourselves. If it secures peace to our beloved land and permits us to return soon to our loved ones and to our people, our efforts were well directed.

"Thanking you again, my dear cousin, and schoolmate and friend, I am always, very sincerely yours. W. S. SCHLEY."

PRIZE SHIP BRINGS $130,000.

W. D. Munson Buys the Guido for the Ward Line.

One hundred and thirty thousand dollars was the highest bid obtained for the prize steamship Guido, captured from the Spanish off Havana, at the auction yesterday at the Mallory Line pier. Only one other bid was made. It was for $125,000, and as the auctioneer declined to say who made it, it was surmised the bid was in the interests of the sailors who captured the prize. For four minutes after the first bid none other was heard. Then W. D. Munson bid $130,000. Mr. Munson said he acted for the New York and Cuba Mail Company—the Ward Line.

The Guido had been lying at the Mallory Line Pier for several days, and had been inspected by so many shipping men that it was believed the bidding would have been more active. The Buena Ventura, another Spanish prize steamship, will be sold at auction to-morrow at the Mallory Line Pier.

Commodore William P. McCann of New Rochelle has been appointed Prize Commissioner for the Southern District of New York by Judge Addison Brown in the United States Circuit Court. Commodore McCann is a retired naval officer.

To Convert a Spanish Prize.

BOSTON, Aug. 2.—Naval Constructor Feaster this morning surveyed the Hector, formerly the Spanish prize steamer Pedro, and estimated the cost of her conversion into a naval auxiliary and collier. She is a fine ship structurally, but it extremely dirty and badly arranged. Four 4-inch guns and four secondary battery rapid-fire guns will be recommended as her armament.

HELD FOR ILLEGAL ENLISTMENT.

A Brooklyn Boy Will Be Punished for Misrepresentation.

Major Nathan S. Jarvis, who is in charge of the work of enlisting men for the Hospital Corps, yesterday brought about the arrest of George O. Hamilton for fraudulent enlistment. Hamilton, who lives at 127 Tenth Street, Brooklyn, represented himself to be twenty-one years old when he enlisted on Monday. His mother, however, went to the recruiting station at 25 Third Avenue yesterday morning and informed Major Whitney, the officer in charge, that the lad was only nineteen years of age. Major Jarvis was notified, and he ordered Hamilton's arrest.

Hamilton will be tried by court-martial. The penalty is imprisonment or fine, or both, and dishonorable dismissal from the army. It is the first case of fraudulent enlistment that has come before Major Jarvis, and he is determined to press it, so that it may be an example to others.

MIXED THE MARRIAGE PAPERS.

How Father Dornin's Certificate Came to Anticipate the Ceremony.

Complaints have been made from time to time by C. J. Rooney, clerk of the Hudson County (N. J.) Health Board, to the effect that clergymen did not promptly make returns of marriages performed by them. Yesterday he was surprised to learn that the Rev. William H. Dornin, rector of St. Bridget's Roman Catholic Church of Jersey City, had gone to the other extreme and filed a certificate in advance.

The document certified that William Kemp of 447 West Forty-eighth Street, New York, and Catherine Robbitt of 224 Mercer Street, Jersey City, were married by him on Aug. 24, 1898. When Clerk Rooney received the certificate, with several others, on Monday, he presumed that Father Dornin had intended to write July 24, and he entered the certificate under that date.

Father Dornin learned of his error yesterday and sent to Clerk Rooney to withdraw the certificate. He said that it was his custom when persons applied to him to be married to make out the certificate to be filed when needed. When the ceremony was performed he transferred the certificate to an envelope to be transmitted to Clerk Rooney on the first day of the following month. He said he had made the mistake of putting the Kemp-Robbitt certificate in the wrong envelope.

The record was canceled and the certificate returned to Father Dornin. Clerk Rooney will receive it again on Sept. 1, as the marriage in question cannot be celebrated until the banns have been published.

NOT BRAINS, BUT KETCHUP.

Jackson's Wound Dripped Scarlet and Terrified Police Sergeant.

Aaron Jackson, a colored laborer, living at 168 West Sixty-fifth Street, went home last night from work, greeted his wife affectionately, and sat down to a dinner of roast chicken. He asked for beer. His wife said that she had prepared tea. Jackson said he would smite his wife with the chicken if she did not go after the beer. Jackson grabbed the chicken by the legs, but his wife hurled a ketchup bottle at Jackson, cutting a deep gash back of the right ear. Jackson rushed to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station leaving a trail of blood and ketchup behind him. At the station the Sergeant shouted to the doorman:

"Hurry up, Mike, the man's brains are coming out."

Mike wrapped a towel so hard about Jackson's neck that it nearly choked him. Dr. Cole of Roosevelt Hospital declared the wound an ugly one, but comforted the Sergeant with the information that brains are gray, not red. Mrs. Jackson was locked up.

PROBING CONCHO AFFAIR

Major Heyl Visits Quarantine by Order of Secretary Alger.

WILL FIX THE RESPONSIBILITY

Surgeon Lesser of the Red Cross Denies Reports of Resigning and Criticising Surgeons Aboard the Transport.

Although the work of clearing and disinfecting the transport Concho was energetically continued yesterday, it will be several days yet before the ship will be in condition to be released from quarantine. Nearly all the sick and wounded have been removed from the unpleasant quarters aboard the transport, and many of the convalescents on Swinburne and Hoffman Islands were removed to Staten Island.

Major Charles H. Heyl, Assistant Inspector General, arrived in New York yesterday to begin an investigation by order of Secretary Alger and President McKinley, to place the responsibility for the conditions aboard the Concho. In the morning he made the trip to Quarantine and took the testimony of a number of those aboard the transport. His investigation was so quietly made that the Quarantine officials were not generally aware of his visit. On his return to the Army Building in the afternoon, he declined to discuss the condition of the transport, and simply said: "I am here to get at the bottom of this matter and to make as thorough an investigation as possible."

It was reported that while aboard the Concha Dr. Heyl verified, through Capt. Risk, a report that Gen. Shafter had refused the Captain's request that he be allowed to proceed to Jamaica for fresh water. Dr. Heyl visited ex-Port Commissioner McMillan last evening, and after returning to the Murray Hill Hotel started at midnight, it was said at the hotel, for Washington.

Dr. A. Monae Lesser, chief surgeon of the Red Cross Society, who arrived on the Concho, said last evening that he had no idea of resigning his position, as stated in an afternoon newspaper. "On the contrary," said Dr. Lesser, "I am going to retain it until the war is over. My relations with the Red Cross are most pleasant, and I have no notion of resigning as long as I can be of any service in the hospitals."

Dr. Lesser said he had received orders from the Red Cross Committee not to say anything about his trip. He sent the following telegram to Surgeon General Sternberg, at Washington:

"Every unfavorable criticism of persons belonging to the regular Medical Department of the United States Army and Navy published as being my statement is unauthentic and has not come from me. I have only the highest praise for them."

His Statement to Major Heyl.

Major Heyl called on Dr. Lesser yesterday and procured a statement from him concerning the condition of troops on the Concho. In this statement Dr. Lesser said that several men who came on board the Concho got on by slipping past the hospital guards, and that, after getting on the vessel, they were made to get off, but came on again.

Dr. Lesser will submit his report to Chairman Barton of the Red Cross Committee this afternoon. He will praise the work done by the medical department of the army, from Surgeon General Sternberg to the less important officials, and will hold them blameless for the lack of supplies on the battlefields.

Condition of the Wounded.

Only two wounded men are now on board the Concho. They are First Corporal L. W. Washington, Company G, Twenty-fourth Infantry, who is wounded in the thigh, and Private Morgan Simpson, Company E, Sixth Infantry, who is wounded in the foot. They will soon be transferred to the Smith Infirmary at New Brighton. The other twenty-nine were removed late in the afternoon to Swinburne Island. Two nurses from Bellevue arrived at the island yesterday and relieved the pressure of work considerably. One drawback that has been noticeable at Swinburne Island in treating the fever cases is the lack of facilities for giving ice baths. Only one case is giving the physicians on Swinburne Island much concern as likely to result fatally. It is that of Private Fisher, who is down with a bad case of typhoid. On the trip he suffered a serious relapse.

Private James Roundtree, Company D, Thirteenth Infantry, who was suffering with typhoid fever, died in transit to Swinburne Island on board the James W. Wadsworth. An autopsy will be held this morning to determine the cause of death.

The tug Charles F. Allen went to Swinburne Island in the afternoon and transferred Sir Bryan Leighton, who is suffering with measles, to the reception hospital at the foot of East Sixteenth Street, whence he was taken to Willard Parker Hospital. In the evening the tug Gov. Flower brought seventy-one of the convalescents from Hoffman Island to Fort Wadsworth, where they were taken in charge by the post Surgeon. The officers were sent from Hoffman Island to Fort Wadsworth shortly afterward.

Dr. A. M. Stark, Assistant Surgeon of the United States Army, with rank of Captain, who is in charge at Hoffman Island, said yesterday that there was no sign of yellow fever among the passengers of the Concho or the Alamo. Every case with suspicious symptoms had proved to be malarial, he said. Even if it had been yellow fever, he claimed no one could tell the difference between yellow fever and "dengue," or "dandy fever," during the first two stages. Dengue is a febrile ailment common in the West Indies, but seldom fatal.

Several members of the Women's National War Relief Association contributed an assortment of things to eat and wear for the comfort of those arriving on the Concho and Alamo. Miss Helen Gould supplied about $200 worth of clothing, slippers, pajamas, and the like. Mrs. Russell Sage gave $25 worth of choice fruit, and Dr. L. F. Brown turned over $15 that had been given to him by some one who did not desire any publicity.

The steamboat James W. Wadsworth brought to the city last night one box and five sacks of mail from the Concho. The mail was fumigated before being brought to the city.

TO PROBE TRANSPORT SCANDALS.

Steps Taken to Fix the Blame for Overcrowding Seneca and Concho.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—An effort will be made by the War Department to find the official at Shafter's headquarters who is responsible for dispatching to the United States sick and wounded soldiers in transports alleged to be unfit for the service. With this end in view Surgeon General Sternberg has sent the following dispatch to Major Havard, the Chief Surgeon with Shafter's army:

"The management of the medical department at Santiago is severely criticised. Sick and convalescents sent on Quartermasters' transports are said to be overcrowded, not properly supplied with medicines or medical attendance or with suitable light diet. Who is responsible? Report in full and take measures to prevent similar occurrences in future."

At the same time a rigid investigation is to be made of the charges by the Red Cross officials and others concerning the unfitness of the transport Concho, which reached New York several days ago. Secretary Alger has taken much interest in this matter following so soon the case of the Seneca, which about ten days since took to New York a large number of sick and wounded, which vessel also was said to be unsuitable. The investigation will be made by Col. C. H. Heyl of the Inspector General's office.

Gen. Sternberg feels that injustice is done the officers of his department in the criticisms of the use made of the transports in bringing the sick and wounded north, and in the preparations for the journey. As a matter of fact, he said to-day he did not know that the Concho was to be used for a temporary hospital ship, the first intimation of that character being received when a telegram reached him announcing the arrival of the vessel at Norfolk. The loading of the ship with supplies, including ice other than of a medicinal character, does not come under the supervision of his bureau, and his officers, he says, should not be charged with any derelictions of that character.

Surgeon General Sternberg received the following telegram from Dr. A. Monae Lesser, the Surgeon in Chief of the American National Red Cross Association, who was aboard the Concho on her trip from Santiago to New York:

"Every unfavorable criticism of persons belonging to the regular medical department of the United States Army or Navy published as being my statement is not authentic and has not come from me. I have only the highest praise for them."

This dispatch from Dr. Lesser was entirely voluntary and is a source of gratification to Gen. Sternberg, who feels that the officers of his department have met as far as they were able all demands upon them, and have done their work in a satisfactory manner.

Another dispatch which the General received late in the day came from Chief Surgeon Havard, on duty with Shafter's army. It simply said: "No ice needed. Abundant supply on hand."

The Relief to Sail To-day.

It was expected yesterday that the fitting out of the hospital ship Relief would be completed to-day, and that she would at once sail for Puerto Rico, where Major Torney, Surgeon in charge, will report to Gen. Miles.

WOUNDED IN THE HOSPITALS.

Private Patrick Ward Dies in Bellevue—Soldiers at St. Peter's, Brooklyn, Enjoy a Trolley Ride.

Private Patrick Ward, Company I, Third Cavalry, died at Bellevue Hospital last night. His brother, Richard Ward of 1,285 Second Avenue, was notified to come and get the body, and he arrived at the hospital within an hour. He was deeply depressed. He explained that he had buried his wife in the last month and was without funds and could not pay for his brother's funeral. The body was therefore removed to the Morgue. The hospital authorities then notified Assistant Surgeon General Howard at Governor's Island, and it is expected Private Ward will be buried by the military authorities. There was much resentment among the convalescent soldiers when they learned that the soldier's body had been temporarily left in the company of the unclaimed bodies in the Morgue.

Thirty-five of the wounded soldiers at St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn, enjoyed a trolley ride to Bergen Beach last evening as the guests of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad. Private Scanlon, who is critically ill at St. Peter's Hospital, does not improve, and Private Parker, at the same hospital, is slightly weaker. Parker shows signs of meningitis, and Dr. Gildersleeve, the surgeon, yesterday expressed doubts of his recovery.

The Directors of the Norwegian Deaconesses' Hospital, Forty-sixth Street and Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, have decided to erect tents upon the grounds of the institution to enable them to care for the 200 wounded sailors and marines sent there by Surgeon General Sternberg. The hospital is overcrowded. A short time ago the Hospital Society bought a plot of ground, with buildings thereon, directly opposite the hospital. These buildings are now being torn down and a new building, built of brick, 80 by 100 feet, will be erected.

FOR SHAFTER'S SICK SOLDIERS.

Site for the Military Hospital at Montauk Point Selected—Summer Residents Object.

WESTHAMPTON, L. I., Aug. 2.—Col. William F. Forward, Chief Surgeon of the Soldiers' Home in Washington, arrived at Montauk Point last evening and selected a site for the large hospital to be used for the reception of the sick soldiers of Gen. Shafter's army. The men are to be transferred from Santiago to Montauk Point, and are expected within the next week or two.

Five hundred beds, it is reported, will be sent to Montauk shortly, and additional ones will follow.

The Long Island Railroad is making preparations for accommodating the Santiago troops. Six carloads of ties, three carloads of steel rails, and 200 section laborers have arrived at Montauk, and the work of laying tracks from the Long Island Railroad terminal to Fort Pond Bay, where the troops will be landed, began in earnest to-day.

The Summer residents in eastern Long Island villages did not relish the decision of the Government to send Gen. Shafter's troops to Montauk, even for a rest, and when it became generally known to-day that a big hospital was to be established there was indignation. The permanent residents of the east end villages fear disease from the troops, and the assurance received that there will be no danger has not lessened their anxiety. Some of the hotel keepers say that if the troops are brought north at once, it means a disastrous season for them, as they claim their guests have said they will not remain after the troops arrive for fear of contracting disease.

WEST END HOTEL FOR HOSPITAL.

Secretary Alger Thanks President Clausen for His Generosity.

President Clausen of the Park Department has offered the War Department at Washington the West End Hotel, in Fort Washington, fully equipped for convalescent soldiers. Several wealthy men have offered to furnish the hotel for hospital work should the War Department accept it. Yesterday afternoon President Clausen received the following reply from Secretary of War Alger:

"I have your letter of July 30, in which you, as a representative of the City of New York, tender to this department certain property for hospital purposes. It will be brought to the attention of the Surgeon General for consideration. Should it be found possible to make use of the building in the manner you suggest, permit me to thank you and your Commissioners for the generous offer you have made to the Government, which, I can assure you, is heartily appreciated."

FURLOUGHS FOR SICK SOLDIERS.

One Month's Leave and Transportation Home for Convalescents.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin, at the direction of the Secretary of War, has issued an order granting sick and wounded soldiers at hospitals, when able to travel, one month's furlough and transportation to go to their homes. This order has been sent to the commanding officers at the general hospitals, headquarters of army corps, and military departments.

Will Entertain Wounded Soldiers.

Two young women, appointed as a committee by the Ladies' Patriotic Association, called on President Keller, of the Charities Department yesterday afternoon and requested that permission be granted them to entertain the wounded soldiers. They told President Keller that next Tuesday afternoon they would call at the hospital with a number of carriages and take all of the soldiers who were able to walk to the East Lawn in Central Park. There the association will furnish ice cream and other delicacies, with singing and music.

MR. FISH THANKS THE POLICE.

Commends Them for Their Services at The Funeral of His Son.

Chief of Police Devery has received the following letter from Nicholas Fish, father of Hamilton Fish, Jr., who was killed while fighting at La Quasina with the Rough Riders:

I desire to thank you and the officers and men of your command for their very efficient services at my son's funeral on Friday last, both at the church and throughout the line of march.

I beg that you will express to Inspectors Cross and Grant and to Capt. Delaney how grateful Mrs. Fish and I are to them and the officers and men for their excellent arrangements and perfect execution of them. They, one and all, did their duty most admirably, and with the trying weather theirs was no light task.

I thank you and them for their services, and for their tribute of respect to my son's memory.

Chief Devery sent copies of the letter to Inspectors Cross and Grant, and directed them to instruct the commanding officers of their districts to read the same to their respective commands at two successive platoon roll calls.

German Saloon Keepers Organize.

The German saloon keepers of this city held a meeting yesterday afternoon at the home of August Volgt, in One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, at which a temporary organization was perfected and a decision reached to build a brewery of their own and furnish beer at the lowest possible cost to all who may want it. The organization will be known as the Bismarck Brewing Company, and will have a capital stock of $500,000. Ten per cent. was subscribed at the meeting yesterday. The following officers were elected: President—Charles Bluest; Vice President—John Sontagg; Manager—Charles Cornfeld; Treasurer—August Volgt.

RED CROSS RELIEF WORK

Twenty-nine Trained Nurses Leave To-day to Tend Sick Soldiers in Southern Camps.

FOOD TO BE SENT TO GIBARA

Suffering in Northern and Western Cuba Reported to be Terrible—Provisions Landed at Points Along the Coasts.

Nineteen trained nurses, in charge of Miss Maxwell of the Presbyterian Hospital, will leave to-day for Chickamauga, and ten, in charge of Miss Laura D. Gill, will leave for Tampa, Fla. This decision was reached yesterday after W. T. Wardwell had been assured, in response to telegrams sent out the night before, that Red Cross nurses were needed at these two camps, and that their services would be accepted by the Government. All expenses will be borne by the Red Cross Society. Mr. Wardwell telegraphed yesterday afternoon to see what was needed in the way of hospital equipments, and whatever is required will be shipped from the supply depot in this city.

In compliance with a request made by Secretary of the Navy John D. Long on Saturday last, Stephen E. Barton is arranging to send a large quantity of food to Gibara, on the north coast of Santiago Province, where there is great want. A telegram was yesterday sent to Secretary Long asking if the Government could furnish a vessel to carry goods from Tampa, where the Red Cross has a supply depot. Mr. Barton also sent a cablegram to Miss Clara Barton asking if she could send supplies on the Triton from Santiago, where there are several hundred tons that were carried there by the Port Victor and the Niagara. Negotiations are also being made with shipping lines in this city, and it may be that a ship will be chartered and start from this port. Several hundred tons of provisions will be sent.

Stephen E. Barton yesterday received a letter from D. L. Cobb, dated at Key West, July 27, in which he says:

"I have talked with your agent, Mr. George W. Hyatt, a good deal about getting in small quantities of relief at points along the north and west coasts of Cuba, which he says can be done. He has sent two tons to one point, supplies which he gathered in Key West, and they have been successfully landed and distributed to the starving people there, and he has receipts and documents authenticating the distribution from people whom he and others say are reliable.

"In this work the navy on the blockade render assistance, being evidently permitted to do so by the department without any written official orders.

"From what we can learn in Key West the suffering in Northern and Western Cuba is terrible, and if you wish to authorize Mr. Hyatt to do what he can in this way until we can get in in force, great distress can be somewhat relieved and lives saved."

Bazaar at Francis Wilson's Home.

Auxiliary No. 22 of the Red Cross Society of New Rochelle met yesterday in the town hall. About one hundred women members from branches in Pelham Manor, Westchester, Larchmont Manor, and Mamaroneck were present. Mrs. Frank K. Hunter, Chairman of the Auxiliary, presided. Mrs. Robert T. Emmet, Treasurer, reported that the total receipts from different sources were $4,444.84, and the expenditures $2,555.89. Mrs. Martin J. Keegh, the Secretary, stated that since June 1, 5,852 articles have been sent to the general Red Cross Society's headquarters in Manhattan. Mrs. Robert C. Black, Chairman of the Pelham Manor branch, reported the shipment of 3,014 books and 909 garments. The junior branches of the auxiliary intend to give a patriotic bazaar at the residence of actor Francis Wilson the Orchard, in Meadow Lane, New Rochelle.

The Red Cross in the Catskills.

SAUGERTIES, N. Y., Aug. 2.—Mrs. George F. Shrady, wife of Dr. Shrady of New York, and Mrs. E. G. French, wife of Col. E. G. French, now stationed at Santiago, have organized a branch of the Red Cross Society among the wealthy Summer residents of this village and adjoining ones in the mountains. The Rev. Father Murray has donated the use of St. Mary's Hall, the largest one of its kind in the Catskills, as a workshop and a meeting place for the new society. The society will be governed by an Executive Committee, composed of prominent members of the Dutch Reformed, Catholic, Methodist, Episcopal, and Baptist churches in the village.

Red Cross Contributions.

Contributions received by Treasurer Tappen of the Red Cross Society, 320 Broadway, yesterday were as follows: First Pennsylvania Red Cross Auxiliary of Pittsburg, $1,000; J. B. Hewson, $25; Miss Elizabeth B. Higginson, $50; Miss Dorothy L. Higginson, $50; Miss Marie Gelpke, $50; Louis Marshall, $150; Emlen N. Lawrence, $250; "A King's Daughter," $5; Simon Nachtigall, $5; Reformed Dutch Church Society of Newtown, L. I., $27.27; total, $1,612.27.

Proposed Home for Disabled Soldiers.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 2.—Gov. Voorhees this afternoon appointed George B. Fielder of Hudson, Charles Wanser of Cumberland, and Gilbert Bogart of Passaic County, as members of a special committee to consider the matter of providing a home for disabled soldiers and sailors and their wives. There is still one Commissioner to be named. The commission will look about for a suitable site for a home.

Women's Relief Work.

A number of needy families of the soldiers at the front have already been aided by the Women's Patriotic Relief Association, which opened its distributing depot on Monday. The use of the store at 711 Eighth Avenue has been given to the association by William Waldorf Astor, and the work of relief is rapidly progressing. Many generous donations have been received during the last two days. A meeting of the Society of New England Women's Auxiliary to the Soldiers and Sailors' Protective Association was held yesterday at which the general work was discussed.

Cotton for War Funds.

BOSTON, Aug. 2.—The bale of new crop cotton which was sold at the Boston Chamber of Commerce last Saturday in aid of the United States Hospital Service and resold in aid of the Volunteer Aid Association was sent to the Chicago Board of Trade to-day for auction there.

HOBSON AT THE METROPOLITAN.

Benefit for Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Promises to be a Success.

All indications point to an overwhelming success of the Hobson public demonstration for the benefit of the soldiers' and sailors' families at the Metropolitan Opera House to-morrow evening. The following letter has been received from President McKinley's secretary:

"As the President's engagements are so numerous, it will be impossible for him to accept your invitation for Aug. 4. Best wishes for the success of the occasion."

Sympathetic letters have been received from every member of the Cabinet. Among the speakers will be Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, William McAdoo, ex-Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, Vice Chairman of the National Red Cross Society. A chorus of 100 voices will render the old war songs.

Mrs. Hobson, who accompanies her son North, will occupy one of the boxes. Capt. Philip of the Texas, with many of his sailors, will also be present.

Tickets are on sale at the Metropolitan Opera House, the principal hotel newsstands, and also at McBride's Arcade newsstand, Lower Broadway.

Service for the Army and Navy.

A service of intercession for the army and navy will be held in St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway and Vesey Street, to-day at noon.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas H. Fletcher
The Kind You Have Always Bought

WILL ABANDON CAMP ALGER.

Twenty Thousand Men Will March to a Spot Near Manassas, Va., to Escape the Fever.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Camp Alger, Virginia, is to be abandoned by the War Department, and the 20,000 men there are to be removed to a more healthful locality near Manassas, Va. This determination was reached by Secretary Alger to-day as a result of recommendations made to him by Surgeon General Sternberg of the army, who believes in frequent changes of camping grounds of large bodies of men, and because of the rapid spread of and constantly increasing mortality from typhoid fever. Manassas is about forty miles south from Washington, is near a mountainous country, and the town proper is in the line of direct railroad communication with the capital city. The troops will be scattered over a wide area, and as far as practicable will be kept in brigades.

The start from Camp Alger is to be made as soon as possible, and the trip to Manassas will be in light marching order, giving the troops some practical experience in army movements. The understanding now is that the new camp is to be but a temporary one, but just how long the troops are to remain there is not stated. Some of the Camp Alger regiments will be selected for Puerto Rico, but the expectation is that all will go first to Manassas.

The following regiments and organizations are now at Camp Alger, in command of Major Gen. W. M. Graham: First New Jersey, Seventh Ohio, Sixty-fifth New York, Battalion of the Ninth Ohio, Third Virginia, Twelfth Pennsylvania, Thirteenth Pennsylvania, One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Indiana, Twenty-second Kansas, Third New York, Sixth Pennsylvania, Fourth Missouri, Seventh Illinois, First Rhode Island, Third Missouri, and Second Tennessee.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Aug. 2.—The War Department has under consideration the Cumbler farm, east of Steelton, as a site for a camp for the soldiers at Camp Alger. A survey is being made of this tract of land by Government engineers, and it is thought it will be selected if Mount Gretna is not chosen. The War Department has also under consideration the Young farms, on the outskirts of Middletown.

CAMP BLACK FILLING UP.

Three Companies Arrive from Buffalo and Only One Is Lacking to Complete Quota.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Aug. 2.—The full quota of men for the regiments under the second call is now at Camp Black, with the exception of one company for the Two Hundred and Second Regiment. Three companies for that regiment arrived from Buffalo to-day. The twelfth company may arrive any day now, and the regiment will be complete. The Two Hundred and Second has a band of eighteen pieces, and this evening a concert was given after dress parade. Each of the other two regiments has taken steps to form a band. There is a scarcity of field musicians, and recruits who can beat a drum or blow a fife are welcome in any of the regiments.

The men of the Seventy-first are drilling hard daily, and are attaining a high state of proficiency. Major Hamilton is now in command, and Capt. Stoddard commands the senior company, while the whole detachment is divided into three companies. The substitution of Major Hamilton for Capt. Stoddard is asserted by both officers to be no reflection upon the latter.

Some of the boys are beginning to raid the farms near the camp for the purpose of obtaining potatoes. The farmers have not yet made any protest, but they say the soldiers spoil ten times what they take by tearing up the vines. The corn crop is not yet far enough advanced to be a temptation, but the farmers expect to have to guard their fields with something more efficient than scarecrows.

FIFTH ILLINOIS TO THE FRONT.

For a Third Time the Regiment Receives Marching Orders.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, Aug. 2.—The Fifth Illinois Infantry, which has been ordered to the front twice and as many times ordered back into camp, received final orders from the War Department this afternoon to proceed to Newport News, there to report to Brig. Gen. Fred. D. Grant for embarkation with his brigade for Puerto Rico.

Col. Culver, commanding this regiment, naturally felt greatly relieved, as did all the officers and men, and there was general rejoicing in the regiment this evening. This command will leave Camp Thomas before daybreak to-morrow morning. Gen. Breckinridge thinks the moving orders henceforth will be on the basis of representing all States proportionately at the front.

Col. Culver of the Fifth Illinois has announced that every non-commissioned officer who took part in the demonstration last week after the regiment was recalled will be reduced to the ranks. This work is to be commenced at once, and new men appointed in their places. Col. Culver says his regiment has had a good reputation for years, and he intends to sustain it. He added:

"I have ordered all of these non-commissioned officers reduced; that is, those who were absent without leave. I judge there were about a dozen of them. The other men who are guilty of being absent without leave will be fined by the field court."

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Col. Frank J. Hecker, Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, will proceed to New York City on official business pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department.

Col. William S. Patten, Quartermaster's Department, will proceed to New York City on official business connected with his department, under instructions to be communicated to him by the Quartermaster General of the army.

Major William Williams, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Newport News to be present at the loading of the transport Manitoba.

Capt. James C. Baldridge, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, having relinquished the unexpired portion of his leave of absence, will proceed to Jacksonville and report to the commanding General, Seventh Army Corps, for assignment to duty as Commissary of Subsistence on the staff of one of the brigade commanders in that corps.

Leave of absence for two months on acount of sickness is granted First Lieut. George H. Patten, Twenty-second Infantry.

Leave of absence for one month on account of sickness is granted First Lieut. Robert S. Brooks, Second United States Volunteer Engineers.

Major Seaton Norman, Surgeon Third United States Volunteer Infantry, will proceed from Camp Price, Macon, to Tampa, and take the first transport for Santiago de Cuba, and on arrival there report to Major Gen. William R. Shafter, United States Volunteers, commanding Fifth Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

Major Wallace Neff, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, will proceed from Cincinnati to Fort McPherson, Ga., and report to Major Blair D. Taylor, Surgeon, United States Army, in charge of United States General Hospital at that place, for assignment to duty.

First Lieut. George F. Barney, Quartermaster, Second Artillery, at his own request, is relieved from duty at the headquarters of his regiment and will proceed to Tampa, and report to the commanding General of the United States troops at that place for assignment to temporary duty with Battery H, Second Artillery, as attached thereto.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Charles C. Marbury, United States Army, will proceed from New York City to Chickamauga Park and report to Major Edward Carter, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers in charge of Leiter United States General Hospital at that place, for duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon J. R. Shannon, United States Army, will proceed at once to Tampa, and embark on the first transport for Santiago de Cuba, and, on arrival there, report to Major Gen. William R. Shafter, United States Volunteers, commanding United States troops, for assignment to duty.

Private Granville D. Montgomery, Light Battery A, Pennsylvania Volunteer Army, now at Newport News, will be sent to Key West, and will report upon his arrival to the commander of the United States steamer Cincinnati to receive appointment as naval cadet. He will be discharged the service of the United States by the commanding officer of his battery on the day prior to the date of his acceptance of the appointment.

Sergt. Paul Loving, Troop D, First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, now at Fernandina, will be discharged the service of the United States by the commanding officer of his station, to enable him to accept a commission.

Private Ross Hickok, Light Battery A, Pennsylvania Volunteer Artillery, now supposed to be at Newport News, will be discharged the service of the United States by the commanding officer of his station, to enable him to accept a commission.

Private Martin L. Crimmins, Troop B, First United States Volunteer Cavalry, now supposed to be at Tampa, will be sent to Fernandina, and will report to the commanding officer of the Sixty-ninth New York Volunteer Infantry to receive a commission. He will be discharged the service of the United States by the commanding officer of the First United States Volunteer Cavalry on the day prior to the date of his acceptance of the commission.

B. Altman & Co.

Announce the opening on Monday, August 8, of their Autumn and Winter Stock of BLANKETS, also Sateen Down Quilts and Silk and Satin Quilts.

Capt. James C. Sanford, Corps of Engineers, will take station at Fort Yellowstone, Wyoming.

Major Charles E. Ruth, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, having tendered his resignation on account of ill health, is honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect July 29.

Lieut. Col. Edward Burr, Second United States Volunteer Engineers, is relieved from further duty with the Battalion of Engineers at Santiago de Cuba, and will join his regiment at Fort Sheridan, Ill.

Capt. Hiram H. Ketchum, Twenty-second Infantry, having been found by an examining board physically unfitted for promotion, will be relieved from further treatment at the Government Hospital for the Insane, Washington, and will proceed to his home and await retirement.

First Lieut. Sedgwick Rice, Seventh Cavalry, is, at his own request, relieved from duty as Acting Indian Agent at the San Carlos Agency, Arizona, and he will, upon transfer of the agency property and funds to his successor, proceed to join his regiment.

Major Walter Reed, Surgeon, United States Army, and Major George H. Hopkins, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Camp Alger, Va.; Fort Thomas, Ky.; Camp George H. Thomas and Fort McPherson, Ga., and Fort Monroe, Va., and make a thorough investigation of the administration of the United States General Hospitals and division field hospitals located at these places.

Major Willoughby Walke, Third United States Volunteer Engineers, now on recruiting duty in Washington, D. C., will proceed to the following points in the order named, on duty connected with the recruitment of his regiment, and on the completion of this duty will return to this city: Atlanta, Ga.; Augusta, Ga.; Savannah, Ga.; Jacksonville, Fla.

First Lieut. Herbert J. Brees, Second United States Volunteer Cavalry, is honorably discharged as First Lieutenant of that regiment, to take effect July 28, to enable him to accept a commission of Second Lieutenant of Artillery, United States Army.

Private Charles J. Walker, Company L, Second Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, now at Camp George H. Thomas, Ga., will be sent to Lexington, Ky., where he will report to Col. D. G. Colson to receive an appointment. He will be discharged the service of the United States by the commanding officer of his regiment on the day prior to his acceptance of the appointment.

First Lieut. John F. James, Seventh United States Volunteer Infantry, will proceed to Chickamauga Park and report to Brig. Gen. Thomas L. Rosser, United States Volunteers, for appointment and duty as aide de camp.

Second Lieut. Victor Sheppherd, United States Signal Corps, will proceed from Key West to Tampa and report to First Lieut. Leonard B. Wildman, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, for duty with the balloon company.

Acting Assistant Surgeon John Repetti, United States Army, will proceed to Chickamauga Park and report to Major Gen. James F. Wade, United States Volunteers, commanding the Third Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon J. M. Newell, United States Army, will proceed to New York City and report to Col. Amos S. Kimball, Depot Quartermaster, United States Army, to await transportation by the United States steamer Breakwater to Santiago de Cuba, and upon arrival there will report to Major Gen. William R. Shafter, United States Volunteers, commanding United States troops, for assignment to duty.

Capt. Charles M. Rockefeller, Ninth Infantry, is relieved from mustering duty at Columbus, Ohio, and will proceed to Newport News and report to Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, United States Volunteers, to accompany his command to Puerto Rico.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Paul T. Dessez, United States Army, will proceed from this city to Tampa, and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty.

Second Lieut. Henry M. Merriam, United States Artillery, will report to Brig. Gen. Charles King, United States Volunteers, commanding the Second Brigade, Independent Division, Eighth Army Corps, San Francisco, for appointment and duty as aide de camp on his staff.

Capt. Walter B. Barker, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, will proceed at once to New York City, take passage on the steamer Breakwater, proceed thereon to Santiago de Cuba, and report to Major Gen. William R. Shafter, United States Volunteers, commanding the United States troops at that place, for assignment to duty as Assistant Quartermaster.

Capt. William S. Scott, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, will proceed at once to New York City, take passage on the steamer Breakwater, proceed thereon to Santiago de Cuba, and report to Major Gen. William R. Shafter, United States Volunteers, commanding the United States troops at that place, for assignment to duty as Assistant Quartermaster.

First Lieut. Harry A. Eaton, First West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, having on July 26 accepted an appointment as Second Lieutenant of Infantry, United States Army, is honorably discharged on tender of resignation as First Lieutenant of said regiment, to take effect July 25.

First Lieut. Charles H. Weaver, Light Battery A, First Rhode Island Volunteer Artillery, having tendered his resignation, to take effect Aug. 1, is honorably discharged from the service of the United States, to take effect at that date.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander C. K. Curtis is detached from command of the Albatross and ordered to the Bennington as Executive Officer.

Lieut. Commander J. F. Moser is detached from command of the Bennington and ordered immediately to command the Albatross.

Lieut. Commander E. D. Taussig is detached from the Norfolk Navy Yard and ordered to command the Bennington.

Lieut. W. D. Rose is detached from the Naval Proving Ground and ordered immediately to duty with the Chicago.

Lieut. Commander B. H. Buckingham is ordered to the Portsmouth Navy Yard for temporary duty.

Lieut. Commander F. H. Sheppard, retired, is detached from the Pensacola Navy Yard and ordered home.

Paymaster George W. Simpson is relieved of the accounts of tugs.

Naval Cadets W. M. Robertson, A. C. Howard, P. B. Dungan, C. B. Hatch, H. L. Brinser, and E. C. Kalbfus are detached from the Lancaster and ordered home on leave until Sept. 30.

Commander J. N. Hemphill is detached from the Bureau of Navigation and ordered to duty with the Buffalo.

Lieut. S. W. B. Diehl is detached from the Bureau of Equipment and ordered to duty with the Buffalo.

Andrew Anderson is appointed Acting Boatswain and ordered to the Sterling immediately.

Lieut. Commander W. H. Reeder is detached as Inspector of the Fourth Lighthouse District and ordered to command the Marcellus.

James W. G. Walker is appointed Civil Engineer.

Pay Inspector Joseph Foster is appointed Pay Inspector with the relative rank of Commander, June 15.

Paymaster F. T. Arms is appointed Paymaster with the relative rank of Lieutenant, June 15.

Will M. Garton, Des Moines, Iowa, is appointed Assistant Surgeon.

Lieut. H. K. Benham is appointed Lieutenant, (junior grade,) April 27.

Ensign P. M. Labach is detached from the Catskill and ordered immediately to the Frolic.

Lieut. C. T. Warren is ordered to the Lancaster immediately.

Ensign H. J. Thompson is ordered to the Kanawha immediately.

Assistant Paymaster E. B. Iglehart is ordered to the Iris immediately.

Assistant Paymaster J. Brooks is ordered to take up the accounts of tugs at Key West.

Warrant Machinist T. Turner is ordered to the Harvard immediately.

Ensign John R. Harrell is detached from the Lancaster and ordered immediately to the Vicksburg.

Assistant Paymaster Thomas B. Connery is ordered to the Fern immediately.

Assistant Paymaster A. H. Cathcart is ordered to the Dorothea immediately.

Assistant Paymaster W. R. Heath is detached from the Franklin and ordered immediately to the Ajax.

Assistant Paymaster W. A. Collier is ordered to the Pompey immediately.

Going to ALASKA?

Looking for Grand Scenery? Want to Get Rich? Yes?

Then write to the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, San Francisco, for "The Gold Fields of Alaska and the Klondike," "Map of Alaska," "Alaska Excursions," and other publications, all free. Total postage, 10 cents.

Remember that this company operates over 20 steamships—has been running to Alaska the year round for over 20 years—is the U. S. Mail and Alaska express carrier—has steamers especially built for the Alaska route—has the experienced pilots and officers who are familiar with the intricate navigation of the inland route—runs steamers to all principal Pacific coast points from Mexico to Alaska inclusive. Travelers who regard their time and their safety as of value will see to it that their tickets read over the Pacific Coast Steamship Company's line. The company's celebrated excursion steamer Queen is scheduled to sail from Seattle, Tacoma, and Victoria, June 4, 19, July 4, 19, Aug. 3, 18, calling at Muir Glacier and other points of interest.

GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Gen. Agts., San Francisco, Cal.

LADY'S COMPANION WANTED—A respectable lady, speaking English and French, as companion to a lady. Manager, Hotel St. Andrew's, Boulevard and 72d St.

Wanamaker's

Sideboards

ONE of the items of the Furniture sale, and rather an important one. We show 100 styles in these and there isn't a bad one in the lot.

There are sideboards,—and sideboards. There isn't a branch of furniture designing

in which the manufacturer (if he likes) can play more tricks than in these. You know the false ones,—the doors that do not open, or, if open, refuse to stay closed;—the shaky shelves,—the mirror that distorts you beyond recognition,—the kind that will not stand evenly, wedge the legs as you may.

You'll not find them here.

Some of these prices are very low, but they are marked on good furniture. There is nothing else in this sale.

SIDEBOARDS—100 styles; $10 to $250.

At $10—Of oak; top 20x40 in.; 6 ft. 6 in. high; fancy shaped mirror 16x28 in.; base divided into drawer and cupboard compartments; cast brass trimmings.

At $14—Of oak; shaped top 22x48 in.; 6 ft. 6 in. high; bevel mirror 18x30 in.; carved top and base; base divided into drawer and cupboard compartments.

At $16—Of oak; shaped top 24x48 in.; 6 ft. 2 in. high; French bevel mirror 18x32 in.; swell top drawer; cast brass handles; carved top and front.

At $21—Of quartered oak; serpentine top drawers; oval French bevel mirror 18x40 in.; base divided into drawer and cupboard compartments.

At $25—Of quartered oak; shaped top 22x48 in.; 6 ft. 10 in. high; four fancy shaped French bevel mirrors, one 18x21, two 8x19, and one 10x34 in.; swell top drawers.

At $25—Of mahogany; serpentine front; French bevel mirror 14x36 in.; top 21x45 in.; cast brass trimmings.

At $27.50—Of quartered oak; cornice top; French bevel mirror 18x40 in.; carved top and front; base divided into drawer and cupboard compartments.

At $35—Of quartered oak; full swell front; top 24x60 in.; French bevel mirrors 16x45 and 12x33 in.; carved top.

SERVING TABLES—$6.75 to $30.

At $6.75—Of quartered oak; top 16x30 in.; one large drawer and shelf below; polished finish.

At $10—Of quartered oak; top 17x36 in.; fluted legs; one large drawer and two shelves.

At $12—Of quartered oak; top 16x38 in.; swell front; one large drawer; fancy shaped legs.

At $15—Of quartered oak; top 18x36 in.; swell front; shelf below; oval French bevel mirror 10x18 in.

At $17—Of quartered oak; top 22x48 in.; twisted column posts, claw feet; swell top drawer; antique or Flemish finish.

Fourth and Fifth floors.

Shoe Bargains for Children OR, in practice, bargains for buyers of children's shoes. A biggish lot of the spring heeled sort, made from a very good quality of tan kidskin. Most of them are laced,—the kind that the active children like best. Some of them are buttoned, if you prefer that style. All are of the solid, enduring sort, the kind that lead you here whenever you want shoes, yet cause you to be an infrequent visitor. Good looking, too, and bargains beyond peradventure, for they are marked

One Dollar a Pair.

And some of the very small sizes (up to 10½) at Ninety Cents. At the dollar price are sizes from 11 Misses' to 4½ Women's, in C, D and E widths.

Shoe Bargains for Men and Women GETTING toward the end of the men's $1.90 shoes. Not even 18,000 pairs can stand such a selling long. There are still sizes enough, and a fair chance to pick from the Vici kid and willow calfskin sorts. Three dollar and four dollar shoes, you know, but all in tan, or russet, or chocolate. Yet those are just the colors you'd pick now from a whole storeful.

Women's shoes at $1.75 a pair, and they are $3 values. Not very much more time on these, either.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Trimmed Millinery for These Days COOL-LOOKING hats for days like these, gotten up with the skill and finish that only come of inborn talent, combined with a life-long training,

$3 and $4 Each.

The price is deceptive. You may think them cheap hats. See them, and you'll be discharged of that idea. They are conjured up at this time just

WANAMAKER'S

to keep our work-people here, and preserve our efficient organization. Their gain, ours, and yours especially.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Good Stationery at 20c. a Box THERE are one thousand boxes, each containing 24 sheets of paper and 24 envelopes. It's good paper, and you can choose from white and all the tints, as well as among all the sizes and shapes that are known this season. This grade of paper sells in some stores at 60c. a box, but 30c. is the lowest price we have known on it until now. Now it is

20c. a Box.

Tenth street.

Muggy Weather and Gas Ranges THE hotter the day, the more the gas range is appreciated, and when you add humidity to temperature and both go piling up toward the unendurable, you treasure the gas range like a jewel of price, or a good cook.

We sell the ranges,—a hundred sorts. They cost little to buy, and nothing at all to connect in Brooklyn, Long Island City, and all save a corner of Manhattan.

Ten Dollars to Forty-two Dollars, with $16 or $18 as a fair average.

A very good 3-burner gas stove for $1.90, that was $2.75. They are called "Hot Plates," but that title suggests only a small portion of their usefulness.

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.
Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

STEVENSON ARCHER DEAD.

Maryland's Defaulting ex-Treasurer Passes from the Scene of His Crime.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 2.—Stevenson Archer, ex-Treasurer of Maryland, who was a defaulter to a large amount of State funds and was imprisoned, but was pardoned by ex-Gov. Brown, died here to-night at the City Hospital.

Stevenson Archer, at the time when the facts concerning his crime were made public, was one of the most popular men in the City of Baltimore and in the State of Maryland. His home, in Harford County, was the centre of the social life of the vicinity, and the confidence which his neighbors reposed in him was unbounded. He had been for many years the trusted friend of nearly every farmer and small business man in the county, handling and investing their earnings and savings, in many cases without being asked for an account. Even when it became known that he had stolen a quarter of a million dollars from the State and that not only his own private fortune would be ingulfed in the expected demand for restitution, but the funds of his neighbors and friends would also be lost, his associates clung to him with remarkable fidelity.

He was indicted in the Criminal Court of Baltimore for embezzlement, and, resisting every suggestion that he might escape conviction if he stood trial, pleaded guilty to the charge against him. He was sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the Maryland Penitentiary, and had served nearly all of his term when the evident approach of his death induced his old friends to ask the Governor for his release. The petition was one of the strongest ever presented to the Executive. It was signed by leading men of the political, social, and official life of the State.

Upon his release, the former Treasurer returned to his old home in Harford County, where he resided with his wife and daughter until his infirmity became so great that his removal to a medical institution was made necessary. For the past year he had lived at the hospital of the Sisters of Mercy, in this city.

UNIVERSALISTS' MEETING.

Sermons Preached by the Rev. W. C. Selleck and the Rev. L. E. Pease.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 2.—Every train is bringing in people to the Universalist Summer meeting. Among last night's arrivals were the Rev. Dr. F. A. Bisbee of Boston and the Rev. Dr. I. M. Atwood, President of the Theological School, Canton, N. Y.

The Rev. W. C. Selleck of Providence, R. I., preached last night on "The Spirit of Christ." He said: "I believe though system and theology may fade away, that spirit will never perish. I care little whether it be in the Catholic or Protestant Church that this spirit is; it is the vital spirit of Christ that will have power to save the world."

The meetings commenced this morning with a praise service, led by the Rev. Dr. J. H. Shinn of Boston. At 10:30 o'clock the Rev. L. E. Pease of Brooklyn, N. Y., preached, taking his text from the fourteenth chapter of St. John. "Our ancestors," said the minister, "would have thought the recent inventions as much miracles as Christ's acts seem to us. Countless years have passed, and the image of God is but dimly seen yet. It is sin that dims the outline. I am persuaded that when we have reached the perfect standard Christ will no longer be in any way a mysterious being to us."

The Rev. Dr. F. A. Bisbee of Boston preached to-day on the creed of the Universalist. He said in part: "If God did not make the earth, who did? Is God perfect? Will a perfect being fail in any undertaking? To limit God in any particular is to limit the idea of God. Still, some profess to believe in an all-perfect God. Yet they say there is in the universe a being who not only has defied successfully, but will ever defy successfully the power of this perfect God—that is, evil, or the devil.

"We cannot reconcile a defective world with a perfect God, but we see the world is growing, so we infer it is not completed, and we cannot judge the work to be bad or good until it is completed. God could never forget that there was one place where the blessed are shut out as surely as some say the damned are shut in. So we say God is a perfect God, and will accomplish His purpose and destroy evil by punishing His children to cure them of sins. Amen."

LETTER THREATENS SUICIDE.

A Mysterious Note, Signed Miss Gracie Beach, Found on a Ferryboat.

Donald G. McLean, timekeeper at 248 Fourth Street, Jersey City, reported at the West Twentieth Street Police Station, in this city, last night, that he had found in the ferryboat Chautauqua of the Erie Railroad, which plies between Jersey City and West Twenty-third Street, New York, a woman's handkerchief and pocketbook, containing notes and clippings.

One of the notes was addressed to the public, and announced the writer's intention of committing suicide by drowning. The note was signed "Mrs. Gracie Beach," and was written in a firm feminine hand. Another note was written in a masculine hand, and was signed "Charles." The clippings referred to the lunacy proceedings in the case of Mrs. Harriet Beach-Rogers.

The cambric handkerchief was of fine texture, lace trimmed, and with no marks of any kind on it. In the pocketbook was a small bust photograph of a handsome young woman, apparently twenty-five years of age. The features were regular. A mass of thick, wavy hair was shown in the photograph, and the eyes were apparently large and dark. The photograph showed that the woman was well dressed. Detectives Perkins and Baxter were detailed to investigate the case.

Bequests to Charity.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 2.—The will of the late James G. Barnett, which was admitted to probate to-day, contained several charitable bequests, as follows: Centenary Fund and Preachers' Aid Society, Methodist Episcopal Conference, $1,000; Hospital for Women and Children, $1,000; Society for the Relief of Respectable Aged Women, $1,000; Children's Aid Society, $500; Female Charitable Society, $500; Bureau of Associated Charities, $500.

HUNGER PRESSES HAVANA

Refugees Who Arrived Here Yesterday Say Food Is Scarce and Prices Prohibitive.

HORSEFLESH $1 PER POUND

Dogmeat Held by Speculators—Eggs at 40 Cents Each, Black Bread 28 Cents a Pound, Condensed Milk $2 a Can—Reconcentrados Die by Hundreds.

The Norwegian steamer Fridtjof Nansen, Capt. R. Greger, came in from Isabella de Sagua on Monday night with twenty-nine passengers, Cuban refugees, Spaniards, and French, several of whom were residents of Havana. The boat was detained at quarantine over night, and came up yesterday morning and landed her passengers at the foot of Amity Street, Brooklyn.

Nearly all the passengers were well-to-do, and many of them had paid $250 for their passage. Those in the steerage paid $75 each. The usual fare to New York for a first-class passage is about $75, but the people were so anxious to come away that they would have paid much more than was charged.

When the passengers were still at sea they came to an agreement not to say anything to the newspaper men about the situation in Havana, and some kept their promise. Among the passengers was Joseph R. Marquette, a Frenchman, who has accumulated a fortune in business in Cuba. He was very reluctant to speak, as he seemed to be still uncertain as to whether the Spaniards will not remain in control after all. He said:

"I have nothing to say. I am in business in Cuba, and am on my way to Paris on my annual visit to purchase goods. It is true, however, that there is a great deal of suffering in Cuba, and what the papers have published is correct. But I intend returning to my business, and I do not want to say anything that may harm my interests. Why should I talk?"

Money Plenty, Provisions Scarce.

One of the female passengers who gave her name as Mrs. Rivas said that there seemed to be plenty of money in Havana, but provisions were scarce and high.

"A few days before I left Havana," continued Mrs. Rivas, "the coarsest kind of black bread, black as the blackest mud, and somewhat of the same consistency, was selling at 28 cents a pound. In ordinary times a hungry dog would not eat such bread, but thousands in Havana were glad to get it to stave off the pangs of hunger. Some poultry and eggs were brought in from the country by rail, and, just think, they charged 40 cents for an egg!

"Spaniards are very fond of condensed milk, and used to import a great deal from the United States. If the dealers had foreseen the war and the blockade they would have imported an enormous stock of condensed milk, and have made fortunes, and a good deal of sickness might have been prevented among the poor by a large supply. The supply has been nearly exhausted, and now an ordinary sized can of condensed milk at $2 is considered cheap.

"As for meat, horseflesh was about the only kind that could be secured by the citizens, and dog meat was getting quite scarce. All the street dogs were corralled long ago by speculators, who reasoned that they had better take in the animals and make money by them than let them die by degrees in the streets. They might just as well have left them loose, for there was no fear of their starving, because the poor people would have eaten them.

Sufferings of Reconcentrados.

"The poor of the city and the reconcentrados suffer terribly. The Spaniards blame the latter for all the misery that has come upon them, and do not treat them with any tenderness. Hundreds and hundreds have died from starvation, and many are too sick and too weak to go about and look for food or beg or steal it. Those sick who have children are rather fortunate, and I have seen young children going from Los Fosos, where most of the reconcentrados are, to beg or steal some food for their parents. Who would have the heart to blame those children?

"How can the poorer classes refrain from stealing whenever they get a chance when horseflesh is $1 a pound, butter $4.50 a pound, lard 80 cents a pound, and rice over 50 cents a pound. The Spaniards and Cubans never have used much butter either for eating with bread or for cooking purposes, and it was regarded as a luxury for certain classes. Before the war it was $1 a pound. Lard is universally used in Cuba for cooking, and it used to be very cheap. Rice was always plentiful all over, and very cheap. It is now as scarce as bread. Strange to say, there is still quite a large supply of wine, and, though it is rather high, the poor are able to drink it occasionally.

"Havana is still illuminated with gas, but it is of such poor quality as to be hardly of any use. What coal is left in the city is in the hands of the gas and electric light companies, and the ice machines have had to shut down for want of coal, and so there is no ice."

At Cardenas and Matanzas.

Juan Zaraga, who came from Vizcaya, spoke about the suffering in Cardenas and Matanzas.

"Here," said Mr. Zaraga, "the retail dealers seem to have foreseen the war and blockade and laid in large stores of provisions, flour, rice, jerked beef, condensed milk, and wine. The result was that provisions did not rise so high in price as in Havana, but nevertheless the poor have suffered terribly."

The steamer Fridtjof Nansen brought 23,000 bags of sugar for the American Sugar Refining Company, the second cargo of sugar to come from Cuba since the war began. The boat also brought 368 bales of tobacco and 822 cases of cigars.

A FIREMAN AT SAN JUAN.

Lieut. Hauck of Engine No. 26 Tells of the Gallant Action of the Seventy-first.

An account of the gallant conduct of the Seventy-first Regiment before San Juan was received at Fire Department Headquarters yesterday in a letter from Lieut. Harry Hauck of Engine Company No. 26, who, with Commissioner Scannell's consent, enlisted in Company L of that regiment. In his letter Lieut. Hauck writes:

I suppose you have read of the battle of San Juan. Well, it was something that cannot be described. There was more slaughter than in a slaughter house. The first battle we took part in was when Roosevelt was cornered in the mountains and we were sent back to help him out. After that we gradually marched toward Santiago, but the Spaniards were prepared for us. On Friday, July 1, the ball opened, and as the Seventy-first was in the First Brigade, we were in the charge. We were obliged to march through a deep valley, which we have named the Valley of Death. It was surrounded by thick bushes and large trees, in which the Spanish sharpshooters had located themselves and were shooting us down like dogs.

When we arrived at the foot of San Juan we found it completely intrenched and surrounded with barbed wire, and thousands of Spaniards were on the hill pouring a shower of lead into us. On the top of the hill they had a Gatling gun, so our only salvation was to charge up the hill and take chances. This we did. The Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Regulars led the way, followed by the Seventy-first Volunteers and the Thirteenth Regulars. We captured their guns and blockhouse, and slaughtered them by the thousand. Our officers showed great heroism.

When they commenced to fire at us from the trees in the valley, we were ordered to drop, the whole regiment of us. One of the men on my right was a regular, about a foot from me; his head was six inches further in advance of mine, and while the poor fellow was talking to me a bullet passed me from the left, and hitting him in the head, killed him instantly.

We then proceeded onward as the officers said it was certain death to stay there. As we started off Private Booth of our company, who was in front of me, was shot through the heart, and Sergt. Martin, who was walking alongside, and who was talking to me about the sharpshooters in the trees, was struck by a bullet, but was miraculously saved by his canteen, which the bullet hit.

Chicago Limestone Firm Fails.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—Hard times and slow collections caused the failure of the Wisconsin Limestone Company, which to-day made an assignment in the County Court, naming John C. Williams as assignee. The assets of the company, whose place of business has for some time been at 383 North Kedzie Avenue, are estimated at $60,000, while the known liabilities amount to $35,000. The trade of the insolvent firm is said to have declined in volume of late, and this circumstance, together with a confessed judgment of $3,975, entered in favor of William and August Nast, occasioned the failure.

FLOUR MILLS FORCED TO CLOSE.

Scarcity of Good Wheat Makes the Shutdown Necessary.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 2.—Good wheat is so scarce that St. Louis mills are closing. In all probability a number of other mills not only here but in Southern Illinois will close for the same reason. The E. Goddard mill closed Saturday, and a representative said that the mill would not be operated until the price of wheat was lowered and the quality shipped in was better. He said that mills could not pay the prices and make both ends meet.

CARIBBEAN WEATHER BUREAU.

Prof. E. B. Garriot of Chicago Placed at the Head of the Department.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—E. B. Garriot, in charge of the weather office here, has gone to Washington, having received the appointment transferring him to that city and putting him in charge of the new bureau, including the Caribbean Sea, Cuba, and Puerto Rico. He takes the place of Prof. Park Morrill, who is dangerously ill with typhoid fever. It is understood that the appointment is permanent. Forecaster Cox is in charge here.

BANIGAN'S WILL MAY STAND.

Widow of the Rubber Manufacturer Not Likely to Contest It.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 2.—It is improbable that the will of Joseph Banigan, the rubber millionaire, will be contested by the widow, who was Banigan's second wife. Her legacy is $15,000 a year with the use of the Banigan residence during her lifetime. It is claimed by her friends that the annuity fixed by her husband will not properly sustain the house.

The dower right, it is estimated, would amount to a much larger sum than the legacy. The four children who inherit the bulk of the $7,000,000 were born to the first wife, who died many years ago.

BOY HIGHWAYMAN'S EXPLOIT.

Menaced a Man with a Revolver in Central Park and Demanded His Money.

Mendel Lesschts, thirty years old, of 167 East Ninetieth Street, was rudely disturbed while smoking a cigar in Central Park last night by a youthful highwayman, who shoved a revolver under his nose and demanded the surrender of his valuables. Lesschts was sitting on a bench near the west end of Eighty-fifth Street at the time.

The boy was arrested by Policeman King. He gave the name of George Daly, and said he was eighteen years old, a newsboy, and that he lived at the Newsboys' Home, Seventh Avenue and Thirty-second Street. He added that he came from Philadelphia a week ago, and was unable to get work. The revolver, a seven-chambered, fully loaded affair, was found in his pocket. He also had a horn-handled knife with a five-inch blade. The police do not believe his story. They think he lives in this city, and that it is another case of a boy's head being turned by cheap Wild West "literature."

Lesschts was as badly frightened as if he had been held up by a gang of bandits.

LA BOURGOGNE'S VICTIMS.

Steamer's Officers Saw Them Floating for Over Fifty Miles.

The Red Star Line steamship Westernland, which arrived yesterday from Antwerp, brought a further report of the bodies of La Bourgogne's victims floating for miles about the spot where the French Line steamer was sunk, a month ago. The steamer Hiawatha, sent out by ex-Judge John F. Dillon of this city, whose wife and daughter were lost, and W. C. Perry of Kansas City, whose three daughters and a son were lost, was also seen, searching for their bodies.

The officers of the Westernland said that they saw the bodies of twenty-six men and two women. They were strung out over fifty miles of the steamer's course, south of Sable Island. The bodies were kept afloat by life preservers, and the drowning had presumably occurred by the victims being drawn under by suction when the steamer sank.

Both the atmosphere and water were cool, the Westernland officers reported, and to this they ascribed the fact that the bodies were nearly all in a good state of preservation, the features even being recognizable in many cases.

One of the Westernland's passengers told a story that did not quite agree with that of the officers. He said that many of the bodies were in a bad state of decomposition, and that sharks could be seen among them.

The Hiawatha, which left Halifax on Thursday last, was spoken late in the afternoon. She had a boat out, and alongside the boat were two bodies, the clothing on which was being examined. The Hiawatha signaled the Westernland for information as to other bodies that may have been seen, and on getting the reply that they were floating for miles to the eastward, she took in her boat while the Westernland was still in sight and steamed away to the eastward.

George S. Clay of ex-Judge Dillon's office is in charge of the Hiawatha, having gone to identify the bodies.

THE EDGEWATER CRECHE.

It Is in Need of Funds for the Work It Is Engaged In.

The Edgewater Crèche receives troops of small children, with their mothers, from the tenement districts every day. The reviving effects of the cool river breezes and the ministrations of the trained nurse who presides over the crèche work so marvelously in the recuperation of the children that the several dispensaries, day nurseries, and relief agencies daily send to it.

It is the only remedial agency of the kind which is accessible every half hour of the day, and is reached by the ferry at the foot of West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street and is well worthy of a visit. The oppressive heat of the past few days has taxed it to its utmost capacity, and it greatly needs more money to enable it to care for all the little ones that are sent to it for recuperation. Contributions may be sent either to F. Delano Weekes, President, 58 Wall Street; Mrs. L. S. Bainbridge of the New York City Mission and Tract Society, United Charities Building, or to Charles D. Kellogg, Treasurer, care of the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

Since the last acknowledgment it has gratefully received the following donations: Mrs. E. A. Brinkerhoff, $25; Anonymous, $1; Mrs. Clinton E. Ford, 50 cents; the Rev. John Albertson Ingham, $5; "A Friend of Little Children," $50; Mrs. J. Blair Scribner, $10; James M. Speers, $20; Fresh Air Fund of Middle Collegiate Church, $10; Mrs. Alfred Corning Clark, $100; Mrs. Robert Stobo, $5; Miss C. Barhydt, $10; Mrs. Caroline M. de Suzzara-Verdi, $10; Miss Mable Slade, $10; Mrs. George W. Betts, $1; "In Memory of Peter Richards," $25; St. Bartholomew's Church, $20; Donald Mackay, $10; Miss A. J. McCoy, $1, and Adrian Iselin, $100.

His Throat Cut by a Jealous Barber.

Albert Kauch, an insurance agent in the employ of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, was taken from 353 East Fourteenth Street to Bellevue Hospital last night with his throat gashed from ear to ear. He had been attacked with a razor by Carmelo Reale, an Italian barber, who alleges that on coming home he found Kauch in his wife's room. Kauch's condition is so serious that his ante-mortem statement has been taken by Coroner Hart. He says that he was not in the room, but in the hall, talking to Mrs. Reale. Mrs. Reale says her husband was insanely jealous without cause.

Policeman Saves Drowning Boy.

Policeman Collins of the Bedford Avenue Station, Williamsburg, yesterday afternoon rescued from drowning Frank Velton, thirteen years old, of 69 Wythe Avenue. Velton, with other boys, was playing on the new North Second Street pier, and fell into the river. Collins, without throwing off his coat, jumped into the water. The boy was carried along by the tide, and Collins had great difficulty in getting him back. Roundsman Sullivan threw a rope to Collins, and he and the boy were pulled ashore. The boy fainted on the pier.

Will Sail on the Teutonic.

Among the passengers booked to sail to-day on the Teutonic are the Rev. Canon Beaumont, Col. Wells H. Blodgett, Lillian Russell, Mrs. E. Colburn, George Crocker, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Fullerton, Robert Fullerton, Col. De Lancey Floyd-Jones, United States Army, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Knox, Capt. R. M. Stuart-Wortley, Prof. O. C. Marsh of Yale College, Matthew P. Breen, J. R. Coates, Mrs. W. M. Low, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Tyng, Jr., and Nelson J. Waterbury.

PHASES OF STAMP TAXES

Recent Rulings on the Stamping of Receipts for Rent Payments.

POOREST TENANTS PAY MOST

Where There Is No Lease, Each Monthly Rent Receipt Is Taxed 25 Cents—A Simple Receipt Not Taxable.

Numerous inquiries regarding the tax liability of receipts given for moneys paid for rent in cases where no written lease exists have reached the internal revenue offices in this city. Recent rulings by United States Internal Revenue Commissioner Scott, that receipts for such monthly rent payments must each pay a stamp tax of 25 cents, have aroused a widespread interest in this matter. As a very large proportion of the vast army of rent payers are persons of limited means, who pay their rent from week to week or month to month on a mere verbal agreement, the proposed tax of 25 cents on each rent receipt excites concern on their part.

Commissioner Scott's first decision on this subject was under date of July 12, when he said "any receipt, or instrument setting forth any terms of a lease, must be required to be stamped as a lease unless there has been a separate lease made in the case, which has been duly stamped, in which event the receipt, though containing the terms in question, does not require a stamp. A mere receipt, given under the terms of a lease duly stamped, does not require a stamp."

On the strength of this ruling Internal Revenue Collector Frank R. Moore, in Brooklyn, announced that he deemed it his duty to hold all rent receipts, where there was no lease, subject to the twenty-five-cent tax, inasmuch as such receipts constituted the only existing evidence or memorandum of "a contract for hire."

Collector Charles H. Treat of the Second Internal Revenue District informed persons who applied to him for information that, in the absence of a lease, a receipt for rent money was the only memorandum of a lease, and therefore must pay the tax of 25 cents. Each receipt was liable to the tax, no matter whether it was for a quarterly payment, a monthly payment, or a weekly payment.

Anderson Price of 80 Broadway submitted to Commissioner Scott a few days ago a receipt for monthly rent, and asked for an official ruling regarding its liability to taxation under the new law. The receipt in question was for a certain sum paid in advance for a certain tenement, and it expressly stated that the term of hiring was to end on the first day of the succeeding month. A footnote stated certain things which the tenant engaged to perform. It was admitted that the receipt was taken in this particular form in order that it might be used in case proceedings were necessary to dispossess the tenant. In a letter to Collector Treat, under date of Aug. 1, Commissioner Scott rules on this case as follows: "Mr. Price has been referred to you, and you will please instruct him that the form of receipt for rent submitted appears to come within the description of a memorandum or contract for the hire, use, or rent of any land or tenement portion thereof, and to be accordingly subject to a tax of 25 cents."

In his rulings thus far Commissioner Scott has held only such rent receipts liable to taxation as "set forth any terms of a lease." There has been no ruling that an ordinary receipt for money was subject to the internal revenue tax. Chief Deputy Collector Wendell of the Second District is a veteran in the Internal Revenue Service, and he said last evening that he did not think a receipt would be liable to taxation unless the document explicitly stated that the payment was for rent, or hire of an apartment, house, or other property.

One Way of Evading Tax.

Half a dozen internal revenue officers privately expressed the belief that it would be a very difficult matter to collect a twenty-five-cent tax on monthly rent payments. "Such a tax strikes the people who can least afford to pay it, and of course they won't pay it if they can evade it," said one of these officers. "Why, a tax of 25 cents on each monthly receipt would mean $3 a year for a poor person, as against 25 cents for the well-to-do person who leases his premises for a year. The apparent injustice of such a discrimination will be a powerful force in impelling rent payers to evade the tax. Doubtless one way of evasion will be the taking of a simple receipt for the sums paid, with nothing but names, amount, date, and signature."

Collector Treat forwarded to Washington last Monday this question: "Where a mortgage executed in duplicates is recorded in various counties and States, must stamp tax be applied to each mortgage duplicate?" Commissioner Scott made immediate reply that no mortgage could be lawfully recorded in any county unless it was duly stamped, therefore duplicates must be stamped.

Question of Foreign Drafts.

The following question was sent to Collector Treat by the firm of M. Bierling & Son, brokers in foreign exchange at 39 Broad Street, and by him sent to the department in Washington: "If a merchant receives a draft from a foreign country drawn at three days' sight, and he accepts it at sight, tendering a check for the same on his bank with the necessary two-cent stamp attached, would he be compelled, in addition, to place the war-revenue stamp on the acceptance of the same, since accepting at sight and not taking advantage of the three days' interest?"

Commissioner Scott replied that the provisions of Section 11 of the war-revenue law covered this case, and that "the acceptor, no matter whether he takes advantage of the three days or not, is required, at the time of accepting, to place upon the paper a stamp, as required upon an inland bill of exchange. If he gives his check in payment, of course the check requires a two-cent stamp."

In another ruling, Commissioner Scott holds that "drafts drawn upon or issued by any bank, trust company, or any person, or persons, companies, or corporations, require a stamp, and if the acceptance of the draft is accompanied by an order to the bank to pay the same and charge to the account of the drawee, this accompanying order requires in addition a two-cent stamp, as 'an order for the payment of money.'"

Collector Treat said that he was aware of instances where certain New York bankers and banking houses had deliberately undertaken to disregard the law in the matter of stamping drafts. It was his purpose to use all of the authority vested in him to enforce the law in every quarter and impartially. Business men who willingly paid the Government taxes were entitled to protection from the unequal competition of business rivals who evaded the taxes, and Collector Treat said that he intended to see that they had such protection.

STAMP LAW INTERPRETED.

Georgia Railroad Commission Rules on Express Receipts and Telegraph Messages.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 2.—The patrons of the Southern Express Company in Georgia will not in the future be required to pay for the revenue stamps affixed to the bills of lading issued by the company. The senders of messages over the Western Union Telegraph Company's lines will continue to pay the one-cent war tax.

The Georgia Railroad Commission decided the two cases in reference to the express and telegraph companies to-day. The decision was against the former, but favorable to the latter.

Elaborate opinions were rendered in each case by Judge Spencer R. Atkinson on behalf of the commission. It was held that the express company in issuing a bill of lading was required to put a stamp on it in order to make it legal, and that the company had no right to exact the cost of the stamp from the shipper. The commission takes the position that by requiring the one-cent tax to be paid by the shipper the express company is in principle as much guilty of an overcharge as if it exacted $100 in each case.

In the case of the Western Union, the commission held that the company was not required to receive a message until it was stamped. It does not become a legal message until the sender puts the revenue stamp on it.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher
The Kind You Have Always Bought

SPECIAL TAX ON BANKS.

Amount to be Determined by the Aggregate of Capital and Surplus.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The new war revenue act provides for the payment by banks of a special tax, the amount of which is to be determined by the aggregate of the capital and surplus for the last fiscal year. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has held that if during the preceding year the amount of the capital and surplus has varied the average for the year should determine the amount of the tax.

150 Jersey City Merchants Fined.

Deputy Collector Farmer of the Internal Revenue Department in Jersey City yesterday imposed fines upon 150 merchants for failing to file a statement of their liabilities by Aug. 1, as required by the revenue laws. The fines, as a rule, were paid without grumbling. Mr. Farmer said that he fines already collected for these and other violations of the law amounted to $11,700.

NAILMAKERS' STRIKE.

Nearly Three Thousand Men Idle in the Federated Wire Trades.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 2.—A strike was formally declared to-day by the Federated Wire trades at the works of the H. P. Nail Company and the American Wire Company, both of which are now under control of the recently formed wire and nail trust. The strike, when the rod mill and yard men of the American Company join it, will throw about 2,100 men out of employment. Of these, 900 are from the H. P. Company and 1,200 from the American works.

The cause of the strike is the alleged general cut of 33 1-3 per cent. in wages and a threatened cut of 20 per cent more. Word came to the strikers late this afternoon that the Backus mill had closed, ostensibly for repairs. But it was stated the move was for the purpose of checking any dissatisfaction that might obtain in that plant. This swells the number of men idle to 2,800.

The Federated Wire Trades officers say the strike will be extended to every mill controlled by the American Wire Trust. It controls twelve mills, employing over 6,000 men in all. Manager George H. Shuler of the company, in an interview to-day said:

"The American Steel and Wire Company has not reduced the wages of the men since last April, when the mills started up. At that time the wire drawers of the American and H. P. mills were cut about 25 per cent., and the men at the consolidated or Backus mill received a slight increase. This was done to systematize the scale of wages paid at all the mills, and at that time the men expressed themselves as satisfied with the existing conditions."

MINERS THREATEN TO QUIT.

Pittsburg District Men Determined to Enforce the Chicago Agreement.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 2.—If the coal operators of the Pittsburg district do not conform with the terms of the Chicago agreement by Aug. 10 5,000 miners will be ordered to strike.

This is the decision of the Convention of United Miners of this district now in session here. A series of strikes is to be inaugurated in the Youghiogheny district, the third pool, and, if it be possible, the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company will be compelled to pay a penalty for mining coal at a rate lower than provided for in the agreement.

"We are not Anarchists nor chronic disturbers, but our organization is determined to see the terms of the Chicago agreement enforced," said National President M. D. Ratchford. "By a strike I do not mean that there will be bloodshed and all that sort of thing, but a peaceable fight for the enforcement of the agreement."

A 5 per cent. levy to pay the expenses of the strike was ordered.

The Strike at Hoe's Factory.

The strike of 600 machinists and apprentices in the employ of R. Hoe & Co., which occurred fifteen days ago, is still in force. It was said yesterday that the influence of the officers of the Central Labor Union is to be invoked in a further effort to compel the firm to recognize the demands of the strikers by summoning the 150 molders and patternmakers now at work in the factory to a period of enforced idleness. On the other hand, it was said there is little hope that the molders and patternmakers will obey the injunction to quit work if such an order should be issued.

Cloakmakers Sign Contracts.

There was considerable jubilation yesterday at the headquarters of the United Brotherhood of Cloakmakers, at 160 Rivington Street. Strikes involving 1,400 operators in the shops of Meyer Jonasson & Co. and Prince & Wolf, two of the leading manufacturers in the cloakmaking industry in this city, had been averted. The firms named signed new contracts, guaranteeing the rate of wages stipulated by the union for the Fall and Winter seasons. The strike of 300 operators in the employ of Schaff & Silverman still continues.

AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY.

Arrangements for the General Meeting in Boston, Beginning Aug. 22.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 2.—The seventeenth general meeting of the American Chemical Society will be held in Room 35 of the Walker Building, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Monday and Tuesday, Aug. 22 and 23, 1898.

The opening session will begin Monday forenoon, immediately after the organization of Section C of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. President Crafts of the institute will address a few words of welcome to the visiting chemists, and President Charles E. Munroe will respond in behalf of the society, after which the regular programme of the day will be taken up. The afternoon session of Monday will adjourn in time to give the members of the society, together with those of Section C of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the opportunity of listening to the address of the Vice President of Section C at 4:30 P. M.

The sessions of Tuesday will be under the auspices of the American Chemical Society. During the remainder of the week the meetings will be conducted by Section C of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

The members of the American Chemical Society, as well as the members of Section C, are to be invited to participate in the excursions planned by the local committee of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. These excursions will be so arranged as to interfere as little as possible with the meetings, and will include visits to Franklin Park and the Arnold Arboretum, Middlesex Falls, and other parts of the park system. On Wednesday, Aug. 24, ("Salem Day" on the American Association for the Advancement of Science programme,) an all-day excursion to Lawrence will be provided for the chemists, and permission has been obtained to visit the Pacific Mills, the Russell Paper Mill, and the Lawrence Experiment Station.

On Friday, Aug. 26, ("Cambridge Day,") the chemists have been invited to visit the Harvard University laboratories, the Riverside Press, Curtis, Davis & Co.'s Soap Works, and the North Packing House. Excursions to Riverside, Wellesley, Concord, and Lexington, as well as to more remote points, have been planned by the local committee of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and full details of these will be announced during the meetings of the week.

POST OFFICE INVESTIGATION.

Representatives of Newspapers Examined—Inquiry Ends To-day.

The Post Office investigation continued yesterday. The representatives of New York newspapers were examined in regard to the amount of printed matter they send through the mails. Their answers will be submitted to the committee at a later date. Ormond G. Smith of the Executive Committee of New York Publishers, was questioned in regard to the character of periodicals. The examination of the pneumatic tube service was concluded.

To-day Chairman Loud and Senator Faulkner will visit the branch stations in New York and Brooklyn. Their object is to ascertain the details as to service, force, and expenses. This will be their last day's work, after which they will go to Buffalo to conduct a similar investigation.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

	A. M.		P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises	4:58	Sun sets	7:14	Moon rises	7:59

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	8:21	Gov. Isl'd	8:39	H. Gate	10:28
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	8:37	Gov. Isl'd	8:54	H. Gate	10:43

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) AUG. 3.	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Southwark, Southampton	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Tjome, St. Kitts, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Linda, La Plata	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
THURSDAY, AUG. 4.		
Catania, Mexico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Barbarossa, Bremen		10:00 A. M.
El Mar, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
FRIDAY, AUG. 5.		
Bellucia, La Plata	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Carib, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
City of San Antonio, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Grangense, Barbados, &c.	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Hevelius, Pernambuco	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
H. Dumois, Aux Cayes, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Prins Willem II., Haiti	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, AUG. 6.		
Aller, Naples, &c.	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Altai, Fortune Islands	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Island, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
La Touraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Troja, Nassau, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Aug. §4 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. §6 at 7:00 A. M., 11 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Doric, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 7 at 6:30 P. M.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) AUG. 3.

Astrakhan, Shields, July 21.
Dorothea Rickmers, Hamburg, July 21.
El Dorado, New Orleans, July 29.
Hannah M. Bell, Gibraltar, July 13.
Polarstiernen, Hamburg, July 21.
Strathairly, Shields, July 17.
Strathesk, Shields, July 18.

THURSDAY, AUG. 4.

Algiers, New Orleans, July 29.
Ardandearg, Gibraltar, July 22.
Edam, Rotterdam, July 23.
Fontabelle, St. Thomas, July 29.
Lahn, Bremen, July 26.
Nacoochee, Savannah, Aug. 1.
Pocahontas, Hamburg, July 22.
Sir Richard Grenville, Hamburg, July 22.

FRIDAY, AUG. 5.

Auguste Victoria, Hamburg, July 28.
Britannic, Liverpool, July 27.
Kansas City, Swansea, July 22.
Palatia, Hamburg, July 24.

SATURDAY, AUG. 6.

Etruria, Liverpool, July 30.
Montauk, Gibraltar, July 23.

SUNDAY, AUG. 7.

El Monte, New Orleans, Aug. 2.
Fort Salisbury, Liverpool, July 25.
La Bretagne, Havre, July 30.
St. Leonards, Antwerp, July 25.

MONDAY, AUG. 8.

Georgic, Liverpool, July 29.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam, July 28.
Thingvalla, Stettin, July 22.

Arrived—Tuesday, Aug. 2.

SS Croatan, Hale, Wilmington, N. C., and Georgetown, S. C., to W. P. Clyde & Co. Anchored off Sandy Hook at 11:50 P. M.

SS Excelsior, (Ger.,) Muller, Rotterdam July 21, in ballast to Gustavus Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 2:15 P. M.

SS Adirondack, (Br.,) Long, Savanilla, &c., July 19, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 3:17 P. M.

SS Batoum, (Br.,) Rider, London July 20, in ballast to Gustavus Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 11:50 A. M.

SS City of Kingston, (Br.,) Nickerson, Port Antonio, &c., July 27, with fruit to American Fruit Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 A. M.

SS Old Dominion, Tapley, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Olbers, (Belg.,) Tanner, Rio Janeiro, &c., July 11, with mdse. to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 A. M.

SS Westernland, (Belg.,) Mills, Antwerp July 23, with mdse. and passengers to International Navigation Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:05 A. M.

SS Anchoria, (Br.,) Wilson, Glasgow July 23 and Moville 24th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 A. M.

SS Tyr, (Dan.,) Strand, Montego Bay, &c., July 25, with fruit to A. C. Wilson—vessel to J. M. Ceballos & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P. M. 1st.

SS Robert Dickinson, (Br.,) Briggs, Shields July 17, in ballast to Gustavus Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P. M. 1st.

SS Koenigin Luise, (Ger.,) Schuckmann, Bremen July 23 and Southampton 24th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:15 A. M.

SS City of Birmingham, Burg, Savannah July 31, with mdse. and passengers to Ocean Steamship Co.

SS Georg Dumois, (Nor.,) Formann, Sanchez July 26, with fruit to E. C. Gedney. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 P. M.

Ship S. P. Hitchcock, Gates, Honolulu 137 ds., with sugar to Welch & Co.—vessel to I. F. Chapman & Co.

Bark Aretas, (of London,) Little, St. Lucia 17 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to John Hales.

Bark San Pietro, (Ital.,) Giordano, Seville 43 ds., with corkwood to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Leon, (Nor.,) Jobsen, Bahia 45 ds., with sugar and wood to Willard Hawes & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Aug. 2, 9:30 P. M., southwest, light breeze, partly cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Tyrian, (Br.,) for Kingston.
SS Exeter City, (Br.,) for Bristol.
SS Cevic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Tasso, (Br.,) for Baltimore.
SS Saale, (Ger.,) for Bremen, &c.
SS Algonquin, for Charleston, &c.
SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk, &c.
SS Oberon, (Br.,) for Port Elizabeth, &c.
SS Kansas City, for Savannah.
SS British Prince, (Br.,) for Pernambuco, &c.
SS Goldsboro, for Philadelphia.

Notice to Mariners.

WAUKEGAN HARBOR BEACON LIGHT—ILLINOIS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 30, 1898.—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about Aug. 10, 1898, a fixed white lantern light will be established at the outer end of the north pier at the entrance to Waukegan Harbor, westerly side of Lake Michigan. The focal plane of the light will be about 30 feet above the mean lake level, and the light will illuminate the entire horizon. The lantern will be suspended from a brown iron post erected on the pier.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Northern Lakes and Rivers, 1898," Page 78, after No. 1,583, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Northern Lakes and Rivers, 1898," Page 119.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 30, 1898.—Apalachicola Bay Range Rear Light.—Notice is hereby given that, on or about Aug. 10, 1898, the color of this light, on the easterly bank of the Apalachicola River, opposite the town of Apalachicola, will be changed from red to white. This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1897," Page 150, No. 871, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Seventh Lighthouse District, 1897," Page 55.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 30, 1898.—New Castle Range Light Station.—Notice is hereby given that, on July 26, 1898, the front and rear lights of this range, marking the main channel of the Delaware River, passing to the eastward of Pea Patch Shoal and Pea Patch Island, were re-established as heretofore. This notice affects "The List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1897," Page 90, Nos. 454 and 455, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Fourth Lighthouse District, 1897," Page 29.

By Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—SS Neustria, (Fr.,) Capt. Sagols, sld. from Marseilles for New York July 31.

SS Trave, (Ger.,) Capt. Thalenhorst, from New York for Bremen, arr. at Southampton Aug. 3.

SS Pathan, (Br.,) Capt. Day, (from Yokohama, &c.,) sld. from Hongkong for New York July 22.

SS La Flandre, (Dutch,) Capt. Gerdes, sld. from Antwerp for New York July 30.

SS Elleric, (Br.,) Capt. Niven, sld. from Marseilles for New York yesterday.

SS Helios, (Ger.,) Capt. Janssen, sld. from Flushing yesterday.

SS Geestemunde, (Ger.,) Capt. Langen, from Amsterdam for New York, passed Dungeness to-day.

SS Eastern Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Jackman, from New York via Montevideo, arr. at Buenos Ayres July 5.

SS Rosse, (Br.,) Capt. Braithwaite, sld. from Santos for New York July 29.

SS Buffon, (Br.,) Capt. Ohls, (from Rio Janeiro, &c.,) sld. from St. Lucia for New York July 31.

SS Bellena, (Br.,) Capt. Iversen, from New York for Buenos Ayres and Rosario, arr. at Montevideo July 29.

SS Boadicea, (Br.,) Capt. Jacobsen, from New York for London, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Pretoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Kopff, from Hamburg for New York, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Nordkyn, (Nor.,) Capt. Beer, from New York, arr. at Hamburg yesterday.

SS Bulgaria, (Ger.,) Capt. Schmidt from New York for Hamburg, passed Scilly to-day.

SS California, (Br.,) Capt. Mitchell, from Naples for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Elisabeth Rickmers, (Ger.,) Capt. Werner, from New York for Rotterdam, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Van der Zee, from New York, arr. at Rotterdam at 6 P. M. to-day.

SS Boston City, (Br.,) Capt. Barclay, from New York, arr. at Bristol to-day.

SS Ethiopia, (Br.,) Capt. Wadsworth, from New York for Glasgow, arr. at Moville to-day.

SS Powhatan, (Br.,) Capt. Harnden, from Fiume for New York, arr. at Bari July 28.

SS Hilary, (Br.,) Capt. Evans, from New York, arr. at Para July 30.

HONGKONG, Aug. 2.—SS Empress of India sailed here to-day.

BRIGHTON BEACH RACES

Miss Tenny and Bona Dea Have a Fine Struggle for the Saragossa Stakes.

SLOANE THRICE BEATEN OUT

Ruby Lips, Winepress, Maximo Gomes, Miss Tenny, Tripping, and Ben Ronald Were Winners of the Six Contests Decided.

Just as on Monday, the race for three-year-old fillies was the best of the day, so yesterday's event at the Brighton Beach track was the race for the Saragossa Stakes, also for three-year-old fillies. Neither Kenmore Queen nor Tabouret, the contestants in Tuesday's duel, started for the stake, though both were eligible, Monday's event having given them all the racing they wanted for a time. Bona Dea, with Sloane up, was the favorite for this stake, Miss Tenny, ridden by Doggett, being the second choice. There were two other starters, but, save for a temporary lead of an eighth of a mile that Lady Marian had in the early part of the race, Bona Dea and Miss Tenny were really the only contestants. At the beginning of the second quarter Miss Tenny took a decided lead, and Sloane began hustling on Bona Dea. He didn't have a chance to stop that hustling until the horses reached the winning post, for, drive Bona Dea as hard as he could, Doggett managed to drive Miss Tenny just a little bit harder, with the result that Col. Pulsifer's filly managed to get her nose first past the judges after the hardest driving finish ever seen on the track, lasting as it did for fully three-eighths of a mile, neither jockey ceasing for an instant in his most vigorous and persuasive tactics. Naturally, so fine a finish resulted in the liveliest sort of applause for the rival jockeys, and Doggett, who gets it rarely enough, was of course in for the major share of it.

Sloane and that mysterious crowd known as "the talent" scored in the opening race, which was a selling affair at a mile, with an even dozen of starters. Ruby Lips, on form, seemed to be the best of the lot, and the race proved her to be so, for she led practically all the way, and won as she pleased from Field Lark, an imported horse and a rank outsider in the speculation.

But in the second race the aspiring as well as perspiring young Maher clipped the wings of Tod Sloane, much to the delight of the crowd, but greatly to the astonishment of Sloane, who fancied neither the defeat nor the applause which greeted Maher so boisterously as to be positively funny. Sloane had the mount on the favorite, Anitra, and Maher rode Winepress, one of the "real good things" from Craig Wadsworth's string. Anitra started out to make a runaway race of it, Maher holding Winepress within striking distance until the race was half run and the stretch was in sight. Then the younger jockey gave the "good thing" a little more rein and she was quickly on even terms with the favorite. Both boys rode hard through the stretch, but Winepress was a bit the better of the pair of horses, and so Maher's mount got the money and the applause, and Sloane's friends had the megrims.

Maher also won the third race, and Sloane had again to be content with second place. Maher had the mount on Maximo Gomez and Sloane rode Banquo. O'Leary on Debride appeared at one time to have a chance to win, but this idea was soon dispelled, and O'Leary pulled up. That gave Sloane a chance to come with a rush on Banquo and snatch the second money, which Debride's rider thought he had won. O'Leary's pulling up his mount and so losing for his backers all the money bet on Debride for a place resulted in his being set down for one day by the Stewards, this being the first intimation to the jockeys during the long meeting that they are expected to ride their horses out for the place money.

Tripping, an odds-on favorite, won the seven-furlongs high-weight handicap from Continental after a very clever race between the pair, this making Doggett's second victory for the afternoon.

Sloane had a mount in the last race, but the best he could do was to run third with Gun Metal, Ben Ronald capturing the purse.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Purse $500, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling. One mile. Time—1:41½.

No bid for the winner.

1—Ruby Lips, M. Minden's ch. f., 3 years, by Rayon d'Or-Red Girl, 96 pounds, 8 to 5 and 7 to 10, $500 ....(Sloan)
2—Field Lark, H. H. Hunn's ch. c., 3, 96, 20 to 1 and 8 to 1 ....(Michaels)
3—High Priest, M. L. Hayman's ch. c., 3, 101, 12 to 1 ....(Jones)

Charagrace, 3, 101, 5 to 1, (Mohn;) Squire Abingdon, 3, 107, 12 to 1, (Harris;) Jefferson, 5, 103, 6 to 1, (Moody;) Merlin, 3, 101, 6 to 1, (O'Connor;) Hardy C., 3, 98, 40 to 1, (Garrigan;) Commercial Traveller, 3, 101, 12 to 1, (James;) Tautris, 3, 101, 30 to 1, (O'Leary;) Leo Lake, 3, 108, 20 to 1, (Coylie,) and Fred K., 5, 111, 15 to 1, (Cowman,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by three lengths; two lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-old fillies. Purse $500, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Six furlongs. Time—1:15¼.

1—Winepress, J. K. Wadsworth's br. f., by Strathmore-Pomona, 104 pounds, 3 to 1 and 4 to 5 ....(Maher)
2—Anitra, Bromley & Co.'s b. f., 104, 7 to 5 and 1 to 3 ....(Sloane)
3—Avoca, W. Jennings's ch. f., 104, 9 to 5 ....(Spencer)
4—Klondike Queen, J. E. Madden's ch. f., 104, 20 to 1 ....(Thompson)

Won in a drive by a length; two lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Non-winners at the meeting. Purse, $500, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $75 to second, and $25 to third. One mile. Time—1:42.

1—Maximo Gomez, M. Clancy's ch. g., 3 years, by Victory-Quesal, 93 pounds, 3 to 5 and 1 to 2 ....(Maher)
2—Banquo II., P. J. Miles's ch. h., 4, 106, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2 ....(Sloane)
3—Debride, T. D. Sullivan's br. g., 4, 103, 7 to 2 ....(O'Leary)

Abingdon, 6, 108, 30 to 1, (Songer;) Ella Daly, 3, 91, 60 to 1, (O'Connor,) and Genaro, 3, 101, 200 to 1, (McCoy,) also ran and finished as named.

Won by two lengths; a nose between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Saragossa Stakes, for three-year-old fillies. Purse, $1,000, added to a subscription of $10 each, with $25 additional for starters, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. One mile. Time—1:40½.

1—Miss Tenny, Pulsifer & Karrick's br. f., by Tenny-Fair Vision, 109 pounds, 2 to 1 and 7 to 10 ....(Doggett)
2—Bona Dea, Bromley & Co.'s b. f., 109, 8 to 5 and 1 to 2 ....(Sloane)
3—Lady Marian, W. C. Daly's ch. f., 109, 5 to 1 ....(O'Connor)
4—Komurasaki, J. K. Wadsworth's b. f., 116, 8 to 1 ....(Sims)

Won in a drive by a head; six lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—High-weight Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. Purse $700, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $150 to second and $50 to third. Seven furlongs. Time—1:28¾.

1—Tripping, W. B. Jennings's ch. f., 4 years, by Saraband-Ixia, 136 pounds, 7 to 10 and out ....(Doggett)
2—Continental, J. L. Holland's b. h., 6, 140, 3 to 1 and 4 to 5 ....(Sims)
3—Slasher, E. Thomas's br. c., 3, 114, 15 to 1 ....(Spencer)

Bastion, 4, 119, 20 to 1, (O'Connor;) Decide, 4, 127, 12 to 1, (Hamilton,) and Hanwell, 6, 130, 12 to 1, (Lewis,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a half length; two lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Purse of $500, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:48.

1—Ben Ronald, M. F. Dwyer's br. g., 4 years, by Hindoo-Ben-my-chree, 108 pounds, 1 to 5 and out ....(Sims)
2—Frohman, M. J. Daly's ch. g., 3, 87, 12 to 1 and 2 to 1 ....(Daly)
3—Gun Metal, R. Whitford's ch. g., 3, 98, 3 to 1 ....(Sloane)
4—Philip, P. Euton & Co.'s ch. g., 3, 98, 30 to 1 ....(Euton)

Won easily by a length; two lengths between second and third.

To-day's Card at Brighton Beach.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Marshall	114	Black Dude	101
Nedjed	109	Prince Auckland	97
Vigenta	102	Pink Chambray	97

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Five furlongs.

Domineer	110	Passaic	108
Ben Viking	110	Mount Clements	108
St. Clair	110	Brahmin	108
Tut Tut	109	Tender	107
Lady Meddlesome	109	Gadfly	105
The Gardener	108		

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Five furlongs.

Songster	107	Bergen	102
Tea Spot	107	Red Spider	102
Buffoon	107	Fred Winston	102
Cleon	105	Athy	100
Miss Lynah	105	Woodbird	100
[illegible]	103	Eileen D.	100

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, handicap. One mile and a sixteenth.

Peep o' Day	120	Our Johnny	106
Sailor King	115	Sensational	104
Dutch Skater	108	Hanwell	98

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Five furlongs.

Kirkwood	108	Lepida	106
Spurs	108	Tender	104
Ben Blue	107	Tendresse	104
Cormorant	107	Ninety Cents	104

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a half, over hurdles.

Marshall	152	Brown Red	142
Beaufort	148	Shultz	134
Rheinstrom	143		

RACING EVENTS AT SARATOGA.

Favorite Plaudit Distanced in the Contest for the Hamburg Stakes—Entries for To-day.

SARATOGA, Aug. 2.—The fifth day's racing of the Saratoga Racing Association's annual meeting was done on a heavy track, which resulted from yesterday's heavy storm. The weather was fine and the attendance good. The leading feature was the mile event for the Hamburg Stakes. Plaudit, the favorite, led for half a mile, when he was passed by George Keene, who showed the way to the winning line. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Water Girl, 100 pounds, (Powers,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 5, won by four lengths; Full Dress, 98, (Clawson,) 3 to 1 and 7 to 10, second, by three lengths; Piccola, 108, (W. Martin,) 3 to 5 and out, third. Time—1:05¼. Mazie O. and Evident also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. Havoc, 112 pounds, (Clawson,) 7 to 5 and 2 to 5, won by two lengths; White Frost, 108, (A. Barrett,) 3 to 1 and 7 to 5, second, by five lengths; Dr. Catlett, 106, (W. Martin,) 3 to 5 and 1 to 2, third. Time—1:46¾. Premier also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap. Six furlongs. Loiterer, 118, (W. Martin,) 9 to 20 and out, won by a length; Handpress, 100, (Irving,) 9 to 5 and out, second. Time—1:19¾.

FOURTH RACE.—Hamburg Stakes. One mile. George Keene, 118 pounds, (W. Martin,) 5 to 2 and out, won by a length and a half; Plaudit, 119, (C. Sloan,) 9 to 10 and out, second, by twenty lengths; Bangle, 119, (A. Barrett,) 3 to 1 and out, third. Time—1:47.

FIFTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Saratoga, 104 pounds, (Clawson,) 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, won by a head; Damocles, 115, (C. Sloan,) 5 to 5 and 3 to 5, second, by four lengths; Aratoma, 109, (W. Martin,) 9 to 5 and 3 to 5, third. Time—1:25¼. Squan, Oxnard, and Come Quick also ran.

Following are the entries at Saratoga to-morrow:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Chappiqua, Warhead, Fugden, The Bouncer, Effort, General Shafter, Garra Brant, and Extreme, 112 pounds; Harmonica, Freak, and Bettie Grey, 109.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. Kinnikinnic and Premier, 119 pounds; Swiftmas, 117; Ben Hadad, 113; Hurly Burly, 108.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and a furlong. Candleblack, 113 pounds; Jackanapes and Central Trust, 110; Scotch Plaid, 107; Bardella, 105.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling; one mile. Remp, 112 pounds; Wax Toy, Lexington, and Pirate, 106; Protus, Marsian, Donation, and Charentus, 103.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; steeplechase about two miles. Governor Budd and Right of Way, 150 pounds; Marble, 148; Equerry, 145; Hurry Up, 144; Fellow Craft, 143; Plutarch, 140.

Track Not to be Sold.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 2.—Edward Kearney, President of the Saratoga Racing Association, says that the story circulated last night that the Saratoga track was to be sold is incorrect, and there are no negotiations in progress for a change in the management of the track.

RACING IN HARNESS.

At Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 2.—The thirteenth annual meeting of the New York State Trotting Horse Breeders' Association opened at the Hudson River Driving Park here to-day. At the conclusion of the 2:19 pacing race the judges fined T. H. Camp of Norwich, Conn., owner and driver of Emma E., $200 for pulling his horse, and suspended him from the track until the fine is paid. The judges were convinced that Camp could have won the race had he wished to do so. Summary:

2:19 Class.—Pacing; purse $500.
Addie Dee, ch. m., by Nutwood, (McDonald) 2 1 3 1 2 1
Emma E., ch. m., (Camp) 4 2 1 2 1 2
Carl Brown, br. g., (Grady) 1 3 2 3 4 3
Watchman, b. g., (Coates) ....3 6 5 4 3 ro
Gem D., b. h., (Kane) ....11 5 4 5 5 ro
Dewey D., b. g., (Maloney) ....10 7 7 6 6 ro
Theresa B., b. m., (Tuers) ....8 9 8 dis.
Tasteful B., b. m., (Herrington) ....9 8 6 dr.
Tom Cole, b. h., (Shultz) ....5 4 dr.
Annie T., blk. m., (Dudley) ....6 dis.
Wattleblossom, blk. m., (O'Blemis) 7 dis.
Luke Morgan, b. g., (Cady) ....dis.
Time—2:13½; 2:13¾; 2:14¼; 2:14¾; 2:16¼; 2:15.

2:11 Class.—Trotting; purse $500.
Eth Bell, ch. h., by Lynne Bell, (Lockwood) 1 1 1
Rifle, blk. g., (Dudley) 6 2 2
Record, blk. g., (Kelty) 2 6 5
Cling, blk. g., (Tittlew) 4 4 3
Legene, b. h., (Bierney) 5 3 4
Orange Chief, b. h., (Rites) ....3 5 dr
Faustino, br. g., (Cleveland) ....7 dis.
Time—2:13½; 2:14¾; 2:15.

Special Pacing Race.—Purse $500.
Billy C., b. g., by Hidaway, (Rathbun) 4 1 1 1
Helena Duplex, b. m. (Demarest) 1 3 3 4
Alfondly, b. s. (Bierney) 5 2 2 2
Connor, blk. g., (McGuire) 2 4 4 3
Smith, br. g., (Kane) 3 5 5 5
U. S. Bond, b. g., (Howell) ....6 6 6 dr
Time—2:10¼; 2:09¼; 2:14¾; 2:16¼.

At Concord N. H.

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 2.—The midsummer meet at the Capital City Driving Park opened to-day. Summary:

2:25 Class.—Pacing; purse, $300.
Evelyn, b. m., by Reputation-Roman Chief, (Andrews) 4 1 1 1
Don Aldo, b. g., by Don Cossack, (Holmes) 1 4 5 7
Cully B., ro. g., (Shank) 5 8 2 2
May Queen, b. m., (McCabe, Gillispy) 7 2 3 4
Tony, ch. g., (Cox) 2 5 6 5
Oriole, ch. m., (Collins) 3 3 7 3
Jeddio, b. s., (Putnam) 8 6 4 8
Daisy Lewis, b. m., (Richardson) 6 7 8 6
Joe D., b. g., (Brewster) ....9 9 9 dr
Time—2:22¼; 2:19¾; 2:22¼; 2:23.

2:18 Class.—Trotting; purse, $300.
Ladd, b. g., by Independence-Stephen A. Douglas, (Andrews) 1 1 1
Jim Crow, blk. g., (Cox) 2 2 3
Landlady, blk. m., (Wifeld) 3 3 2
Walter J., ch. g., (Clark) 5 6 4
Gloster H., b. h., (Shillinglaw) 4 4 5
Kendall, b. g., (Moulton) 6 5 6
Time—2:21¼; 2:21¼; 2:19.

At Newark, N. Y.

NEWARK, N. Y., Aug. 2.—The four days' meet of the Western New York Trotting Circuit opened to-day. Summary:

2:34 Class.—Trotting; purse, $300.
Dower, ch. m.; W. M. Jones, Rochester 1 1 1
Bonnie L., b. m.; Frank Matty, Syracuse 2 2 2
Olivia, ro. m.; J. F. Olivetta, Elmira 3 3 3
Time—2:23¼; 2:21¼; 2:21¼.

2:40 Class.—Trotting; purse $300.
Faustina, b. m.; L. D. Harris, Watertown 2 2 1 1 1
Burtina, b. m.; H. B. Burtis, Oaken Corners 1 1 2 2 4
Dollie Pitcher; Harline Stock Farm, White Plains, N. Y. 4 3 4 5 2
Time—2:20¼; 2:29½; 2:26¼; 2:26¼; 2:26¼.

2:22 Class.—Pacing; purse, $400.
Burtona, blk. m.; E. C. Strong, New Paltz, N. Y. 1 1 1
Jennie Lewis, b. m.; S. S. Liman, Binghamton 2 2 5
Ben E., g. g.; S. P. Creiham, Binghamton 4 3 4
Time—2:21¼; 2:18; 2:19.

At Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, Aug. 2.—The midsummer meet of the Central New York Circuit in this city was opened this afternoon. Summaries:

2:35 Class.—Trotting; purse, $500.
Nigger Jack, blk. g., by Cyclone, (Arthur) 1 1 1
Sabulah, b. m., by Sablemont, (Groon) 2 2 2
Tipwald, ch. g., by Look, (Bentley) 3 3 3
Marguerite, b. m., (Thomas) 4 4 4
Judge Moore, br. g., (Kimlin) ....5 dis.
Tom Leary, gr. g., (Leary) ....6 dis.
Rudoff, br. g., (Coville) ....dis.
Time—2:25¼; 2:20¼; 2:23.

2:18 Class.—Pacing; purse, $500.
Cynthia E., ch. m., by Victor, (Cook) 2 1 1 1
Dora Highwood, ch. m., by Highwood, (Miller) 1 2 4 5
Malvolio, ch. h., by Lancelot, (Cummings) 4 3 3 2
Annie Leyburn, b. m., (Wadsworth) 5 4 2 3
Bessie A., b. m., (Perrin) 3 5 5 4
Little Cliff, b. g., (Burke) 6 6 6 6
Forest Inn, b. g., (Galusha) 7 7 7 8
David C., b. g., (Stanton) 8 8 9 7
Chimay Bug, b. m. (Atkins) ....9 9 8 ds
D. H. G., b. g., (Nixon) ....dis.
Time—2:16¼; 2:15¼; 2:17¼; 2:18¼.

2:10 Class.—Pacing; purse, $500.
Rocky P., ch. h., untraced, (Kilborn) 2 1 1 1
Henry F., br. h., by Princeton, (McManus) 3 2 2 2
Ambulator, b. h., by Ambassador, (Fraser) 4 3 3 3
Democracy, b. h., (Cahill) ....1 dis.
Time—2:12¼; 2:14¼; 2:14; 2:17.

At Portland, Me.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 2.—The racing to-day resulted as follows:

2:15 Class.—Pacing; purse, $1,000, (concluded.)
Norving, b. g., by Norval-Congo, by Blackwood, (Bowen) 3 8 2 1 1 1
Nes, b. m., by Sorrento, (Burch) 1 2 8 5 3 2
Melson, b. s., by Token P., (MacDonald) 9 9 1 2 5 3
Pussy Cat, g. m., by Gen. Wilkes, (Payne) 2 1 7 6 4 4
Hal Wilkes, ch. s., (Golden) ....7 6 3 3 2 ro
Annie Shedd, b. m., (Sterling) ....8 4 5 8 6 ro
Daylight, ch. g., (McCarthy) ....5 5 4 7 dr.
Georg. K., b. g., (J. O'Neil) ....6 3 6 4 dr.
Belle Colley, b. m., (Clarke) ....4 7 dr.
Time—2:12¼; 2:12½; 2:13¼; 2:12¾; 2:11¼; 2:11½.

2:25 Class.—Pacing; purse, $1,000.
Betsey Bugle, br. m., by Delegate, dam by Athlone Chief, (Palmer) 2 3 1 1 1
Gano Wilkes, ch. s., by Memento Wilkes, (Kent) 1 2 2 3 3
Basil Muscovite, b. g., by Muscovite, (Bowen) 3 1 4 4 4
King Harry, b. g., (Proctor) 4 4 3 2 2
Belle G., blk. m., (Howard) ....5 dis.
Mahratta, ch. m., (McDonald) ....6 dis.
Time—2:14¼; 2:12¾; 2:15¼; 2:16¾; 2:20¼.

2:23 Class.—Trotting; purse, $1,000.
Green Brino, b. g., by Woodbrino, dam by Kohinoor, (Gilbert) 5 2 1 1 5 1
Ben H., ch. g., (George O. McDonald) 1 3 4 2 1 2
Nibbs, br. g., by Brignoli Wilkes, (Boyce) 2 1 8 3 8 3
Lillian Oddmark, ch. m., (Kent) ....4 4 2 3 2 ro
Guenn, b. m., (Sullivan) ....3 5 5 4 ro
Ola Westland, b. m., (Woodbury) ....8 7 6 6 dr.
Bover, ch. s., (Marston) ....7 6 dr.
Cecil M., ch. m., (Bowen) ....6 8 dis.
Time—2:14¼; 2:15¾; 2:16¾; 2:14¾; 2:15¾; 2:16¼.

At Columbus, Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 2.—The Grand Circuit races opened to-day. The summaries:

2:17 Class.—Trotting; purse $2,000.
Hattie Patterson, b. m., by Vilander-Topsy, by Bluebuck, (Saunders) 1 1 1
Gayton, b. h., (Kelly) 2 2 3
Hesperus, b. h., (H. J. Jamison) 3 3 2
Othello, blk. g., (Rush) 7 5 8
Black Raven, blk. g., (G. W. Jamison) 5 4 5
Anti, g. m., (Wills) 4 7 6
Charlie G., b. g., (Wilson) 6 8 4
Espy, blk. h., (Powell) 9 6 7
Dr. Robinson, br. g., (Cochran) ....8 dr
Time—2:11¼; 2:12; 2:14¼.

2:14 Class.—Pacing; purse $2,000.
Argetta, ch. m., by Greystone-Agosa, by Hambrino, (Berry) 1 1 1
Lady Pipes, ch. m., (Rice) 2 2 6
Rhoda Farrand, b. m., (Ketcham) 6 5 2
Burr Pitch, ch. g., (Hudson) 3 3 5
Joe Mooney, g. g., (Ray Bould) 5 6 3
Harry Ohmer, g. g., (Douglass) 4 4 4
Time—2:11¼; 2:12; 2:11¼.

2:21 Class.—Trotting; purse $2,000.
Battleton, b. g., by Rex Americus-Caprice, by Hamblin's Almont, Jr., (Geers) 1 1 1
Louise Mow, ch. m., (Hudson) 2 8 7
May Bloom, b. m., (Kriss) 10 2 3
J. W. C., br. h., (Hedrick) 6 6 2
Bell H., b. m., (Rice) 3 9 8
Oakley, b. h., (French) 4 5 4
Iris S., b. m., (Bush) 7 4 5
Mamie T., b. m., (McCarthy) 8 10 6
Minnetto, (br. h., (Yarnell) 9 7 9
Anita S., br. m., (Saunders) 11 8 10
All Day, blk. g., (Yaresance) ....5 11 dr
Time—2:14¼; 2:13¼; 2:13¼.

New Official Turf Guide.

No. 8 of Goodwin's Official Turf Guide, with tabulated reports of all races run up to Aug. 1, was issued yesterday. It will be found especially useful now, as the Western horses have begun their Eastern campaign.

CHESS PLAYERS AT COLOGNE.

The Second Round of the German Tournament Played Off.

COLOGNE, Aug. 2.—The second round of the international chess tournament of the German Schachbund was commenced this morning. At the 1 o'clock adjournment four games were finished, Charousek defeating Schiffers, Janowski defeating Schallopp, the Berger vs. Fritz and Schlechter vs. Burn games being drawn. The games Showalter vs. Gottschall, Steinitz vs. Popiel, Tschigorin vs. Cohn, and Albin vs. Heinrichsen were adjourned in even positions.

The result of to-day's play was as follows: Janowski beat Schallopp, Charousek beat Schiffers, Schlechter and Burn drew, Albin beat Heinrichsen, Showalter beat Gottschall, Steinitz beat Popiel, Tschigorin lost to Cohn, and Berger drew with Fritz.

The scores to date are:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Albin	1½	½	Janowski	2	0
Berger	½	1½	Popiel	1	1
Burn	2	0	Schallopp	0	2
Charousek	1½	½	Schiffers	0	2
Cohn	½	1½	Schlechter	1	1
Fritz	½	1½	Showalter	1	1
Gottschall	½	1½	Steinitz	1½	½
Heinrichsen	½	1½	Tschigorin	1	1

The pairing for to-morrow is as follows: Popiel vs. Tschigorin, Gottschall vs. Steinitz, Heinrichsen vs. Showalter, Burn vs. Albin, Charousek vs. Schlechter, Janowski vs. Schiffers, Fritz vs. Schallopp, and Cohn vs. Berger.

WESTCHESTER'S POLO GROUNDS.

Two Fields Secured to Make Sure of This Season's Games.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 2.—The members of the Westchester Polo Team are determined to have polo matches here this Summer, and are now possessed of two polo fields, one at the Country Club grounds and the other at the foot of Thames Street, the old Polo Grounds, (including Dead Head Hill,) which was secured through Mr. A. O. D. Taylor, and rented to Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., and W. C. Eustis of the Westchester Polo Club.

The new field at the Country Club grounds is in very good condition and a force of men is now putting on finishing touches for both practice and match playing. The new ground, after a heavy rain, may play pranks with the players, as was the case last season; so, to prevent a repetition of last season's work, two polo fields are now in possession of the club, with an excellent outlook for polo matches.

Foxhall Keene stated that he had retired from the game, for the present season at least, and his absence from the polo field will be greatly felt.

Twenty-Mile Cycle Record Broken.

BOSTON, Aug. 2.—E. A. McDuffie won his seventh consecutive victory of the season by defeating Edouard Taylore in a twenty-mile paced match at Charles River Park last evening. He also secured all the competitive records from ten to twenty miles, inclusive, and lowered the world's record for the distance of twenty miles—35:18 1-5, held by Tom Linton—to 34:56.

WHITMAN TENNIS CHAMPION.

He Wins the Longwood Tournament by Defeating L. E. Ware.

BOSTON, Aug. 2.—M. D. Whitman won the championship in the tennis tournament which was concluded at Longwood this afternoon, by defeating L. E. Ware, 8—6, 6—5, 0—6, 6—5. The third set was a surprise, Whitman being unable to get a single game, although he played well. Ware placed, smashed, and served beautifully. Whitman made a stand in the fifth game, and in the sixth and decisive game of the set. Ware won his points by topping the net and by placing twice, Whitman going out once.

Throughout the game Ware lost a good many points because in lobbing he did not put the ball back far enough, and Whitman had a chance to do as he pleased with it. A large crowd of spectators witnessed the match.

Tennis for Wentworth Prizes.

NEWCASTLE, N. H., Aug. 2.—The seventh annual tennis tournament for the Wentworth prizes began to-day. The summary:

Singles.—Preliminary Round—E. C. Fisher beat R. B. Varney 6—0, 6—3.

H. Warland beat L. J. Fisk 6—2, 6—0.

First Round—C. R. Budlong beat H. King 6—2, 6—3.

R. Hooker beat R. Fincke 6—3, 6—1. R. H. Carleton beat H. Warland 6—0, 6—4.

PASSES TO STEAMSHIP PIERS.

Treasury Department Regulations Disliked by Passengers' Friends.

The passengers who arrived yesterday on the Red Star Line steamship Werkendam, from Antwerp, were the first to have their baggage examined under the new Treasury Department regulations regarding the presence of awaiting friends. A rope was stretched across the pier, inside which no one was permitted to go, while the baggage of the passengers was examined some distance within the space shut off by the rope. The arrangement was found to greatly facilitate the work of the Inspectors, but those who had come to meet their friends chafed under the restriction.

The order of the Treasury Department to the Surveyor at this port, Silas C. Croft, covering the new regulation, is as follows:

> Inasmuch as it appears that great difficulty has been experienced in the enforcement of the provisions of Article 357 of the customs regulations of 1892, requiring that "unauthorized persons shall be excluded during the examination from the inclosure where it takes place," and that customs officers have been hampered thereby in the proper discharge of such duty, it is hereby ordered that hereafter persons who desire to meet friends or relatives on the dock immediately on the arrival of a vessel from a foreign port shall be required to present to the customs officer in charge at such dock or wharf a permit or card of admission previously obtained from the steamship company or the owners of such vessel, or their duly constituted agents or representatives, granting the above-mentioned privilege, which, however, shall not be valid unless countersigned by the Surveyor of Customs, or some officer of the customs acting in such capacity.

A committee of which C. A. Griscom, manager of the American Line, is a member, has been engaged in the preparation of a form of pass that shall be used by all of the lines, but this has not yet been issued. Meantime the agents of the various lines are issuing any form of pass they care to.

Some of the agents who do not care to be quoted think the whole scheme a great nuisance.

WON IN THE NINTH INNING

Good Batting Enables the New Yorks to Win Their First Game in Cincinnati.

RUSIE PITCHED IN GOOD FORM

With the Exception of the Sixth Inning He Held the Cincinnatis Down—Bases on Balls by Hill Prove Costly—Other Games.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	62	30	.674
Boston	57	31	.648
Cleveland	55	34	.618
Baltimore	50	34	.595
Chicago	50	40	.556
New York	48	40	.545
Pittsburg	46	44	.511
Philadelphia	42	44	.488
Brooklyn	33	52	.388
Washington	31	57	.352
Louisville	32	58	.356
St. Louis	25	67	.272

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 7; Cincinnati, 5.
Cleveland, 9; Philadelphia, 1.
Pittsburg, 2; Washington, 0.
Boston, 1; Louisville, 1.
Brooklyn-St. Louis and Baltimore-Chicago games postponed.

Games To-day.

New York in Cincinnati.
Brooklyn in St. Louis.
Baltimore in Chicago.
Philadelphia in Cleveland.
Boston in Louisville.
Washington in Pittsburg.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 2.—The New Yorks made a grand finish to-day and won the game in the last inning by timely hitting. Rusie had one bad inning, the sixth, when the home team hit his curves hard and scored five runs. In the eighth inning Hill, the home team's pitcher, seemed to lose his effectiveness, and the New Yorks scored three runs by good hitting, coupled with some bases on balls, tieing the score, and in the ninth inning a base on balls and two doubles gave the visitors a victory. Score:

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
McPhee, 2b	1	1	1	2	1	Van H'n, cf	0	1	1	0	0
Smith, lf	1	1	2	1	0	Tiernan, rf	0	1	2	1	0
Coro'ran, ss	1	1	2	3	0	Joyce, 1b	1	2	7	0	0
Beckley, 1b	1	1	13	0	0	Davis, ss	2	3	4	2	1
Irwin, 3b	0	0	0	2	0	Gleason, 2b	0	0	3	2	0
Miller, rf	1	2	3	0	0	Doyle, lf	2	0	4	1	0
Steinfel't, cf	0	2	3	0	0	Hartm'n, 3b	1	2	1	0	0
Peitz, c	0	0	1	0	0	Grady, c	1	0	5	1	0
Vaughn, c	0	1	2	1	0	Rusie, p	0	1	0	1	0
Hill, p	0	0	0	3	0						
*Hawley	0	0	0	0	0						
Total	5	9	27	12	1	Total	7	10	27	8	1

*Batted for Hill in the ninth inning.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	—5
New York	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	2	—7

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 4; New York, 2. Two-base hits—Vaughn, Davis, (2,) Hartman, (2,) Joyce. Three-base hit—Beckley. Stolen bases—McPhee, Corcoran, Van Haltren, Tiernan, Rusie. Double plays—Doyle and Gleason; Smith, McPhee and Beckley. First on balls—Off Hill, 6; off Rusie, 3. Struck out—By Hill, 2; by Rusie, 3. Passed ball—Vaughn. Wild pitch—Rusie. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Hunt. Attendance—3,350.

Cleveland, 9; Philadelphia, 1.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 2.—The Clevelands easily defeated the Philadelphias to-day. Cuppy pitched finely and the Cleveland team fielded brilliantly. The home team played a poor game. Score:

Cleveland	2	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	4	—9
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Earned runs—Cleveland, 3. Base hits—Cleveland, 10; Philadelphia, 4. Errors—Philadelphia, 3. Batteries—Cleveland, Cuppy and Creiger; Philadelphia, Donahue and McFarland. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant Umpire—M. Andrews.

Pittsburg, 2; Washington, 0.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 2.—The Pittsburgs played an errorless game and shut out the Washingtons to-day. Wrigley's wild throw was responsible for one run and two hits brought in the other. Score:

Pittsburg	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	.	—2
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Base hits—Pittsburg, 6; Washington, 7. Errors—Washington, 2. Batteries—Pittsburg, Tannehill and Bowerman; Washington, Mercer and Farrell. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Warner.

Boston, 1; Louisville, 1.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 2.—The game to-day was a pitchers' battle and was called at the conclusion of the twelfth inning on account of darkness. Score:

Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1
Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Base hits—Louisville, 7; Boston, 6. Errors—Louisville, 4; Boston, 2. Batteries—Louisville, McGee and Kittridge; Boston, Nichols and Bergen. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Brown.

Baseball Notes.

The Cleveland Club made considerable money as a result of the transferring of its games scheduled to be played in Cleveland last week to Philadelphia. The four games played there last week between the Clevelands and Baltimores were witnessed by nearly 20,000 persons, which is more than would attend ten games in Cleveland. Negotiations are now pending for a transfer of the New York series scheduled to be played in Cleveland the latter part of this month to this city.

⁂

The injuries which Meekin received to his shoulder in the thirteen-inning game in Baltimore last week are not as serious as first reported. It is expected that he will be able to take his regular turn with the other pitchers in a few days.

⁂

The New Yorkers are pushing the Chicagos hard for fifth place. The latter have only a slight advantage, and as they have four games to play with the Baltimores the New Yorks have an excellent opportunity to forge ahead, if they make a good showing in Cincinnati. If the New Yorks get in fifth place before playing in St. Louis, it is not likely that the latter team can dislodge them, and the locals will then return in fifth place, one position higher than when they departed last week. The Chicagos will have to meet the Philadelphias this week, and as the latter are playing well at present the Western team will meet formidable opponents.

⁂

The New York players have hit better during the past week than since the season began. The three games in Louisville were won by good hitting at critical points. Davis, Van Haltren, Hartman, and Tiernan seem to have their eye on the ball again, and in every game these men have hit safely at times when bases were occupied.

⁂

News, the new outfielder, whose release was purchased from the Pawtucket Club, will probably report when the New Yorks return to the Polo Grounds. The new player was one of the best fielders and hitters in the New England League, and if he is to play regularly on the team, Doyle will have to vacate right field. The management is aware of Doyle's usefulness, and will not let him remain idle, so he will either be used as a catcher or play first base.

⁂

Rain caused a postponement of the Brooklyn-St. Louis game yesterday, and in Chicago, where the Baltimores were scheduled to play, the game was postponed on account of the late arrival of the Baltimores.

TOOK THE WRONG COFFIN.

Lipschitz Says He Can't Learn Where His Baby Is Buried.

Mr. and Mrs. Kohnan Lipschitz of 227 Cherry Street not only mourn the death of their infant daughter Flora, but are unable to learn where and when she was buried. Five weeks ago the child contracted scarlet fever and was taken to the Willard Parker Hospital for Contagious Diseases. On July 29 the parents were notified that their baby was dead. They say permission to view the body was denied them. An undertaker named Weiner of 155 Rivington Street was engaged.

According to Lipschitz, he and his wife followed the coffin to Cypress Hills Cemetery. They found the coffin to be of unusual size for their thirteen months' old Flora. The mother had it opened, and saw the body of a dark-haired boy fully four years old. The undertaker went back and got another casket, but he buried it, the parents say, before they could see it.

Dr. D. W. Poor was seen at the Willard Parker Hospital. He said the hospital was not to blame if any mistake had been made, and believed the undertaker had rectified his first error.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

American Companies Claim to Have Suffered Great Losses in Competition with the Canadian Pacific.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission to-day continued its investigation into the causes of the Canadian Pacific rate war. After E. I. Whitney, representing the Great Northern Railway, had concluded his direct statement, he was requested by Mr. McNicoll, Passenger Traffic Manager of the Canadian Pacific, to read a letter having reference to the reduction of passenger rates from St. Paul to Victoria, B. C.

Mr. Whitney said he would be willing to do so, provided Mr. McNicoll would file the letters he had received on the subject. Mr. McNicoll declined, and the Chairman ruled that whenever Mr. Whitney based statements on a letter he would be expected to produce and file the original correspondence. The Canadian Pacific Railway, when it presented its case, would be expected to do the same.

Mr. Whitney, in the course of his statement, maintained that the American lines had been "held up" by the Canadian Pacific, and, as the price of peace, had been obliged to give up differentials. Speaking of the increased traffic brought about by the Klondike boom, Mr. Whitney declared that if the Canadian Pacific had maintained tariff rates, the American railway companies would not have sustained enormous losses.

The speaker made a strong point of the fact that the passenger rates throughout the country had been completely demoralized as the result of the action of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Mr. Whitney testified that the Canadian Pacific had forced companies to reduce passenger fares from New York to St. Paul and other Western points to 1 cent a mile. He declared that such a cut meant the loss of enormous sums to the companies. The transportation of passengers to these Western points cost at least 2 cents a mile, and where the country is hilly and sparsely populated the cost was even greater.

Replying to a question as to whether the Eastern lines had suffered through the lowering of rates, Mr. Whitney said he had been informed by railroad officials in New York that the loss to Eastern lines had been appalling, despite the fact that the volume of business had greatly increased.

During the afternoon the side of the Canadian Pacific was presented by General Passenger Agent McNicoll of that road. He said that the greed of the American lines induced them to give differentials during the rush to the Klondike, the companies hoping thereby to grab all of the traffic for themselves. He insisted that differential rates were given between Chicago and St. Paul.

At one time, Mr. McNicoll asserted, American rates from Atlantic Ocean points were being quoted at $4 lower than the Canadian rates, and yet the Canadian Pacific had been accused of demoralizing the rates. Mr. McNicoll attributed the lowering of rates not to the competition of the Canadian Pacific, but to the operations of the ticket scalpers and to the system of issuing mileage tickets.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO GAINS.

Earnings of the Last Fiscal Year the Largest in the Road's History.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 2.—The gross earnings of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898, (May and June approximated), were $27,642,482, compared with $25,582,120 for the preceding fiscal year, an increase of $2,060,310. These figures do not include income from other than operation.

The net earnings are relatively better than the gross. The net earnings are considerably in excess of $7,000,000, an increase of more than $1,500,000.

These figures represent the biggest business in the history of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and are 10 to 12 per cent. less than they would have been had rates been maintained. The Baltimore and Ohio was forced to cut rates in order to meet competitions.

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—A remarkable showing is made by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad system. A detailed report of their earnings and operating expenses was made public to-day, which shows that their gross earnings for the fiscal year up to June 30, 1898, give an excess over last year of $5,500,000. The net earnings show an increase of over 40 per cent. as compared with last year. The officials of the road estimate that, with the crops in sight, the above figures will be far exceeded during the coming year.

James Donnelly Resigns.

EASTON, Penn., Aug. 2.—James Donnelly, for many years Superintendent of the Easton and Amboy and the Lehigh Division of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, has resigned. The resignation will go into effect on Sept. 1.

A BIG NATIONAL DEFICIT.

Government's Expenditures for the Last Fiscal Year Were $38,047,247 More Than Receipts.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Assistant Secretary Howell to-day made public the following statement in regard to the receipts and disbursements of the Government during the last fiscal year:

The receipts, including Pacific Railroad items, were $405,321,335.

Expenditures, including Pacific Railroad items, $443,368,582, leaving a deficit of $38,047,247.

If we exclude the receipts from Pacific Railroads, amounting to $64,751,223, and the expenditures on this account of $4,549,368, the account would stand as follows:

Receipts, $340,570,111; expenditures, $438,819,214, leaving a deficit of $98,249,103.

This large deficit is accounted for, in part, by the extraordinary demands upon the Treasury to carry on the war. A conservative estimate of the war expenditures during the months of March, April, May, and June is $56,000,000.

If we deduct this from the $98,249,103, the deficit would be $42,249,103.

In other words, the deficit would not have exceeded this amount on a peace basis. At the end of the first seven months of the fiscal year the deficit was $51,901,823. Deduct from this $42,249,103 and we find that the deficit has been reduced during the last five months of the fiscal year $9,652,719. It thus appears that during the last five months of the year our receipts exceeded our expenditures on a peace basis over nine and a half millions; or, to express it in another way, the tariff law of 1897 produced during the last five months of the fiscal year a revenue which exceeded our ordinary expenditures by over nine millions of dollars.

NO WATER TO FIGHT FIRE.

Sensational Situation in Chicago Stockyards Nearly Causes a Panic.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—Fire in the stockyards and no water in the hydrants was the sensational situation to-day. It caused excitement, which came near being a panic. Fortunately the blaze was trivial, and was stamped out. Every man in the yards knew that there was no water in the mains.

The buildings and pens were as dry as lint. Once started, a fire might lay waste the entire section, doing millions of dollars' damage and throw out of work 8,000 men.

The water famine was caused by the necessity for making a connection between the old 36-inch main, in Sixty-seventh Street, and the new 36-inch feeder to the stockyards.

Factories have been closed down, elevators have stopped running, laundries have ceased work, street car barns have been forced to send out dirty cars, bakers are compelled to cart water for mixing dough, and work on new buildings is entirely suspended.

TWO SAILORS LOST IN A FOG.

They Belonged to the Crew of the Schooner James A. Garfield.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Aug. 2.—The schooner James A. Garfield came into port from the Banks to-day with her flag at half-mast for the loss of Harry Goodwin and Thomas Hackett, two of her crew. The men went astray in the fog. Goodwin was twenty years old and came from Argyle Sound, N. S. Hackett was forty years old and was a native of Australia. Both were unmarried.

YACHT RACE CHALLENGER

Sir Thomas Lipton of London Is the Man Who Wants to Win the America's Cup.

A VERY WEALTHY MERCHANT

He Has Accumulated a Fortune of $50,000,000 by His Own Endeavor—Believes in Fostering Anglo-American Sentiments.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The Honorary Secretary of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, Mr. Kelly, has telegraphed to the London office of The Associated Press saying that the challenger of the America's Cup is Sir Thomas Lipton, the well-known merchant of London, New York, Chicago, and Ceylon. Sir Thomas Lipton is a new-comer in yachting circles. His yacht is named the Shamrock.

Sir Thomas Lipton's challenge will be dispatched in a few days. Mr. Charles Russell is going to New York in order to hand the challenge to the New York Yacht Club.

The challenger is the sole owner of the Shamrock, whose dimensions he declines to make public at present. She will be built under lock and key and elsewhere than on the Clyde. It is said the place and plans selected by Messrs. Lipton and Russell, who have cherished the subject for years, will create a sensation when known.

Sir Thomas Lipton, the challenger, was born in Scotland of Irish parentage, fifty-one years ago, and his fortune is estimated in the vicinity of $50,000,000—all of which he accumulated by his own efforts. His principal business is that of a tea merchant, but in addition he supplies by annual contract the British Army and Navy with provisions, has an extensive beef-packing establishment in Chicago, owns and operates several of the largest tea and coffee plantations in the East Indies, and controls an immense ginger ale and mineral water plant in Belfast, Ireland. During the last year (1897) he merged his tea company into a big stock company, whose shares were sold at fabulous figures.

He first came to the notice of royalty during the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee by giving $125,000 to the Princess of Wales's fund for the amelioration of the poor of London, and again shortly afterward by a donation of the same amount for the relief of the famine sufferers in India. Both of these gifts were forwarded anonymously, but they amounts were so large that they were easily traced, and the Princess presented a handsome diamond scarfpin to the merchant as a token of her appreciation, and later he was knighted by the Queen, a direct result of his liberality and charitable gifts.

Before his last visit to this country it was rumored that he was a prospective challenger for the America's Cup, and when he landed on June 12 from the Campania he told THE TIMES reporter, when approached on the subject, that he was interested in yachting, but at that time did not own a vessel. He refused, however, to deny that he intended to challenge for the "Blue Ribbon of the Seas," but said that he would not issue a defi during his visit, and not for two months, at any rate. He commented on the good feeling that existed between Great Britain and the United States, and gave a graphic description of an Anglo-American fraternal gathering on board the steamer during the passage across the Atlantic, at which all the passengers locked arms and sang "God Save the Queen" and "America," in turn, after drinking bumpers to the health of the Queen and the President of the United States. It was during this festive banquet that he stated that England had 10,000 trained soldiers and sailors who were willing and anxious to cross the ocean, if necessary, and assist Americans in their war against Spain.

The above sentiments did not pass unnoticed, and on July 2, when Sir Thomas was ready to step on board the Lucania for the return voyage he was presented with a handsome silk American flag by the Empire State Society of Sons of the Revolution. The presentation address was made by Clifford W. Hartridge, who requested the wealthy Briton to accept the flag and take it to his English home as a memento of his outspoken love for the land of the Stars and Stripes and the cause of liberty, for which her sons were so gallantly battling in Cuba.

In reply, Sir Thomas said, as he accepted the banner: "I shall entwine this flag with the English jack in my London home."

Another incident that clearly shows the feelings of Sir Thomas toward this country is that when in Chicago he ordered the American flag to be unfurled on his big factory night and day in fair weather or foul, until such time as the starry emblem of the United States floats over Cuba and the Philippines.

As the Shamrock will be a cutter and is said to be about the size of Lord Dunraven's Valkyrie III., there is no question but that the Defender will again be placed in commission and used either as the representative of the New York Yacht Club or a trial horse for a new boat. Should there be a new craft built it will doubtless be owned by a syndicate headed by J. Pierpont Morgan, Commodore of the club.

The topic remains the subject of interesting comment in yachting circles, but as nothing official has been received by the club officials, there is little said except that Sir Thomas Lipton will have a fair field and a clear course over which to sail, and that he will be treated with all the courtesy possible. Commodore Morgan and former Commodore James Smith of the America's Cup Committee, both echoed the sentiment expressed by Secretary Oddie in Tuesday's TIMES, but stated in addition that it was too early to decide whether or not a new boat will be built to defend the trophy.

Sir Thomas Lipton has said relative to conditions and detailed arrangements for the series of races that he will ask for no concessions from the New York club, that he is familiar with yacht racing in this country, and is thoroughly satisfied that the best boat will win.

Thirty-Footers Race at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 2.—In a light breeze from the southwest the thirty-footers raced this afternoon. Only six of the boats started, and but four finished. The Carolina, owned by Pembroke Jones, and the Wawa, Reginal Brooks, owner, did not finish. The start was at 2:51, with the course from Brenton's Cove to Dyer's Island, once over, for sweepstakes. The summary:

Boat and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Veda, C. Vanderbilt, Jr.	6:11:16	3:20:15
Hera, R. N. Ellis	6:12:02	3:21:02
Dorothy, H. P. Whitney	6:12:37	3:21:37
Vaquero, H. B. Duryea	6:14:05	3:22:05
Carolina, P. Jones	Did not finish.	
Wawa, R. Brooks	Did not finish.	

Seawanhaka Cup Race.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Aug. 2.—The first yacht race for the Seawanhaka Cup will be sailed on Saturday, Aug. 13. The races will be continued on the following Monday and daily thereafter until one of the boats has placed three victories to its credit.

A Wrinkle for Embezzlers and Their Employers.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

Charles François, a former chief clerk in the treasury office of the Paris, Lyons and Mediterranean Railway, appeared to-day before the Assize Court of the Seine on the charge of having embezzled over 3,000,000f. ($600,000) from his employers. François took advantage of the fact that the coupons had not been paid for many years on a number of bonds which had been lost or destroyed, and it was his habit to purchase a bond through a stockbroker and then to enter 500 instead of one on the books of the company, with the numbers corresponding to shares which for years past had been classified as lost. When he had embezzled a sum of 3,200,000f. he left the service of the company and went to Spain with his mistress, subsequently returning to Bordeaux, where he purchased a business and a handsome estate in the country.

He was unaware, however, of the fact that the books upon which are entered the lost or destroyed bonds are audited every ten years by the company in view of the claims for arrears of interest which continually crop up, and this operation was carried out a few days after his departure. The colossal swindle was thus discovered, and its perpetrator shortly afterward arrested.

MRS. WILMERDING'S LOANS.

Suit to Have Transfers of Property Made by Her Set Aside—Her Dealings with the Forgotstons.

A sequel to the effort to have Mrs. Maria F. Wilmerding, now confined in Bloomingdale Asylum, declared sane and set at liberty is the suit of John B. Gleason, who represents her uncles, John Wallace and Franklin Allen, to have certain transfers of property she has made set aside. When the case comes to trial Mrs. Wilmerding will be called to explain her transactions with John S. Forgotston and his sisters, Etta Forgotston and Rose Frey, and they will have to tell of their dealings with her. Rose Frey is the wife of Gus Frey, who is in the loan business on Lexington Avenue, near One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

The Forgotstons have their loan offices at 203 Broadway, and have been brought before the public before in connection with suits against unfortunate persons who were unable to meet their obligations to them and pay large interest on loans. The office door bears the inscription, "Collateral Loan Association." An adjoining office is occupied by James C. Delamare, their counsel, who is involved also in the transactions with Mrs. Wilmerding.

It is charged in the complaint that Mrs. Wilmerding transferred an interest worth $24,000 in the Carroll estate, which she inherited from a relative, to Lawyer Delamare for the Forgotstons for $8,500. Of this, it is claimed, $4,250 was paid in a check, and the rest was in the bonds of the Union Traction Company of New Jersey, which has never been constructed. The bonds are valueless. The $4,250 was soon spent, and Mrs. Wilmerding went again to the Forgotstons.

This time, it is said, she transferred to Rose Frey her half interest in the estate of Ethelinda V. Allen, her grandmother, valued at $50,000, and obtained $500, the Forgotstons, it is alleged, furnishing the money. Of the bonds sold, $35,000 were Lake Shore 7 per cents.

Mr. Gleason in his complaint makes no charge of fraud against the parties to the transaction, but seeks to have the transfers set aside on the ground that Mrs. Wilmerding was not competent to look after her affairs.

If Lawyer Louis P. Levy succeeds in having her declared sane, as a result of the habeas corpus proceedings begun at White Plains on Saturday, the transactions with the Forgotstons will stand and she will lose her property.

"There can be no better evidence that Mrs. Wilmerding is unable to look after her own affairs," Mr. Gleason said yesterday, "than this transaction with the Forgotstons. Mrs. Wilmerding has a passion for spending money, and has no idea of its value. So I have had her property placed in the care of trust companies—what is left of it—where it is safe. Her explanation of how she became acquainted with the Forgotstons is that she saw their advertisement in a newspaper, and, needing money, applied to them unbeknown to her friends.

"She is lucid in conversation, is quiet and retiring, and in a mixed company would not be regarded as insane. The trouble is that she has illusions. But after forming an illusion her reasoning on that basis is clear enough. For instance, I went to see her once, and she took me for the Marquis of Lorne. She told those about her that she had been entertained lavishly on my yacht, then in port. So she sat down and wrote to Tiffany's an order for jewelry, which, if it had been filled, would have cost $1,000,000, and she wrote on the bottom: 'I am sure you will be glad to fill this order, for it is ready money, and you can send the bill to John B. Gleason, my attorney, who will pay it promptly.'

"Her physical condition has improved materially since she went to Bloomingdale, and we may take her out. We have no desire to keep her there longer than necessary."

Lawyer Delamare, when seen yesterday, declared that the first statement in the complaint involving the Carroll estate was "substantially false," but declined to enter into explanations, on the ground that he never gave a case away before going to court. Regarding the property transferred to Rose Frey, he said:

"When this transaction was broached, I advised my clients against it, as it involved too great a risk, and there was not enough in it. They insisted, however, and went ahead. Most of the dealing was done through counsel—at long distance, so to speak. Mrs. Wilmerding, who is as sane as you or I, had good advice, so there is nothing in the report that she was misled or deceived. The transaction was regular in every way, and when the time comes this will be shown."

CITY SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Defects Usually Found in Municipal Administration—Regulation of the Liquor Traffic.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 2.—Some five hundred city fathers and officials attended to-day's sessions of the League of American Municipalities. They constituted, on the whole, an intelligent and conscientious-appearing body.

The feature of the session was an address upon self-government for cities by Prof. Frank Parsons of Boston University, President of the National League for Promoting Public Ownership of Monopolies. Prof. Parsons held that the principle of self-government, as applied through our present laws, is deficient in four respects, viz.:

First, in area, because, while the State is self-governed, the municipality is the creature of the State's enactments, and consequently every other city in a State is obliged to be consulted about what any particular city chooses to do.

Second, deficient as to class distinction, since women, although a part of the people, are not yet permitted to participate in the people's self-government.

Third, that the principle of self-government is not applied to industrial, as it is to political, life. Workingmen, the speaker urged, ought to have a part in the government of their own respective groups in industrial lines.

Fourth, that the self-governing principle is not complete as to method, since the people are masters only during election times, while their public servants hold the sovereignty for the balance of their terms.

The remedies, according to Prof. Parsons, are the initiative and referendum, woman suffrage, co-operative industries instead of monopolies, and entire self-government for cities, free from State control. The latter point was enlarged upon and illustrated. The professor asserted that the present charter of San Francisco is the most notable instance of progress toward self-government of cities.

Mayor Young of Akron, Ohio, and Mayor Evans of Birmingham, Ala., read papers on the relative adequacy of administrative boards or commissions, as compared with Common Council committees.

Questions of policy concerning regulation of saloons developed an interesting discussion this afternoon. The principal address on this topic was by Mayor George R. Perry of Grand Rapids. He favored permitting saloons only in the business parts of a city and the taxing and regulation of clubs and saloons alike.

Mayor F. B. Farnsworth of New Haven, Conn., stated that his experience had absolutely convinced him that prohibition never did prohibit. Concerning the agitated question of drinking of Yale students, he assured the delegates present that a boy who would go to the devil by way of New Haven would probably go anyway.

Mayor Smithe of Charleston, S. C., outlined the workings of the dispensary system. He claimed there was more drunkenness in South Carolina under that system than formerly.

Prof. Parsons of Boston gave the following as a sort of formula for annulling the evils of the liquor traffic without interfering with personal liberty:

First—Education of children along temperance lines.

Second—Industrial reforms to enable all men to have comfortable homes.

Third—Local option for cities.

Fourth—Enactment of the South Carolina dispensary or some similar law, which should cut out the element of private investment and profit in liquor dealings.

CURFEW LAW IN CAMBRIDGE.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Aug. 2.—The curfew law went into effect in Cambridge to-night. The Chief of Police has issued orders to enforce the ordinance to the letter.

The hour for all under sixteen years of age to be in their homes is fixed by the ordinance at 9:30 each evening. The ordinance does not provide for the ringing of bells, and no bells will be rung.

The members of the police force have been kept busy during the past twenty-four hours distributing circulars containing copies of the regulations and warning parents that the provisions of the law will be enforced. It is expected that the first step taken by the police in the case of violation will be to warn the parents of children found loitering. On the second offense, the matter will be brought into court.

Harvard students are exempt. No arrests have yet been made, but there have been many warnings. People resent it, and the Democrats will make the law an issue at the municipal election.

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THE POLITICIANS' EXPEDITION.

The dispatch at this time of 15,000 volunteers to Puerto Rico, not because they are needed, but "to give the several States in the Union representation in the field," is a scandal and an outrage.

It is a scandal because it exposes to the whole world the wretched groveling of the War Department to the politicians and throws a ghastly aspect of ludicrousness on our real achievements.

It is an outrage because it adds largely to the expense of a war already very costly, and still more because it is a recognition of a perfectly unreasonable and mischievous spirit of sectionalism. What in the name of patriotism have "the several States" to do with the war which is made by the Nation? Is GEORGE DEWEY any less or more an American hero than "JOE" WHEELER because one comes from Vermont and the other from Alabama? Is Annapolis a Maryland institution and does West Point belong to New York? Do their graduates fight under State flags? Or do the gallant men in the ranks "represent" States?

Suppose, when the Administration is subjected to "pressure" to send the troops of this or that State to the front, the reply should be: "Troops will be sent when and where the commanders think them needed, and those will be sent first who are best prepared to do the work required and who can most conveniently be forwarded." What would be the consequence? No rational American would object and no one who did object would be listened to by sensible men. The policy that has been adopted is silly and shameful.

THE TERMS OF PEACE.

The entire reasonableness of the terms of peace we have proposed by no means insures their acceptance by Spain. No American can read the statement issued by the State Department yesterday afternoon without feeling that the President has been generous to the nation whose fleets and armies we have conquered. It seems to us that the sacrifices he imposes upon Spain are the very lightest we could in justice and with dignity have demanded. Nothing less than the complete and immediate abandonment of her sovereignty over Cuba could have been asked, for that was the avowed object of the war. We must take and keep Puerto Rico in order to remove the Spanish flag from this hemisphere, where the rule it symbolizes would be a constant menace to our tranquillity, and because we need the island for ourselves and have a just right to take it as part indemnity. Of course, if Spain gives up Cuba and Puerto Rico she must also relinquish the small islands. For commercial reasons an island in the Ladrone group will be necessary to us if we keep the Philippines. The retention of those islands being left for future decision, the cession of one of the Ladrones was properly and wisely included in the conditions. But we believe it was on naval judgment that the proposition to secure one of this group as a base and coaling station was first considered and approved. The Ladrones lie in a direct line between our new Hawaiian possessions and the Island of Luzon. Guam will be useful and desirable in our China trade, even if we do not wish to retain the Philippines. The proposition to take that or some other island of the group rests upon the same justifying basis as the demand that Puerto Rico be ceded. We need the island, and we have a just right to take it, reasons that constitute an ample legal and moral warrant for putting that condition in the terms of peace.

This is the list and sum of the direct and immediate sacrifices we ask of Spain: Cuba to be free, Puerto Rico and one of the Ladrones to be ours. We do not now urge any claim for a money indemnity. The future control, disposition, and government of the Philippines we leave to the determination of the commission which will draw up the treaty of peace.

We could not abate these preliminary demands in any particular without appearing to be foolishly indulgent to a foe whose character and behavior entitle him to no such unusual consideration. Indeed, we show infinite mercy to Spain in not demanding a money indemnity of five hundred millions and proceeding to collect it by seizing her revenues. In waiving our undoubted right to wring the cost of the war from her impoverished people, which would be the greatest hardship we could inflict upon them, we gain large alternative rights of territorial indemnity. Yet we exercise these rights in the most modest manner. Nobody will pretend that Puerto Rico and Guam are an equivalent for our war expenditure. Throw in the Philippines and there would still be a large debit balance. We shall still have large bills of expense in Cuba and in the Philippines, where it is practically certain that we shall be compelled to maintain a large force long after peace is concluded.

We believe the President may confidently expect the American people to approve the terms he has proposed to the Madrid Government. If there is any criticism it will be that he has been too easy with the Spaniards. He must expect to be criticised for not making a positive demand for the cession of the Philippines to the United States, but we think he has acted wisely in deferring the decision of that grave question until we have full information from DEWEY and MERRITT. We do not share the alarm about the acquisition of the Philippines that is felt by many opponents of a policy of expansion. We have foreseen the possible contingency of our having to keep the Philippines because we could not let go of them, and we have had no fear that we should either suffer any grievous change in our National character by reason of the new venture or should become embroiled with other powers. But it remains to be proved that we shall be better off with the islands than without them. The President wisely determines to take their acquisition under further advisement. It is a matter for ripe consideration and sober judgment. It will be time enough to declare our policy when the Spanish and American peace Commissioners have met together. We shall have more light by that time.

While these terms of peace seem just, merciful, and reasonable to us, we have only our knowledge of the Spanish character to aid us in guessing how they will strike the Spaniards. We must remember that their point of view is absolutely different from our own and that their minds operate in a totally different manner. We need not be disappointed, therefore, to see them stiffen their backs haughtily and declare that the cession of Puerto Rico or any other territory besides Cuba would be a stain upon the honor of Spain to which the Government cannot for a moment think of assenting. We may even have to listen to a lot more of bombast about the last peseta and the last drop of blood for the defense of the honor and the territory of the nation. Very likely we shall be met by counter proposals that we assume the debts of Cuba and Puerto Rico. Spain may even want to take her time about evacuating Cuba. These are possibilities suggested by our acquaintance with Spain's way of doing business. We hope she will be far wiser now than she has ever shown herself before and conclude peace at once on the magnanimous terms we offer her. It all depends on the sense of pressure and suffering and alarm she feels at home. If the people are still proud and foolish they will not permit the Government to make a reasonable peace. It is certain, however, that if Spain determines to go further she will fare worse.

LET US HAVE LIGHT.

Surgeon General STERNBERG, it seems to us, is going the wrong way to vindicate the Medical Department of the army. Our impression is that it has probably done as well in some ways as could have been expected, and in other ways much better. But this impression is founded, and must be, on very imperfect information. Gen. STERNBERG, by defending his department in the newspapers, may obtain a like verdict from the public generally. But a favorable impression ought not to satisfy him. It is not definite enough, nor is it adequate. And, what is very important, while it only partly relieves the Medical Department, the public are left in relative ignorance as to where the responsibility really lies. We think he should demand a court of inquiry, in order that all the facts can be brought out and the people can know not only who is not, but also who is, to blame.

If Gen. STERNBERG does not see his way clear to ask this, we beg the President to take steps for a full, searching, impartial, and conclusive investigation. We know that he has many and great cares on his mind, but the care of the health and life of American soldiers is not a small matter, and may fairly claim prompt and thorough attention. Plainly there has been shameful blundering and incompetency somewhere. Precious lives in considerable numbers have been wasted; in greater numbers they have been practically wrecked, and men who might have returned in sound health to civil life are doomed to invalidism and dependence. So far as the facts are now known, this is due to defects in the transportation service—to the same defects that compelled our men at Santiago to advance without artillery, without sufficient food, without medical supplies, without means of conveying or treating the wounded and the sick. Some of the most significant of these facts are not matters of newspaper report alone, nor even of observation by civilians connected with the Red Cross. They are clearly stated in the report of Inspector General BRECKINRIDGE; they are unofficially but responsibly put forward by Surgeon General STERNBERG, and they must be of record in the regular reports of the army and navy. We need not say to the President that this condition of things moves profoundly the hearts of the American people. Prompt as they have shown themselves to make every needful sacrifice in this war, they cannot see patiently a conduct of the War Department more fatal to our soldiers than the guns of Spain. They have a right to demand and they do demand that the Chief Executive shall take measures to discover the guilty and to punish them.

THE TIMES finds no pleasure in making this suggestion, as it has found none in exposing from time to time the successive proofs of incapacity in the War Department. If it has seemed persistent, it has been because new proofs persisted in presenting themselves. These have heretofore been confined to the ordinary operations of the department and their effects have been chiefly delay and waste. Now the health and lives of our men are shown to be suffering needlessly. For this the department must, in a general way, be held accountable. Let Mr. McKINLEY see to it that the accountability is clearly and precisely fixed and let the axe fall.

AGUINALDO.

It is possible to take the Philippine rebellion too seriously. Its leader seems to have committed that mistake with regard to himself. AGUINALDO seems to have "caught on" rapidly to the Spanish methods. His prompt acceptance and deposit to his own credit in Hongkong of the 600,000 pesetas which the Spanish Government had given to him to allay the insurrection was not only creditable to the pupil in civilization of Spanish officials; it was worthy of Wall Street, and would have been characteristic there. But since he has been again promoted to the leadership of the insurrection, AGUINALDO has shown the combined weaknesses of his origin and his training, the result of Spanish punctilio operating on barbaric ostentation. We need not consider as a very formidable opponent the leader of an oppressed people, "whose thoughts should be mainly bent upon considering," not what redress of their grievances they desired, but what should be the pitch of his own dictatorial golden whistle and the shape of his own dictatorial golden breastplate.

It is true, as has been suggested, that a revolutionist who is not formidable as an opponent may yet be terrible as an ally. In that capacity AGUINALDO may excite a reasonable apprehension. Perhaps it was a mistake to give him aid and comfort, in the form of rifles and ammunition. By supplying him with these necessities of war, we do undoubtedly incur a certain responsibility for his procedures. But Admiral DEWEY has already borne testimony to his moderation. Apparently nothing can prevent him from cooking friars whom he catches in the back districts, but the Spaniards have not complained of his operations in the immediate neighborhood of Manila. We must, of course, repress his excesses, even though they do not go beyond those of the Spaniards themselves, and habituate him to better standards. Also, like Kaiser WILHELM II. and other great men, he has a swollen head. It must, as possibly in some other extreme cases, be reduced. It does not follow in his case that the reduction will require extraordinary efforts. A population which has for three hundred years been successfully "held up" by Spain has no great terrors for the United States.

BRITISH SWELLS AND BRITISH SNOBS.

It is a commonplace that "privilege" has lost its power in Great Britain, but it is not a truism. It is true that the House of Lords no longer dares to stand out against the clearly expressed will of the nation. But almost every week brings us some fresh instance of the enormous social influence which remains to the British titled aristocracy. This social influence is none the less important in politics for being indirect. As the examination of HOOLEY continues with increasing fullness to show, it is of great importance in business.

We have already remarked upon the absurdity of supposing that because a man has a handle to his name he is a better judge of an investment than if he had not. In fact, nobody supposes it. The interested wearers of "the proudest names in England," who have been trying to get HOOLEY to perjure himself for the purpose of concealing that they allowed themselves to be used as baits for his traps, neither suppose themselves to be financial authorities, nor does anybody else suppose them to be so. They are willing to pawn their titles for ready money. But why should anybody be willing to pay money for their titles? HOOLEY was, however, and HOOLEY knew what he was about.

The truth is that no foreigner has any notion of the extent to which snobbishness has penetrated the British body politic and the British body financial, as well as the British body social. It is said to be an English invention, and probably it is. The essence of it is the pretension to belong to a different and higher social class than that to which you do belong and to associate with people with whom you are not entitled to associate. Certainly the feeling is nowhere else so deep or so general as in the British Islands. In this country a great number of people would be likely to invest in a company of which a man who had made a great deal of money by investments was at the head. But nobody would think of investing because a man of great inherited wealth had invested in it before them, much less because he was a Director of it. There would be a suspicion that he was a "lamb," of unusually heavy fleece, on the way to be shorn. But in England alone is there a tendency to follow the lamb, or the lordling, a tendency which the crafty promoter finds to be worth appealing to by hiring the lordling to pretend to be a lamb.

The number of titled names in British Directorates is matter for continual surprise. It used to be supposed that impecunious nobles accepted these places simply for the fees of attending Directors' meetings. They were "guinea pigs," as the English phrase goes. Mr. HOOLEY is not by any means the first who has discovered their utility in attracting the investments of commoners. But he has discovered that they want more than a guinea a meeting. The feeling of the commoner may not be mere snobbishness, or the desire to be associated with persons who are socially his "betters." It may be in part due to a notion that the wearers of "the proudest names in England" would not consent to act or appear as the Directors of an enterprise which they had not satisfied themselves was honest and promising. That makes the case of the noble stool pigeons very much worse. But upon any view, nothing could be more scandalous than the attempts of the Earl of ALBEMARLE (created 1696) and the Earl of DE LA WARR (created 1761) to get HOOLEY to swear to lies about his relations to them and their attempts to bribe him to do so by returning a small part of the swag, unless, indeed, it be the conduct of the Earl of WINCHILSEA (created 1628) in insisting that the $50,000 he demanded for the use of his name should be handed to his brother. If the British peerage contains an appreciable number of decent men, it seems that they ought to bestir themselves to put that fact in evidence. The presumption that a peer is a swindling blackguard is growing very strong.

THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

Expert opinion seems pretty well agreed that the disturbance of one of the trusses of the Brooklyn Bridge was not of any serious importance. The view of the bridge engineers, as we gather from the reports, is that the chief cause of the "buckling" or bending of the bottom chord of the truss was due to the extraordinary heat, aided by a somewhat unusual strain on the roadway at the time. The purpose of the trusses is to distribute the weight to which the bridge is subjected evenly to the cables, by which the whole of it is necessarily borne. The slight yielding of one truss disturbed this distribution, but not seriously, and did not materially add to the strain on the other trusses. The margin of safety calculated for the structure was not impaired.

The changes that have been made in the use of the bridge within the past year are considerable, and unquestionably present important problems as to the structure, its strength and its durability. The original purpose was to transport the heavy moving weight of the railway and its cars along the central axis of the bridge as nearly as possible, and here the strong framework under the rails was provided. The running of the trolley cars put a weight of like sort on either side of the centre, considerably further out, and this is moved on the two roadways which were not intended to bear it, and have no specially designed framework for that use. It is to be assumed, however, that the engineers are entirely confident of the strength of the bridge to sustain without any risk whatever this new weight in new places. Nor is it to be doubted that they will take ample precautions as to the regulations of the trolley traffic.

It remains true that the bridge is very inadequate to the work imposed upon it, and that the restrictions as to its use impose great inconvenience on the public. They are nevertheless necessary and should be strictly enforced.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Spanish rule gets its culminating condemnation in the welcome which the inhabitants of Puerto Rico have extended to the American troops. If there is, even in Boston, a single person who till now has had his doubts whether Spain's colonial policy has been compounded of corruption, cruelty, and stupidity, and of no other elements whatever—who has continued to think that perhaps there was "another side" to the stories of wholesale robbery and murderous oppression that have come to us from Cuba—that person must now be convinced of his error. Puerto Rico was Spain's model colony; there such merits as her system of control possesses were developed freely, and all excuses for the exercise of what Spaniards call "severity" were lacking. The comparatively small size of the island and the ease with which troops could be sent to any part of it made attempts at rebellion almost hopeless, and, as a matter of fact, except for unfrequent riots that amounted to nothing, tranquillity has been preserved for many years. Hence the people, having excited no fierce hatred, have had to endure few of the horrors familiar to the Cubans. Their lives and property were fairly secure against anything except the law as interpreted by alien officials, and some measure of material prosperity was within the reach of all intelligent and industrious Puerto Ricans. Yet our invading army, though made up of men differing from the islanders in race, religion, and ideas, is received with tumultuous enthusiasm, and not a native hand is raised to help the Spanish garrisons. It must be remembered, too, that the campaign begins at the most important city in Puerto Rico, its commercial capital, where are gathered the solid business men of the colony, that class which in every land is most likely to be content with existing conditions and to fear and oppose all radical changes.

—Wise men in Washington, we were told a few days ago, were considering whether or not they should allow the Spanish prisoners now in this country to write letters to their relatives and friends in Spain. The inclination was, apparently, to grant the privilege desired, but the decision reached has not been announced. Why should there be any hesitation? Let them write, by all means, as often as they like, at as great length, and without any troublesome supervision of what they say. These prisoners now have, undoubtedly, more, and more accurate, knowledge of America and of Americans than the vast majority of their countrymen possess, and it is for the interest of both the United States and Spain that this information should be widely scattered through the Peninsula. If our captives are ungrateful enough to calumniate us, it can do no possible harm, for the worst they say will only be in line with the general run of Spanish opinion. If, on the contrary, they tell the truth, and there is no particular reason to suspect that they will not, and some reason to think that they will, the result cannot fail to make, not for peace, which is sure anyhow, but for that change of Spanish ideas and standards which alone is necessary to replace old animosities with new friendships. And that, really, is what we are fighting for. The Spaniards would be amazed, probably, if they knew how easy and cheap it would be for them to get our good will.

PERSONAL.

—That observing person the Emperor of Germany must have noted, like the rest of us—though possibly with slightly different emotions—that BISMARCK, though dead, still shows what it is now seemly to call characteristic firmness of purpose, and, even more successfully than while alive, manages to thwart the sacred royal will. Every suggestion that WILLIAM II. has made about the funeral of his grandfather's "treuer deutcher Diener" has been somewhat curtly rejected by the family of the departed Chancellor, and every refusal is based on wishes expressed or orders given by BISMARCK, before his death, with the manifest purpose of making impossible, after it, the bestowal of posthumous honors as cheap recompense for the solider favors of power and office long ago withdrawn. It seems incongruous to use the word "snub" in describing treatment received by so magnificent and ineffably serene a being as the Kaiser from one who, however eminent in the eyes of historians, was almost indistinguishable from other subjects by the possessor of a divine right to rule. Yet "snub" it was and nothing else when BISMARCK chose for his final resting place a position that will emphasize forever his aloofness from and his hatred of identification with the current number of that interesting periodical which is known as The Hohenzollern. And the terms used by the Kaiser in showing his belated appreciation render his rebuff decidedly ridiculous and therefore the harder for the mature youth on the throne. "I shall prepare," the grandson of his grandfather wrote, "an abode for his remains in Berlin, in the cathedral, by the side of my ancestors." The answer is that BISMARCK wanted to be buried in the Sachsenwald and will be! There is, too, a manifest intention to prevent, if possible, the Emperor's appearance at the funeral, for his announcement of the purpose to be present is met with the declaration that the ceremony will be of the most private kind. This is as plain a hint to stay away as a would-be participant in the services could get—as plain a one, that is, as could safely be given to the ruler of Germany. It remains to be seen how long the Kaiser's patience will endure these repeated assaults.

—No man probably ever had more opportunities to show himself lacking in perfect discretion and the truest of good taste than Lieut. RICHMOND PEARSON HOBSON has had since his return from Santiago, and yet, though he has been under the close inspection by day and by night of critics whose bumps of sentimentality and reverence are decidedly inconspicuous, he has so borne himself as to prove that his heroism is but one of numberless good qualities. The Lieutenant was exposed to temptations of two varieties, so widely dissimilar that the virtue which saved him from yielding to either of them simply made the other the more dangerous. On the one hand, a weak man—and many a hero is that—might have lost his head amid the storm of praise and applause in which Lieut. HOBSON has been living ever since he landed, and, honest pride turning into vain conceit, his fame would soon have been replaced by the ridicule which every poser, however great his achievements, merits and receives. On the other hand, a commendable desire to avoid the peril might easily have inspired a display of surly impatience with cheering crowds and a discourteous refusal to recognize the sincerity and value of all their troublesome attentions. Between these two rocks Lieut. HOBSON has steered even more skillfully than he did between the headlands at Santiago Harbor. He has been both modest and patient; he has neither exaggerated nor underrated the meaning of the attentions which he has received, and—but what's the use of trying to be stately? he is all right, and that is praise enough for anybody.

—Gen. SHAFTER has a nephew, Capt. JAMES H. ALDRICH, who left Santiago on Government business just before the fall of the city, and has been passing a few days of his furlough with his wife in San Francisco. When questioned about the condition of affairs in Cuba he told of the sufferings of the soldiers from rain and fever, and expressed the dislike of the insurgents that is so common in the army, but there was nothing of particular interest—that is, nothing new—till he began to speak of the future. He is not quoted directly, but the reporter writes: "If the rumors that Capt. ALDRICH has heard are true there will be some fat positions as a reward for those who have fought the battles of their country on foreign shores. Among them are a number of Military Governorships that will be parceled out until all the subjugated countries are definitely arranged in the galaxy they are finally to occupy." That makes pretty reading in connection with the news that a lot of unnecessary officers and men are about to start for Puerto Rico.

CURRENT NOTES.

The New Orleans Picayune now speaks euphemistically of "the war before this."

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Evidently those towns in Puerto Rico have no desire to be well shaken before taken.

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Denver papers speak of Galveston, Texas, as Denver's seaport on the Gulf of Mexico. This recalls the time when Portland, Me., was so persistently alluded to as the natural seaport of Canada.

• • •

Des Moines, Iowa, last year had a Seni Om Sed festival, and many of the people wish it repeated hereafter annually. The title looks weird; examination shows that it is the name of the city reversed.

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The Police Pension Board of Chicago has awarded a pension of $1,250 a year, which is half a police Captain's pay, to the widow of Inspector Michael J. Schaack. He served the city twenty years as Captain of Police.

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A down-East correspondent recalls a story told in the last century of a school boy named Eells, who had a teacher named Bascom. The lad afterward became a noted preacher. One day his teacher set for a copy in the boy's writing book: "Eels are an ordinary fish." The boy copied it very carefully, and added: "Eels were an ordinary fish, till Bascom (bass come.)"

"OUR FAR EASTERN RESPONSIBILITIES."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial of Sunday last under the above head is, in my opinion, one of those rare utterances of the public press at once just, judicious, and vital, that clearly mark out for a nation at a momentous crisis the way of wisdom and rectitude "now and forever one and inseparable." And it seems to me to be of a benign Providence that it comes in the voice of a potential newspaper that is representative, in an eminent degree, of the disinterested citizen in public affairs, least influenced by the passionate or the calculating bias between which popular oracles are divided and popular rulers indecisively vacillate.

We have a representative Government, largely intrusted with National decisions, but the American people believe that in a sudden and serious crisis of their destiny they have a right to direct it themselves so far as the will of man can do so. It is a practical merit of the President in this case that his party policy is the will of the people, if he can discover it; and in a question of the immeasurable importance of the Philippine question not only to us but to the whole world it is our duty to help him discover it. The public press is the people's parliament. In the recess of Congress we have no other organ, and what can we do but as Englishmen are said to do—"write to The Times" or any "home organ" that one may claim? And what better service can a newspaper do—after that of instructing public opinion—than as far as possible to elicit and publish the sentiments of the people? What ought to be done may be a theoretical question; the practical question with the President and Senate is, What do the people want done?

The vital question of the hour is not for the easiest or the most profitable way to dispose of the responsibility thrust upon us by that epoch-making collision of fleets in Manila Bay. When Daniel Webster was asked what had been the most tremendous thought that ever weighed upon his mind—and his mind was one to be searched for the greatest thoughts—he answered: "The sense of personal responsibility to God." Might he not have added yet transcendent greatness to the thought in the responsibility of a mighty Nation to God? Now, first in our National existence, without our design and against our will, we are constituted a world power, with a leading part in the keeping of light, liberty, civilization, and happiness for the semi-barbarous Orient directly, and less directly, but potentially, for all the nations of the earth! We may indeed shrink and shirk it all for inglorious ease and selfish security—and lose these too by the very act, for on great occasions the timid part is not the part of safety and comfort in the long run.

For those who dread international responsibilities would it not be well to consider seriously whether we have not been dwarfed and materialized and corrupted within ourselves by the selfish isolation in which we have been so much shut up? Well, perhaps, has it been that in our youthful gristle we have not been too much exposed to the masterful collisions of full-grown nations. Now we are a recognized first-class power, able to hold our own and also to impress ourselves in any part of the world; and when ready thus, presto! we are projected into the world arena—to slink out of it in the sight of all nations for fear there may be a man's work to do in it? It seems to me that a man must be little more than an atheist or an overripe and mealy scholar who can resist the sense of a dominating and also imperative Providence in our unsuspected equipment and startling summons to a leading part in shaping the round world's destinies. International alliances? God forbid. But international co-operation and responsibility—in God's name, yes!

What are we afraid of? The bugbear of expense that is made to stalk before us, carefully overshadowing the vast gain that will in turn overshadow the expense? Or that we are incompetent for the tutelage of a dependent people by omission of the subject in our Constitution, forsooth! or by natural deficiency, after having held down a barbarous race in slavery for centuries within our own borders and having finally emancipated and citizenized them, a nation within a nation? Or are we gravely pondering the so logical inference suggested that what Spanish cruelty, rapacity, and slaughter kept on foot from age to age by deliberate fomenting of insurrection for the profit of collusive wars, and aided by ecclesiastical tyranny more outrageous still, insomuch that a priest or monk is regarded only as a venomous reptile to be killed wherever caught—that what these so potent forces for peaceful civilization have failed to do can much less be done by American law, equity, and philanthropy, sustained by a firm and friendly hand of irresistible power? Enough of this! VIDI.

New York, Aug. 2, 1898.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

From The Boston Journal.

It is stated by THE NEW YORK TIMES that the North German Lloyd Steamship Company has withdrawn its advertisement because of certain editorial references which THE TIMES had made to the sinking of the company's steamer Elbe—an affair that resembled in some points the tragedy of the Bourgogne—and to Germany's bitter hostility toward our country in the present war. The North German Lloyd, it may be remembered, was one of the German concerns whose impudent efforts to bulldoze Congress over the issue of the Immigration bill were so effectively exposed a year ago by Senator Lodge in Washington. These companies have also been perniciously active in opposing the protection of American shipping. If they are really branches of the Goverment machinery of the German Empire—the North German Lloyd is heavily subsidized—why then the American people cannot too quickly know it.

NUGGETS.

A Fine Combination.

That gold gleaned from sea water must shine beautifully in the rays of the sunshine extracted from cucumbers.—Philadelphia Times.

Undoubtedly.

It would be safe to bet that the Easton man who persisted in drinking from a poisonous spring after being warned is one who never scratches his ticket.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Gets There Early.

A great deal has been said as to the slowness of the turtle's movements, but all we can say is he generally arrives in time for soup.—Harlem Life.

An Annexationist.

He—There seems to be no question that divides public opinion more than annexation. Are you in favor of it?

She—It is rather sudden, but if you're willing, I am.—Boston Courier.

The Imaginative Faculty.

Tatler—Hackman writes well enough, but there is no imagination in the man.

Teller—No? Perhaps you are not aware that he writes all those Winter sketches of his in midsummer.—Boston Transcript.

"MANANA."

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

On the edge of a hammock a foreigner sat,
With a queer ragged coat and a queerer round hat,
And he sighed as he sat there a-looking so blue,
For he'd little to eat and he'd nothing to do;
And he rumpled his hair till it stood very stiff,
And he breathed on the zephyr a garlicky whiff,
And a single word 'scaped him—it mixed with a yawn
That crept 'twixt his lips and was speedily gone;
'Twas the one word he'd uttered since roseate dawn—
"Mañana," that's all, just "Mañana."

He had lost all his credit and most of his friends,
He was right on the pathway that swiftly descends;
He was licked in a tussle and woefully spoiled,
He was mopped in the gutter and baffled and foiled,
He was covered with bruises, was aching and sore—
Yet he sat in the hammock and put up a snore.
And when they all asked, "Why not holler enough?"
He proudly replied—such a shabby old bluff—
With only a word, but they left in a huff:
"Mañana," that's all, just "Mañana."

QUESTIONS FOR THE FUTURE

Problems to be Solved When the War Is Over.

TRADE IN THE WEST INDIES

Prospective Rivalry Between Cuba and Puerto Rico—Extension of the Revenue Cutter System Necessary.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 2.—Problems are presenting themselves rapidly as the United States forces extend the protection of the Stars and Stripes over Puerto Rico. In Administration circles there are many discussions over the possible multiplicity of interesting and vexatious questions that will soon take the place of plans for the making of war.

While there is no reference in the authorized statement given out to-day of the scope of the American answer to Spain about the payment of the public debt of the relinquished territory, it is ascertained that, in the conversation between the President and Ambassador Cambon, it was made very plain that the United States will not assent to the imposition upon Cuba or Puerto Rico of debts incurred by Spain on account of these countries without the consent of the islands.

According to a recent Cuban authority, the debt of Cuba, incurred by Spain and represented by bonds, is $200,000,000. The understanding here has been that the debt was nearer $400,000,000. To the Administration it is immaterial whether it be the lower or the higher figure. To Spain it may be of the utmost importance.

Besides starting fair on the debt question in Cuba and Puerto Rico, it is seen that the people are likely to gain an immediate advantage in being released from obligation to support the clerical establishments. There will be no harsh dealing with the religious orders, either in Cuba or in Puerto Rico. The property of all churches will be respected and the freedom allowed here will henceforth be extended in Cuba and Puerto Rico to all manner of religionists.

But, as at Santiago a few days ago, when one of the clerical officers was told that the churches could not share in the taxes to be raised, so, in Puerto Rico, the Church establishments must soon learn to get along as churches do here, and not expect to receive any largesses from persons who do not care to contribute to the support of religious observances.

It is realized that at an early day there will be many applications from citizens of the United States to be provided with Government offices in Puerto Rico. One of the first accomplishments necessary to qualify a man otherwise well equipped to hold office will be a familiarity with the Spanish language, which it is not doubted will remain the language of Cuba and Puerto Rico for many years to come.

It was suggested to-day by a Treasury officer that it would be extremely unfortunate to send to the islands men who lack the language of the people, or who are politicians merely. The danger would be that such men, finding the old corrupt Spanish habits of doing business still acceptable to the people, would pursue those ways, continue the practices so often complained of, and so bring the United States into early discredit.

A curious state of things will exist, for a time, in the trade conditions of the United States, Cuba, and Puerto Rico. Cuba, not annexed, but an independent island, so far as the United States revenues are concerned, will have a tariff of its own, possibly something like the existing Spanish tariff, with modifications. United States goods will pay duty in Cuban ports and Cuban goods will be dutiable in United States ports. Cuba will keep up her income from the United States and the rest of the world.

Puerto Rico, on the contrary, will be part of the United States as soon as the treaty of peace is concluded. The island will become subject to the coastwise trade regulations. Goods from this country will enter Puerto Rico free; goods from Puerto Rico will enter freely into the United States. Whatever revenue may have been derived by the United States from Puerto Rican imports will be lost; whatever revenue Puerto Rico has derived from United States will cease to enrich her Treasury.

Some of the Treasury people are inclined to regard this as an advantage to Puerto Rico that must tell in the new race by Cuba and Puerto Rico for development. With ultimate annexation of Cuba, which is very generally expected, the conditions would be equalized. But in both cases the United States will be extending its internal system of free trade over new territory. The bars will be down in the case of Puerto Rico, at all events, and it is believed that the trade advantages secured in that island will hasten the day of Cuban annexation.

The revenue marine service of the United States will have to be extended at once to Puerto Rico and also to Cuba pending the determination of Cuba's status as a nation. After the new order of things has settled down it will be necessary to keep a number of vessels on the West Indian service, and the fleet will surely have to be increased beyond the thirty-odd vessels now allowed. A cutter service must also be maintained in Hawaii, and if the Philippines are retained for any length of time, it will require quite a fleet of cutters to prevent infractions of the revenue laws.

HAWAIIAN CABLE PROSPECTS.

Promoters Assured that the Bills Will Receive Prompt Attention from the American Congress.

HONOLULU, July 26.—Annexation having been accomplished, the next important consideration is the cable to the United States. Speaking of the prospects of the early laying of a submarine telegraph, Gen. Hartwell, the local attorney for the Scrymser Company, said:

"I received nothing from the company by the last mail, sufficient time not having elapsed to allow an answer to my letters and telegrams announcing the signing of a contract with the Hawaiian Government.

"My previous information, however, leads me to hope that Congress will make an early disposition of the cable bills. Indeed, I may say the cable promoters have been assured that the bills would receive prompt attention."

Might Have Been Hawaii's Queen.

HONOLULU, July 26.—Mrs. Nitiana Sumner died on the 21st. The deceased was a member of the Pomar branch of the Tahitian royal family, and came to the Hawaiian Islands in 1849 in a sailing vessel, under engagement to marry Kamehameha II., who was then King of the Hawaiian Islands. On her arrival she found that the King was dead, and after some time she was married to John K. Sumner.

NEW UNITED STATES ATTORNEY.

George H. Pettit Appointed for Eastern New York.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The President has appointed George H. Pettit of Brooklyn United States Attorney for the Eastern District of New York.

George H. Pettit was born in Riverhead, L. I., forty-four years ago. When twenty-four years old he came to New York and studied law at Columbia College. He finished the three years' course in two years. He then entered the office of Scudder & Carter, and after a few years started in business for himself. For twelve years he has lived in the Twenty-fourth Ward of Brooklyn, and has been interested in Republican politics. In 1896 and 1897 he was a member of the General Committee. He has no other political office.

NATIONAL GUARD OFFICERS.

They Will Resume Their Rank in the Militia After the War.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 2.—Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast issued a general order to-day modifying, to some extent, the general order issued by him on July 29 to the effect that the "commissioned officers of the National Guard who have entered into the United States service, but not with their organizations, and who have not resigned, have, by accepting commissions in the volunteer service from the Governor, vacated their commissions in the National Guard, and their positions are hereby declared vacant."

The order issued to-day states that the vacancies declared to exist by the above order, will exist only until the return of the officers from the service of the United States. Upon the return of such officers they will resume their old commissions.

AT BISMARCK'S BIER

Emperor and Empress of Germany Visit the Dead.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES HELD

Imperial Party Deeply Moved by Scenes at Friedrichsruh.

Empress Was Dressed in Mourning—Great Crowds Throng the Wooded Lawns—Mourning Throughout Germany.

FRIEDRICHSRUH, Aug. 2.—The grounds about Prince Bismarck's castle were thronged with people early to-day, crowds of Hamburgers being attracted there by the prospect of seeing Emperor William pay a tribute of respect to the dead. They wandered about the woods, congregated in the rustic beer gardens, and sent many hundreds of memorial post cards with portraits of the deceased Prince and pictures of the castle. Many of the people were in mourning and hundreds came on bicycles.

Under the trees sixty men of the Thirty-first Infantry, from Altona, and the Sergeants of Prince Bismarck's regiment, from Magdeburg, had arranged their messes. The Sergeants, in their white uniforms with yellow facings and burnished helmets, furnished a guard which was on duty on the terrace facing the garden behind the castle. The latter remains strictly closed. A little side gate was opened occasionally to admit messengers, with telegrams and wreaths, who were constantly arriving. Photographic cameras were planted at a dozen points in front of the gates, their owners hoping to get a snapshot of the Emperor as he entered the grounds.

Imperial Party Arrives.

The Emperor and Empress of Germany arrived here at 6 o'clock this evening, accompanied by Baron von Bülow, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and their suites. His Majesty wore an Admiral's uniform and the Empress was in mourning.

The members of the late Prince Bismarck's family received the imperial party, and the Emperor on alighting kissed Prince Herbert Bismarck on both cheeks and shook hands with Count William Bismarck. The party then entered the castle, passing through detachments of the Thirty-first Regiment of Infantry, which were drawn up along the road and up to the castle gate.

The crowds on each side of the road were composed of Hamburgers, who had been arriving by every train; foresters from all the Sachenswald; villagers, bicyclists, children, and travelers from foreign countries. Vendors of cards, photographs, and medals swarmed about the outskirts of the crowds, and waiters from the neighboring beer gardens, bearing trays of empty or filled glasses, circulated on all sides, and did a great business among the thirsty. There were only a few gendarmes present, but they were perfectly able to maintain order.

When the imperial train arrived here the crowds were so anxious to see the Emperor that they swarmed over the fences and upon the platforms. The troops, however, were able to keep a space clear around the Emperor's carriage.

The presentations at the railroad crossing, where the Bismarcks received the Emperor and Empress, consumed ten minutes, the Emperor shaking hands with Count von Rantzau, the late Prince's son-in-law, and other relatives of the deceased. There was no cheering, but an uproar was caused by the excited conversation carried on among the crowds present.

It was a mournful procession that marched into the death chamber, Prince Herbert leading with the Empress and the Emperor following with Princess Herbert, after whom came the privileged members of the imperial suite, and the wife and daughter of Dr. Schweninger and Baron Merck, in all about thirty personages.

Chairs were placed around the catafalque, and Pastor Westphal stood at the head of the coffin. When their Majesties entered all knelt down around the coffin in silent prayer. Then a hymn was sung, and Pastor Westphal delivered a discourse extolling the deeds of the deceased Prince. Another hymn and the benediction closed the simple ceremony, which lasted about twenty minutes.

Their Majesties deposited beautiful wreaths on the coffin, and under the guidance of Prince Herbert inspected the numerous floral tributes. The imperial party then left the Schloss in the same order as on its arrival, bidding the members of the family a tender farewell. The Emperor again kissed Prince Herbert on both cheeks. The public watching the departure preserved a respectful silence, only waving hats and handkerchiefs as the train left for Potsdam. Amateur photographers were all about and displayed the greatest activity.

It is asserted on good authority that on the arrival of the imperial party, and after the greetings, the Emperor said to Prince Herbert: "I am surprised that death came so soon." Prince Herbert replied: "We feared the Autumn might prove fatal to our father; but we never supposed the end would come now, in midsummer. Therefore it was all the more painful to us."

A Monument Declined.

Then, it is said, the Emperor again pressed his desire to have a National funeral in the Berlin Cathedral. Prince Herbert, however, still demurred, whereupon his Majesty said: "If this is not acceptable, I should like to place a memorial sarcophagus, with a life-size monument, in the cathedral." But to this Prince Herbert replied that he could not see how he would be acting in conformity with his father's instructions by accepting it.

Bismarck's body was attired, not as was customary, in uniform, but in ordinary grave clothing, with a white neck-cloth adjusted as he used to wear it when not in uniform. Dr. Schweninger himself arranged the body in a sleeping posture, lying on the side. Roses were placed in the hands by Countess Marie von Rantzau, the daughter of Bismarck. Two deathbed photographs were taken—one solely for the members of the family and the other for an illustrated life of Bismarck, which it is believed Prof. Franz von Lenbach, the painter, will undertake.

It is expected that the coffin will remain in the death chamber until the mausoleum is completed; or, if the sanitary authorities object, it will be taken to the so-called Tower House. Hamburg friends have already subscribed 300,000 marks to build the mausoleum.

The wreaths are extremely beautiful. That from Count and Countess von Bismarck is inscribed "Bill and Sibyllo." That from the Bleichroders Bank was so large that it needed a whole carriage to itself.

The former Empress Frederick sent a large laurel wreath with palms, lilies, and white roses intertwined and tied with black. President Krueger of the Transvaal Republic telegraphed to Emperor William and to Prince Herbert Bismarck his condolences and announced that the Government flags at Pretoria, the capital, were half-masted in honor of the deceased statesman.

A magnificent wreath of roses was received from Li Hung Chang.

It now turns out that Prince von Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor, arrived too late to see the body, as the coffin was already closed. The newspaper men are complaining bitterly of their exclusion from the general arrangements. Prince Herbert is erroneously credited with saying, "Hitherto the newspapers have angered us. Now we are angering them." On the contrary, his Secretary has just requested the German press to have the goodness to send copies of their special Bismarck editions for preservation in the archives at Friedrichsruh.

It is said that Prince Bismarck left 2,000,000 marks to the three sons of Count von Rantzau.

PRINCE HERBERT OVERCOME.

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—The Neueste Nachrichten to-day publishes a dispatch from Friedrichsruh which says: "Prince Herbert Bismarck is quite broken down by the worry and vigils of the past few days.

"Prof. Lembach says he has not been allowed to paint a picture of the deceased and a cast of his features was not taken.

"As indicating how well the deceased was on Tuesday, it is said that when going to bed at 11:30 o'clock he said: 'Well, now I shall have a sleep.'"

NO OBSEQUIES AT BERLIN.

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—A sensation was created by the Emperor, during the afternoon, who telegraphed countermanding the Bismarck obsequies which were to take place in front of the Reichstag Building and ordering instead that mourning services be held in the Emperor William Memorial Church.

The trades people and artists who had taken orders in connection with the former were badly disappointed.

The funeral service in honor of the late Prince Bismarck will take place on Thursday morning in the Emperor William Memorial Church. The Federal Council, members of the Reichstag and of the Prussian Diet, and the State and municipal authorities will be invited.

Memorial services in honor of the late Prince Bismarck are being organized throughout the country.

The Imperial Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, was the last person permitted to look upon the remains of the former Chancellor before the coffin was closed. Strange rumors on that subject are current, and also as to the cause of the Emperor changing his mind and going to Friedrichsruh. These rumors are puzzling the papers, which, however, continue to print the warmest eulogies of the deceased, though the Socialistic Vorwaerts accuses Prince Bismarck of working always in the interests of capitalism, while the Polish press declares Prince Bismarck was the greatest enemy of the Poles.

THANKED FOR OUR SYMPATHY.

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—The United States Ambassador, Mr. Andrew D. White, has received the following message from Prince Herbert Bismarck:

"We thank your Excellency most devotedly for the warm sympathy which the President, in the name of your Government and people, caused to be expressed to our family through you.

"Receive at the same time my heartiest thanks for your personal condolences."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The State Department to-day received the following dispatch from Ambassador White at Berlin:

"Prince Herbert Bismarck and the entire family of the late ex-Prince Chancellor join in heartfelt thanks to the President and people of the United States for their deeply appreciated expressions of sympathy."

Imperial Party at Kiel.

KIEL, Aug. 2.—Emperor William and the Empress left the imperial yacht Hohenzollern at 2:45 P. M., saluted by the warships here, and took a special train for Friedrichsruh.

MEMOIRS OF BISMARCK.

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—The signs of mourning are much less noticeable here than on the occasion of the death of the old Emperor, William I. One paper adorns the first page of its issue this evening with a picture of Prince Bismarck lying on his deathbed, said to be from a photograph made secretly.

The most singular rumors are current about Bismarck's memoirs. According to one he sold them to the Union Publishing Company of Stuttgart for a million marks. According to another, Dr. Chrysander and Prof. Bucher have collected valuable reminiscences which will soon be published. There is still another report which says that Bismarck's own account of the most important events of his life will be withheld from publication, at his own expressed command, for thirty years after his death. All these must be accepted with reserve.

The Vorwaerts, in its first article on the deceased statesman, denounces him and his policy from beginning to end, though with an affected show of moderation.

BISMARCK MEMORIAL SERVICE.

German-Americans Will Hold a Meeting to Make Arrangements.

At the meeting of the Liederkranz Society at 135 East Fifty-eighth Street last night the president, Paul Goepel, was instructed to send a telegram to the family of the late Prince Bismarck at Friedrichsruh condoling with them on the death of the statesman. President Goepel was empowered to word the cablegram as he saw fit. A committee of three was appointed to draft suitable resolutions on the death of Bismarck These resolutions will be submitted at a meeting of the society next Tuesday night for ratification.

A committee was appointed to participate in a general meeting of German societies called by the Deutscher Kriegerbund (the veterans of 1871) at 64 East Fourth Street this evening for the purpose of taking steps to hold a memorial service. The persons appointed were Charles G. F. Waller, Jr., Albert Leisel, and Theodore Hertwig.

At the meeting of the Arion Society at 104 East Fifty-ninth Street the following committee was appointed to be present at the same meeting: William Vollmer, Alexander P. Mende, and Carl Sehrettinger.

MARINE GOLD MAN VANISHES.

The Rev. P. F. Jernegan Takes a Train for Paris, but Fails to Reach the Metropolis.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—The Rev. P. F. Jernegan of the Electrolytic Marine Salts Company of Boston, Mass., for whose arrest a warrant has been issued in that city, who arrived at Havre yesterday on board the French Line steamer Navarre, subsequently taking the train for Paris without molestation, no extradition proceedings having seemingly been taken, seems to have deserted the train while on his way to this city, for inquiries made at the different stations by the Mayoralty Police Bureau, and at the different hotels and lodgings, have failed to discover a clue as to the whereabouts of the fugitive, who is accused of obtaining money under false pretenses.

BOSTON, Aug. 2.—President Ryan of the Electrolytic Marine Salts Company of this city and the Directors of the company were in session here to-day discussing the situation in which they have been placed by the sudden departure for Europe of the Rev. P. F. Jernegan, the general manager of the company, and the disappearance of Assistant General Manager Fisher. At to-day's session it was decided to call a meeting of the stockholders within a few days, after which the Directors will inspect the plant erected at North Lubec, Me., with a view to ascertaining to what extent, if at all, it is capable of extracting gold from the sea. President Ryan said to-day:

"The meeting of the stockholders may be called the latter part of this week, but this cannot be determined positively.

"All the Directors know enough about the process to put the works to rights. We now intend to go to North Lubec and see for ourselves what can be done. We shall take some chemists and electricians with us, who know the business.

"We shall put the plant in shape and try to get gold from the accumulators. There is gold in sea water. The only question is, can it be extracted at an expense to make it profitable? We shall make an experiment and report what we find. If the scheme is a failure we shall say so and bring the company's affairs to a settlement.

"Jernegan and Fisher have between them about $200,000. Not a dollar of this belongs to the company, but it is their share of the receipts. I should think that the affairs of the company might be settled anywhere from 20 to 40 cents on a dollar."

EARL OF MANSFIELD DEAD.

William David Murray, of Notable Career, Passes Away.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—William David Murray, fourth Earl of Mansfield, is dead. He was born in 1806, had been a Lord of the Treasury, and a Lord High Commissioner to the Church of Scotland.

The fourth Earl of Mansfield was Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in 1852, 1858-9, and Lord of the Treasury in Sir Robert Peel's administration, 1834-5. In his youth he was Lieutenant Colonel in the Sterlingshire Militia. He was elected to the House of Commons from Aldborough in 1830; from Woodstock, 1831; Norwich, 1832-7; Perthshire, 1837-40. He had been Lord Lieutenant of Clackmannanshire since 1852, and was hereditary keeper of the palace of Scone, to whose first Baron (1608) he traced his ancestry. He was a member of the Carlton and Travelers' Clubs of London. His wife was Louisa, daughter of Cuthbert Eddison of Hebburn Hall, Durham. He is succeeded by his eldest son, Lord Balvaird, born in 1860.

English Stockbroker Fails.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The failure of Mr. Henry Claude Fuller, a stockbroker, is announced.

DUKE AND PRINCESS WED.

Brother of the Empress of Germany Marries Against Family Wishes.

COBURG, Aug. 2.—Duke Ernest Gunther of Schleswig-Holstein, brother of the Empress of Germany, was married at the Court church here to-day to Princess Dorothea Maria Henriette Augustine Louise of Saxe-Coburg. The wedding breakfast took place in the throne room of the palace.

This is the marriage that the family of Duke Ernest was said to be actively engaged in trying to prevent owing to the scandal that has been connected with the name of the bride's mother, Princess Louise, the eldest daughter of King Leopold II. of Belgium, who married in 1875 Philippe, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. Princess Dorothea was born April 30, 1881. The bridegroom, who is the brother of the Empress of Germany, formerly Augusta Victoria, Princess of Schleswig-Holstein, was born Aug. 11, 1863.

Last January all Parisian, Vienna, and Budapest society was agog owing to a duel that had taken place in the Officers' Riding School in Vienna between Prince Philippe of Coburg and his former Adjutant, First Lieut. von Mattachich-Keglinch. The Prince was wounded, and the shock almost caused the death of his mother, the aged Princess Clementine of Coburg. It soon transpired that the cause of the duel was the alleged intimacy between Princess Louise and Mattachich-Keglinch.

It was reported that as soon as the affair had been reported to Emperor Francis Joseph he ordered the Princess to return to her father in Brussels. Instead of obeying the imperial command she departed for her villa on the Riviera, and later went to Versailles, near Paris, where it was said she was rejoined by Lieut. Mattachich-Keglinch. This was in March, and immediately the story was circulated that Prince Philippe had taken steps to secure a divorce, which would be brought according to the Coburg law, after the marriage of their daughter to Prince Ernest.

A few weeks later Princess Louise returned to Vienna, and was there "restrained" in the private asylum of Prof. Obersteiner. In the meantime Lieut. Mattachich-Keglinch had gone to Budapest, where he was arrested as a deserter.

It seems that King Leopold had sent word to Emperor Francis Joseph to use his own discretion in dealing with the Princess, and that the Emperor had given her the alternative of the asylum or a police conduct to Brussels. There was no more talk of divorce proceedings against her, for it was discovered that she had herself taken the preliminary steps to secure a divorce while at Versailles with the intention later of making a morganatic marriage with her Bavarian lover. A divorce under these circumstances would divert from the Coburgs the immense fortune which Princess Louise will inherit from her ill-fated Aunt Carlotta, ex-Empress of Mexico.

An interesting question connected with the marriage just announced is as to the form of religion in which the children of the contracting parties shall be brought up.

The Duke is a Major in the Prussian Army and a Protestant, while his bride is a Roman Catholic. According to church law the children must be brought up in the Catholic faith. There is, however, a Prussian Order in Council which forbids Prussian officers to pledge themselves to bring up their children in any faith save the Evangelical on penalty of being dismissed from the service.

Explosions at Dunkirk, France.

DUNKIRK, France, Aug. 2.—A terrible fire broke out to-day in the reservoirs of the Dunkirk petroleum factory. There were three explosions, by which one person was killed and three were seriously injured. The fire is still raging fiercely, and many buildings are threatened with destruction.

Queen of Denmark Seriously Ill.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales will start for Copenhagen to-morrow morning, owing to the serious illness of her mother, the Queen of Denmark.

RAILWAY BUILDING IN CHINA.

Chinese-American, Backed by English Capitalists, Gains Concessions.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 2.—According to a dispatch from Pekin under date of July 31, Yung-Wing, (not Yung Hung, as previously referred to,) the Chinese-American and graduate of Yale, has obtained an extension of time for his concession for the Tien-Tsin-Chin-Kiang Railroad, alleging that he has received the support of an English syndicate to supply the necessary capital, £5,000,000, ($25,000,000.) But it is said that Hou-Yu-Fen, one of the Directors General of the Chinese railroads, in face of Russian opposition to the loan, has broken off negotiations with the Hongkong Bank, which proposed to supply the capital for building an extension of the Tien-Tsin-Shan-Haikwan Railroad to New-Chwang. The latter is distinct from Yung Wing's concession.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—In the House of Commons Mr. George N. Curzon, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, replying to criticisms upon the Government's policy with regard to railways in China, said that the Government could not adopt the policy of spheres of influence, because it was inconsistent with the "open-door" policy.

"The Government's policy," he continued, "is to support any trustworthy syndicate applying for a bona-fide concession. The concessions England has already obtained are incomparably greater than those obtained by all our rivals put together, while our ascendency in the political councils of Pekin has been completely maintained."

THE BRITISH WEST INDIES.

Secretary of State for the Colonies Tells of Trade Relations.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Speaking of the possibility of Government aid to the British West Indies, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, said in the House of Commons to-day that the Government's policy was not settled, pending the result of the reciprocity negotiations between the United States and the West Indies.

Continuing, Mr. Chamberlain remarked that he found the United States officials very hard bargainers, indeed, and it was uncertain whether her Majesty's Government would be able to accept any of the terms offered. Countervailing duties, he added, to protect the West Indies against the bounty on sugar were possible, in case an understanding with the United States was not arrived at.

"The interest and honor of this country," Mr. Chamberlain also said, "demand that the West Indian colonies be not destroyed."

Referring to the same subject, the Secretary for the Colonies remarked later that her Majesty's Government wished to establish direct communication between Canada, Jamaica, and London, in order to foster the fruit trade.

Mr. Chamberlain explained that it was not intended to employ Government steamers in the new service, but to subsidize the existing private firms now running steamers in West Indian waters, in order that they might be able to improve their services.

The grant was then voted by 178 against 40.

HOOLEY'S CHARGES DENIED.

Earl of De La Warr Declares He Was Not Corruptly Paid.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The Earl of De La Warr has issued a statement denying that he accepted money to join any of the companies promoted by Mr. Ernest Hooley, the bankrupt, but he admits that he received about £23,000 ($115,000) from Mr. Hooley "as gifts in recognition of services rendered," having worked hard in the interests of the companies with which he was connected.

Lord De La Warr adds that, while he considers himself morally justified in accepting the gift, he does not desire to retain a shilling to the prejudice of Mr. Hooley's creditors, and he is, therefore, taking steps to ascertain the exact amount received and to refund it.

He says he called on Mr. Hooley, after the first examination, to give him an opportunity of correcting some misstatements; but that it is absolutely false to say that he directly or indirectly offered Mr. Hooley a thousand pounds to vary his statements.

Lord Templeton and Lord Gordon Lennox deny that they received money from Mr. Hooley.

Boy Drowned While Bathing.

Louis Nordenberg, thirteen years of age, of 640 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, was seized with an epileptic fit while bathing at the beach at the foot of West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street yesterday afternoon and was drowned before help could reach him.

DINNER AT NEWPORT.

Mrs. J. J. Wysong Entertains in Honor of Her Nephew—Patriotic Ballroom Music.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 2.—This evening Mrs. J. J. Wysong gave a dinner and dance in honor of her nephew, Marshall Rutgers Kernochan, and Miss Lily Oelrichs, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, at Graystone. At the dinner guests were seated at eight round tables, designated by colors. Mauve orchids, with Farleyensea ferns, were used on the largest table, which stood in the centre of the dining room. The other tables held such flowers as pink roses, lilies of the valley, yellow hollyhocks, bluebells, red gloxianas, and mignonette.

American Beauty roses were presented to the ladies during the dinner, and boutonnières of gardenias and star jessamins were worn by the gentlemen. The several rooms were handsomely decorated with palms, ferns, and American Beauty roses in vases. The musicians were placed on the broad piazza during the dinner, but for the dancing they were moved to a point in the ballroom near the staircase. The piazzas were decorated very prettily with tall and graceful palms.

The guests at dinner were Miss Lily Oelrichs, Miss Rogers, Miss Kane, Miss Clapp, Miss Swan, Miss Wells, Miss Gray, Miss Whitehouse, Miss Mason, Miss Jones, Miss Fish, Miss Davies, Miss Brooks, Miss Whiting, Miss Bryce, Miss Williams, Miss Alexander, Lispenard Stewart, Marshall R. Kernochan, I. Townsend Burden, Jr., William Burden, W. H. Burden, Cecil Hatch, John C. Livermore, Robert L. Gerry, Reginald Vanderbilt, Alfred Vanderbilt, Arthur Spencer, Willing Spencer, Honoré Palmer, Potter Palmer, Jr., C. Gray, W. S. K. Wetmore, Reginald Brooks, John Rogers, Harry William Whitehouse, A. C. Dulles, Jr., H. Roger Winthrop, C. Oelrichs, N. P. Rogers, William Slackpole, and Frank W. Andrews.

Following the dinner, the dancing was in order. The cotillion was led by Harry Lehr and Miss Lily Oelrichs, the figures being original and well executed. Some of them have never been used in a Newport ballroom. The favors were the daintiest used in Newport for some time. They were mounted on palm screens in the ballroom. They consisted of long staffs with military decoration, large hats made very effective with tulle and large flowers, imported novelties of ash receivers, and other pretty designs of Parisian novelties. For the souvenir figure there were walking sticks with silver mountings for the gentlemen, and pretty hand-painted fans for the ladies.

One of the pleasing features of the dance was in the last figure, for which good-sized American flags mounted on miniature flagstaffs were presented to each lady and gentleman. Then the orchestra played "The Star-Spangled Banner," the flags were waved, and the guests joined in singing the National anthem. The effect was a pretty one, and those who did not sing applauded vigorously at the conclusion of the patriotic ensemble of the guests.

After the dinner the mothers of the young ladies joined the merry gathering. Among them were Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Mrs. H. P. Rogers, Mrs. N. D. Clapp, Mrs. W. Storrs Wells, Mrs. Fitzhugh Whitehouse, Mrs. Julien T. Davies, Mrs. H. M. Brooks, Mrs. Lloyd, Mrs. Bryce, and others.

TROLLEY PARTY IN NEWPORT.

O. H. P. Belmont Introduces the Fad, Which Is Likely to be Popular.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 2.—Newport has had a trolley party, the first one on record here. The party was arranged by Oliver H. P. Belmont. The Directors of the Newport and Fall River Street Railway Company placed one of its new cars at Mr. Belmont's disposal.

The car awaited Mr. Belmont at the terminus of the Newport Street Railway Company, at Morton Park, about 7:30 o'clock last night. Mr. Belmont had as his guests Mrs. Belmont, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, and several gentlemen friends.

The car proceeded to the north side of Stone Bridge, in Tiverton, where, at the Stone Bridge House, Mr. Belmont's party was escorted to a special dining room, where dinner was served. After dinner the party returned to Newport on their special car, much pleased with their evening's entertainment. Trolley parties will be enjoyed by other members of the Summer colony later during the month.

MRS. OELRICHS'S NEW VILLA.

An Architect Takes the Plans to Newport to Confer.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 2.—Stanford White, the New York architect, arrived this evening with plans for a new villa on the cliffs for Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, who for several seasons past has contemplated erecting a new villa on the site of Rose Cliff, which is directly opposite the Havemeyer estate.

The estate of the Oelrichses so far as the land is concerned is very large, and with ample room for the villa Mrs. Oelrichs has had in mind for several years. The Bancroft estate divides Bellevue Avenue from the Oelrichs estate. The former estate, so reports have it, was bid upon by Mrs. Oelrichs, but whether she has obtained it is not now on file at the City Hall.

There is reason to believe that work on the new villa will start late this Fall, and be completed next Summer.

Newport Society Notes.

NEWPORT, Aug. 2.—Count Deym of London is the guest of Mr. Lorillard Spencer.

J. Barton Willing of Philadelphia has arrived for the Summer.

The Saturday evening hop at the Ocean House was largely attended.

Many cards of welcome were left at The Breakers Saturday for Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt.

The annual open tournament of the Newport Golf Club, which began to-day, will continue until Sept. 3. Prince Victor Emanuel has offered a cup for a golf match.

MISS RUSSELL'S TOUR ABROAD.

The Opera Singer Will Get $3,000 a Week in Germany.

Miss Lillian Russell will sail for Europe to-day on the White Star steamer Teutonic, to fill an engagement she has made with Manager Gustave Amberg to sing in Berlin, St. Petersburg, and Moscow. She is to receive for her German engagement $3,000 a week and for her services in Russia it is understood she is to receive a greater remuneration.

The prima donna says she has had made in this country all the costumes which she will wear while abroad. Miss Russell does not contemplate making any contract for her appearance in opera in this country for some time, and much will depend upon her success in Europe.

Ovide Musin, the Violinist, Here.

Ovide Musin, the Belgian violinist, who visited this country five years ago, and since has traveled all over the world, playing in all the principal cities, was a passenger on the Westerland, which arrived yesterday. His principal object in coming to this country at this time of the year is for the purpose of establishing a violin school, and incidentally to fill some concert engagements which have been made for him. M. Musin will remain in this country six months, having received leave of absence from the Royal Conservatory of Music, at Liege, Belgium, where he is a professor. He will make his first appearance in concert at the Worcester Musical Festival Sept. 28.

LIQUOR MEN PLAN A COMBINE.

Organization of the "United States Spirits Association" to be Perfected To-day.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 2.—At the St. Nicholas to-night a plan was formulated which will be made effective by organizing an association to-morrow by which the manufacture and sale of the entire output of distilled spirits of the country will be controlled.

The name of the new organization, which has been practically effected, will be the United States Spirits Association. It is the result of a combine agreed upon to-day by all distributors of the country and a committee of the Standard Distilling Company, consisting of Frank Curtiss of New York and J. B. Greenhut of Peoria.

The terms of the agreement are that the distributors are to buy liquors of the Standard and no others, and that the "Standard" is to sell to the distributors of the association and no others.

MR. REED RENOMINATED.

Speaker of the House Says There Is No Campaign to be Opened in Maine.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 2.—The Republicans of the First District of Maine held their convention here to-day. There was a full attendance, only seventeen delegates among the whole number entitled to seats being absent. The Hon. James O. Bradbury of Saco presided. The Secretaries were Asher C. Hinds of Portland and E. F. Gowell of Berwick. Mr. Bradbury spoke at some length, discussing the political issues of the day.

After preliminary business, the name of Mr. Reed was presented to the convention by the Hon. J. W. Symonds of Portland. The nomination was seconded by the Hon. H. H. Burbank of Saco, and Mr. Reed's name was accepted by acclamation amid much enthusiasm. Later Mr. Reed appeared on the floor of the hall. He was greeted with deafening applause, which prevailed until Mr. Reed began to speak. Then some one shouted: "Take the platform."

"No," said Mr. Reed. "Let me have my way once," and the convention broke into laughter.

Mr. Reed then spoke as follows:

"I am very grateful for your continued kindness to me, and, being in Portland, it is not unsuitable for me to come here and say so. I have no other purpose than this. A newspaper, the other day, announced that I would come here and open the campaign. That is not so. I shall not open any campaign, for the simple reason that there seems to be no campaign to open.

"In this district there appears to be, thus far, great harmony in both parties as to the great issues of the past, and I shall leave to somebody else the task of disturbing it. All over the country also there is a dearth of political feeling. I never knew less of it in all the years in which I have known of such things. To me this seems fortunate for the country.

"I do not refer to the war alone. The war is taking care of itself, and seems likely to be soon finished by the fighting qualities of our soldiers—qualities not diminished by thirty-three years of peace—and by the skill of our naval gunners, engineers, and sailors, which skill the general education of our people seems to have wonderfully increased. The unfaltering courage of both soldiers and sailors is a cause of pride to every American.

"The problems after the war will be the most troublesome, and will demand the most earnest efforts of us all. For my part, I hope that all these problems may be worked out consistently with our time-honored and dearly bought institutions and with the traditions of our wise forefathers.

"Returning to the purpose for which I came here, I renew my thanks to you for your continued and unvarying good will. That good will, permit me to say, has not consisted half so much in bestowing and continuing to bestow on me a position of distinction, as it has in the large liberty you have always given me in interpreting your wishes. I am proud to say that that consideration is not the characteristic of my district only, but of the whole State of Maine."

After adopting resolutions indorsing Mr. Reed heartily and approving the declaration of principles made by the Republican State Convention last June, the convention adjourned.

POPULISTS LOSE IN ALABAMA.

Democrats Probably Have Carried 33 Counties, Populists 12.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 2.—Returns received up to 11 o'clock to-night indicate the Democrats have carried thirty-three counties, and the Populists twelve.

In four counties carried by the Democrats, Populist Probate Judges were elected.

There is no question except as to the size of the majority for the Democratic candidate for Governor.

The Legislature will be overwhelmingly Democratic in both branches.

MRS. JOHN W. DE PEYSTER DEAD

She Was a Daughter of John Smith Livingston—Passed Away at Tivoli, N. Y.

Estelle Livingston De Peyster, wife of Gen. John Watts De Peyster, and daughter of John Smith Livingston, died at Tivoli, N. Y., yesterday, at an advanced age. Mrs. De Peyster's funeral will take place on Thursday in St. Paul's Church, at Tivoli. Mrs. De Peyster was married to Gen. De Peyster in 1841, and three sons were born of the union. Gen. De Peyster's ancestors were among the leading citizens of the old Colonial and Revolutionary days. He was the son of Col. Frederic De Peyster of this city, and was born here March 9, 1821. His father was President for years of the New York Historical Society, and author of a number of historical works. Like his father, Gen. De Peyster was an industrious literary worker, and had published many volumes on historical and military subjects. In 1845 he was elected to the Coloneley of the One Hundred and Eleventh Regiment of New York Militia, and was afterward assigned to the command of the Twenty-second Military District. In 1851 he was promoted Brigadier General; in 1855 he was made Adjutant General, and in 1866 was brevetted Major General. He assisted in organizing the present police force of the City of New York, and wrote, in 1852-3, a series of reports in favor of a paid Fire Department.

The De Peyster home, at Tivoli, formerly owned by Mrs. De Peyster, is one of the loveliest villas on the Hudson. It takes its name, "Rose Hill," from the country place of the owner's great-grandfather, John Watts, Sr., in New York City. The original estate embraced the grounds now occupied by Bellevue Hospital.

Mrs. De Peyster came of an old Revolutionary and Colonial family, but she and her husband did not live happily. At length, in 1891, when both of them were over seventy years of age, the announcement was made that she had begun a suit for separation from her husband. She charged cruel treatment during twenty or thirty years.

Every Winter the family lived in this city, and every Summer was passed at Tivoli. In the Spring of 1891 Mrs. De Peyster was ill in New York, and her son, Johnston L. De Peyster, went to see her. As soon as father and son met a bitter quarrel ensued, ending in the son being assaulted and thrust from the house. Dr. Draper, who was attending Mrs. De Peyster at the time, was assaulted also. As soon as she was strong enough, Mrs. De Peyster went to the home of Lewis Livingston, her brother, at Tivoli, and remained while the suit was brought.

Before this, however, Gen. De Peyster went to the old homestead to write a history of the De Peysters. It was not claimed that the cruel treatment charged involved personal assault on his part. The General employed a stenographer, and while sitting in the room where his wife was lying in bed ill he stationed the stenographer two rooms away, and opening all the connecting doors shouted what he wanted the stenographer to write. It was charged also that the General would make his wife sit up in another room late at night and wait for him while he was writing in the library; also that he would not allow her to go out among the neighbors, but would lock and bar the house to keep her in. She said he was always pleasant and kind to her in the presence of strangers, but when they were alone he was a perfect tyrant.

The suit was compromised soon after. Mrs. De Peyster was the owner of the homestead at Tivoli, and the General purchased it for $27,000. It was also stipulated that he should make her a suitable allowance during life and that they should thereafter live apart. The General continued to live at the old homestead, and she went, with her son, not over a mile and a half away.

Gen. De Peyster's property consists of real estate in this city, on which he realized an income of over $250,000 a year. He was always regarded as eccentric, and one of his vagaries was to go about town in rubber shoes, regardless of weather conditions.

Their three sons served in the civil war with distinction. The third son, Col. Johnston L. De Peyster, who survives, had the honor of raising the first American flag over the Capitol of the Confederate States in Richmond, for which he received honors from the United States Senate and the State of New York.

To Command Canadian Militia.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Aug. 2.—The Dominion Government received a cable to-day stating that Lieut. Col. Hutton had been selected as head of the Canadian militia in place of Major Gen. Gascoigne. He will doubtless be acceptable to the Cabinet.

Ward—Lyon.

OSWEGO, Aug. 2.—Philip Raymond Ward, Second Lieutenant of the Seventh United States Artillery, stationed at Fort Slocum, was married here to-night to Miss Kate Lyon of this place. The Rev. P. N. Meade officiated.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

James Strickland.

James Strickland, a veteran Brooklyn shipbuilder, who supervised the construction of the famous yacht America for the international yachting contest in 1851, died Monday, in his eighty-fifth year at his home, 181 Java Street. He was born in the upper part of the State, and more than sixty years ago moved to Greenpoint, where he worked at his trade of shipjoiner. He became the foreman in the shipyard of Henry Steers, where the great America and the famous sloop Sappho were constructed. He and his wife were the first members of the Noble Street Baptist Church, from where the funeral services will take place. He leaves five children—John, Jesse, and Frank, and Mrs. Thomas Davies and Mrs. Henry Tate.

The Rev. Joseph A. Hill.

The Rev. Joseph A. Hill, rector of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, Guttenberg, died at the rectory yesterday from a complication of diseases. He was born in Newark, N. J., July 1, 1852. He was graduated from Seton Hall College in June, 1879, and was ordained shortly after. He was made curate of St. Michael's Church, Newark, and was afterward connected with St. Bridget's Church, Jersey City. He became rector of St. Joseph's in 1890. He was greatly esteemed by his parishioners.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. **John Sanders** of Philadelphia, who had been ill since Sunday with stomach trouble, died at Bar Harbor Monday night. Mrs. Sanders's granddaughter and Hugh Scott of Philadelphia were married at Bar Harbor recently. It is thought the excitement of the wedding prived too much for her. Mr. and Mrs. Scott have just arrived in Paris on their wedding tour.

Dr. **Charles S. Ward**, a well-known physician of Bridgeport, Conn., died on Sunday. His funeral took place yesterday from his home, 28 Park Street, Bridgeport. Dr. Ward was fifty-five years old and had retired from active practice. He was a Yale graduate and a member of the Yale Alumni Association, the University Club, Society of Colonial Wars, and St. Nicholas Society of this city, and the Quinnipiac Club and the Graduates' Club of New Haven.

The Rev. **Joseph Osgood**, D. D., pastor emeritus of the First Unitarian Church, Cohasset, Mass., and one of the most prominent clergymen of that section, died at his home there after a long illness yesterday, aged eighty-three years. Dr. Osgood had been pastor of the First Congregational Church for fifty-six years, having had the longest continuous pastorate of any clergyman in Massachusetts. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Harvard in 1892, when his fiftieth anniversary as pastor was observed. He was born in Kensington, N. H.

Edward Rorke, senior member of the firm of E. Rorke & Company, Manhattan, died Sunday evening of heart disease at the home of his brother, James Rorke, 112 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Rorke was a member of the Catholic Club, the Columbian Club, the Catholic Benevolent Legion, and other societies. Funeral services will be held at 10 o'clock this morning at the home of his brother, and thence to St. Augustine's Church, Sixth Avenue and Sterling Place, where a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated. The interment will be in Holy Cross Cemetery.

Francis S. Porte, a well-known violinist, who died Sunday night, was buried yesterday from his home, 159 South Second Street, Brooklyn. He was born in Brooklyn twenty-eight years ago, and at an early age showed signs of musical promise. He studied with Frederick Hermann, Carl Venth, and Nahan Franko, and began his professional career with the New York Symphony Orchestra. Afterward he studied for three years in the Berlin Conservatory under Eugene Ysaye. Upon his return to this country he accepted the position of first violinist in the New York Philharmonic Club. He leaves a wife and one daughter. The interment was in Greenwood.

SAYS HE KEPT HER MONEY.

An order of arrest was granted by Justice Walter Lloyd Smith in the Special Term, Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, against Carmine Spadavecchia, in an action against him by Matilda Cacace to recover $400 for conversion to his own use of moneys received by him for her use.

Spadavecchia is the head of the foreign department of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of this city, and the plaintiff is his aunt. She alleges that in December, 1894, she was living at 206 Union Street, Brooklyn, with the defendant and his mother, and that she received 2,000 lire, which is equivalent to $400, from Meta, Italy. The money was her personal property. She allowed the defendant to invest the money, and she says that when she asked him for its return he refused.

Another charge that the plaintiff has made against the defendant is that last June, when they were living at 110 First Place, Brooklyn, she was ordered from the house, and is now in destitute circumstances.

Spadavecchia's mother also has a suit pending against him for the conversion of furniture and diamonds, valued at $1,600. The defendant denies all the charges.

Howard Gould's Yacht Sails.

Howard Gould's steam yacht Niagara went to sea yesterday, passing out Sandy Hook shortly before noon. Mr. Gould and a small party of friends were said to be going for a short cruise.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CARL H. SCHULTZ'S distilled waters represent years of study and experience. The only pure and correct mineral waters manufactured in New York.

Volunteers—Put yourselves in fighting trim with a bottle of DR. SIEGERT'S ANGOSTURA BITTERS to regulate your digestion.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM keeps the hair soft and plentiful and restores the color when gray. HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns. 15 cts.

E. & W. NAKODAS. E. & W.
The popular Summer collar.

DIED.

DAVOL.—Suddenly, on Tuesday morning, at Pittsfield, Mass., Jennie, wife of William H. Davol.

Funeral services on Thursday, 4th Aug., 2 P. M., at 384 Washington Av., Brooklyn.

DE PEYSTER.—Suddenly, at her late residence, Tivoli, N. Y., Estelle Livingston, daughter of the late John Swift Livingston and wife of Gen. John Watts De Peyster.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at St. Paul's Church, Tivoli, N. Y., at 3 o'clock Thursday, Aug. 4.

JACOBS.—On Sunday, July 31, at Forest, Penn., Elias, beloved husband of Bertha Jacobs, in his 53d year.

Funeral services at his late residence, 57 East 80th St., on Wednesday, Aug. 3, at 9 A. M. Relatives, friends, and members of Temple Rodoph Scholom, King Solomon Lodge, 279, F. and A. M.; Gad Lodge, 11, I. O. F. S. of I.; Kishon Lodge, 193, I. O. B. B.; Mount Neboh Lodge, 257, F. and A. M.; America Lodge, I. O. B. B., and Verein Freundschaft are respectfully invited to attend.

KENNEDY.—At York Cliffs, Me., on Sunday, July 31, Rachel Lenox, daughter of the late David S. and Rachel C. Kennedy.

Funeral services at First Presbyterian Church, 5th Avenue and 12th Street, on Wednesday, Aug. 3, at 10:30 o'clock.

MARSTON.—Suddenly, on Aug. 1, 1898, at his late residence, 112 West 44th St., William Henry Marston, in the 66th year of his age.

Funeral private.

MUNRO.—On Sunday, July 31, in the 85th year of his age, John W. Munro, son of the late Peter J. Munro.

Funeral services will be held at Christ's Church, Pelham Manor, on Wednesday, Aug. 3, at 12:30. Carriages will meet the 11:45 train New Haven Railroad, Harlem River Branch, from 129th St.

REED.—On Monday, Aug. 1, at his residence, 66 Harrison St., East Orange, N. J., Josiah H. Reed, aged 77 years.

Services will be held at his late residence on Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 3, on arrival of 3:30 P. M. train at Brick Church station, D., L. & W. R. R., Christopher and Barclay St. Ferries.

TOD.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Aug. 2, 1898, George Tod in the 36th year of his age.

Funeral private.

WALDO.—On Sunday, July 31, at Tuxedo Park, Julia Isabella Lawrance, widow of Horace Waldo, in the 66th year of her age.

Funeral private.

WRIGHT.—Suddenly, Aug. 1, at Sugar Hill, New Hampshire, Hester, daughter of John and Ann Vandeveer Wright, and sister of Mrs. Wm. F. Merrill, all of Brooklyn.

Funeral services at the residence of her aunt, No. 139 St. James Place, Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 4, at 2 o'clock P. M.

A.—THE KENSICO CEMETERY.
Private station Harlem Railroad: 48 minutes' ride from the Grand Central Depot. Office, 16 E. 42d St.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SELF-BINDING FILE.
A self-binding file for the preservation of copies of THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE, or WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT, issued by THE NEW YORK TIMES, may be obtained by sending fifty cents for each to HOWARD STATIONERY CO., 93 Liberty St., New York.

DEATHS REPORTED AUG. 2.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Aug.
ANGRISANI, Maria A., 314 E. 34th	1	1
*ANTHONY, Harriet, 536 E. 155th St.	59	31
BLUM, Abe, 5 Birmingham St.	1	1
*BARTAS, Julius, 1,105 Park Av.	75	31
BECKER, Mary, 1,025 1st Av.	46	1
BURISH, Albert, 64 Greenwich Av.	18	1
BARANOWSKY, Simon, 416 E. 86th	60	2
BALLESTER, Edward, 219 E. 74th St.	1	1
*CONNOR, Arthur, Almshouse	41	30
COHEN, Belle, 79 Stanton St.	1	1
CALLAHAN, Joseph, 1,489 Amsterdam Av.	2	1
CAWTHORN, Alice, 326 E. 42d St.	30	1
CURRAN, Bernard, Hood-Wright Hos.	35	1
CLIFFORD, James, St. Joseph's Hos.	31	1
*CARTER, William, 125 W. 25th St.	31	31
CANTWELL, Catharine, 8 6th Av.	46	1
*DONOVAN, Dennis, 183 Clinton St.	29	31
*DONOHUE, Ellen J., 313 E. 119th St.	53	31
DOWNING, Elizabeth M., William's Bridge	1	1
DONOHUE, Jeremiah, Home for Incurables	64	1
DE NOLRIGA, Louis A., Port Morris	58	1
DREYFUS, Martin, 304 E. 93d St.	1	2
DEUBEL, Julia, 630 E. 11th St.	26	1
*FINLEY, Edward J., 852 2d Av.	34	31
FISHER, Frank A., 125 E. 4th St.	1	1
*FLACK, John F., 320 W. 44th St.	7	31
*FRIES, Egidius F., 27 Avenue C	68	31
FOGEL, Charles, 153 E. 82d St.	45	1
*GROMAN, Mary, 48 Essex St.	27	31
*GALLOWAY, Sarah, 621 W. 46th St.	46	30
GREENHOUSE, Moses, 610 E. 9th St.	1	2
GIMBRIDE, Lydia, 330 W. 18th St.	59	2
*GRANT, Hannah, 329 W. 63d St.	2	31
GREGORY, Helen, 764 Columbus Av.	1	1
*HARRINGTON, Raymond, 70 James	1	31
HALL, Thomas L., 36 8th Av.	46	1
*HERNON, John F., 337 E. 47th St.	27	31
*HART, Annie, 414 W. 56th St.	31	31
HYATT, Frances, 36 Catharine St.	83	1
HEINSOHN, John H., 548 Hudson St.	39	1
HARRIS, Sarah, 1,065 2d Av.	38	1
HARPENDING, Adelaide, 213 E. 25th	34	1
HERRING, Caroline, 95 St. Mark's Pl.	71	2
*HOGAN, Mary, 225 W. 4th St.	65	31
HESSLER, Catharine, 103 Washington	1	1
HERMANSEN, Louis, 528 E. 152d St.	1	1
*HERRMANN, Max, 637 Bergen Av.	58	31
HERBST, Sophia, 30 Broome St.	6	1
JOHNSTON, Sophia, 68 Sullivan St.	45	1
JOHNSON, Dorothy M., 130 Alexander Av.	1	1
*JOHNSON, Amy, 214 W. 64th St.	55	31
*KLAUER, Mary, 104 E. 85th St.	56	31
*KELLY, Delia, 421 W. 38th St.	23	31
*KELLY, Lizzie, 1 Cottage Place	27	31
KNOBLAUCH, Mary, St. Joseph's Hospital	73	1
*KEATING, Catharine, Gouverneur Hospital	56	31
*LAGATRELLA, Salvatore, 253 Elizabeth St.	1	31
*LEEBAU, Menassian, 28 Madison St.	2	31
LOGAN, Isabella, 702 Trinity Av.	1	31
*LIGHTNER, Ellen, Almshouse	60	30
*McCARTHY, William J., 339 E. 37th	1	31
*McINTYRE, Thomas, 88 Mulberry St.	67	31
*McCABE, Margaret, 433 E. 18th St.	34	31
*McGILLEN, Catharine A., 70 Sheriff	23	30
McGRATH, Harold, 45 Marion St.	1	1
*McCARTNEY, Margaret, King's Bridge Road	69	31
*McGLYNN, Mary E., 5 King St.	37	31
MAHON, William, 299 E. 73d St.	1	1
*MILLER, Jennie, 49 W. 33d St.	56	30
*MASON, Marcus, Oakland, Cal.	70	30
*MARIANANI, Margrina, 306 E. 35th	65	31
MINDHEIM, Johanna, 1,035 1st Av.	32	1
*MURPHY, Annie, 1,355 2d Av.	30	31
*MULCAHEY, Elizabeth, 410 E. 25th	67	31
MURPHY, Thomas, 818 E. 146th St.	64	1
MULLER, Ida, 310 E. 49th St.	1	1
*O'BRIEN, Winnifred, 663 E. 137th St.	1	31
O'NEILL, Rob't T., 2,169 Prospect Av.	1	1
O'CONNOR, Maurice, 426 E. 66th St.	1	1
O'BRIEN, Rebecca F., 55½ Downing	46	1
*OLFENBUTTEL, Frederick, Jr., 411 E. 14th St.	1	31
*O'DELL, Vivian, 248 W. 124th St.	3	31
*POLNETSKI, Yetta, Manhat. State Hospital	23	31
*PRILL, Della, 760 E. 149th St.	1	31
*PRINDALILE, Joseph F., 515 W. 48th St.	56	31
*RAMTHEN, William, 117 E. 88th St.	1	31
*ROBINSON, James, 56 Perry St.	49	30
*ROSS, John, 512 E. 122d St.	49	31
*RYAN, Edward, 3 Chatham Square	77	31
RUE, Henrietta, 229 W. 16th St.	34	2
ROURM, Elizabeth, 58 Bedford St.	43	1
*ROCHE, Catharine, Almshouse	55	30
*STAHEHUT, Kate, 321 W. 11th St.	1	31
*SMITH, Mary C., 538 W. 148th St.	61	29
*STUHLINDLER, Frederick, 323 E. 92d St.	20	31
*STEWART, William A., 509 W. 36th	28	31
*STONE, Mary E., 608 2d Av.	1	31
STEELE, Harry W., 307 W. 119th St.	1	1
SINCLAIR, Selina C., 1,280 Franklin	72	1
*SIEVERS, Isabella, 165 E. 3d St.	40	31
*THOMPSON, Andrew H., 431 W. 25th	1	30
*VAN NAME, Katie, 120 Charles St.	48	31
VALASKY, Wolf, Eye and Ear Hos.	47	1
*WALL, Benjamin, 1,435 Amsterdam Av.	32	31
WILLICE, Jane, 1,904 Park Av.	70	1
WILSON, John, 1,463 Amsterdam Av.	9	1
WILLIAMS, Augusta, 843 E. 135th St.	25	1
WALL, George, Randall's Island	1	1
WINDHEIM, Johanna, 1,035 1st Av.	33	1

*Date of death in July.

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Aug.
ABEY, Emily, St. Mary's Hosp.	52	2
ANDREWS, T., Home for Consumptives	23	1
BOSCH, Anna, 307 Maujer St.	1	2
*BECK, Abena, 45 Jefferson St.	28	31
BRENNAN, Thomas, 90 2d Place	45	1
*BERTGES, Maria, 138 Meserole St.	51	31
*BLUEMKE, Christina, 215 Stagg St.	45	31
*CASEY, M., Morgan and Johnson Avs.	35	30
*CASSIDY, Ellen, 1,134 Broadway	45	31
CAPELLER, W., 222 Bushwick Av.	14	1
*CARLOS, Florence, 18 Pellington Place	1	30
CULLEN, J., 174 Atlantic Av.	21	31
CAMPAGNA, S., 887 Nostrand Av.	3	1
CASTREE, Richard, 110 Butler St.	1	2
*DOYLE, Cornelius, 201 Bush St.	58	31
*DASSAN, Pauline, 115 Harrison Av.	23	30
*DRUMMOND, J., 993 Myrtle Av.	4	31
*EICHESLER, Margaret, 702 Flushing Av.	82	31
FENNELL, Catharine, St. Malachy's Home	4	2
GREEN, Franz, 231 Jefferson St.	1	1
HEIMSTEAD, W., 19 Garnet St.	1	1
*HILDEBRANDT, J., 17 Ten Eyck St.	79	30
*HARGROVE, Marie, 156 Conselyea St.	45	31
*KRUMM, James, 22 Schafer St.	1	31
*LANG, Julia, 173 Van Voorhis St.	59	30
*LESLIE, T., 229 Tompkins Av.	61	31
*LEOPOLD, L., Kings County Hosp.	56	29
*LYON, James, 1,649 Broadway	65	30
*LUTZ, Maggie, 256 Floyd St.	31	31
MORAN, John, Kings County Hosp.	32	1
METZE, Rosalia, 13 Hamilton Av.	52	1
MURPHY, Elizabeth, 189 Marcy Av.	56	1
MULLER, Elizabeth, 214 Himrod St.	55	1
*McCARTHY, Margaret, 443 Bushwick Av.	30	31
*McCUE, J., 77th St. and Shore Road	65	31
McNAMARA, T., 43 Vanderveer St.	1	1
NEVINS, J., 43 Debevoise Place	74	1
*NEWMAN, Simon, Home for Aged	65	30
*PALEN, Charles, 40 Joralemon St.	34	31
*PATTERSON, Henry, 184 Calyer St.	82	31
*PETERSON, W., 923 Broadway	63	31
RUNDBERG, Anton, 882 Bergen St.	18	1
REILLY, Andrew, 106 Duffield St.	1	1
RYAN, Margaret, 376 Baltic St.	33	1
*SMITH, Alice, Orphan Asylum	6	31
SCHABER, Carolina, 135 George St.	64	1
SHOLDER, Thomas, 687 4th Av.	1	1
SCHLEGSMEYER, Minnie, 87 Graham	2	2
STENSON, Frank, 1,186 Halsey St.	34	1
SCHMIDT, Margaret, 132 Bushwick Av	31	1
THOMAS, Alvin, foot Hamilton Av. and 70th St.	1	1
*TERRIAULT, P., Long Island College Hospital	68	31
*TAYLOR, J., St. Peter's Hosp.	67	31
VOEGEL, Daisy, 482 Glenmore Av.	5	1
WESTHOLD, Frank, 209 Himrod St.	1	1
*ZIEMER, Minnie, 128 Liberty Av.	63	31

*Date of death in July.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

APPLETONS'
POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.
AUGUST, 1898.

What should be Taxed and How it should be Taxed. Hon. DAVID A. WELLS.
A careful study of this important subject by the greatest authority in this country on questions of taxation.

Some Uses of the Camera in Zoology. R. W. SHUFELDT.
A beautifully illustrated paper, calling attention to the great value of the camera to the scientist for securing accurate pictures of living animals.

Emigration. JAMES COLLIER.
A study, from the evolutionary standpoint, of the emigration question. Of special interest to this country at present, because of the proposed system of colonial expansion on which it seems probable we may soon be embarked.

The Aurora. W. FARRAND FELCH.
A scientific account of this wonderful phenomenon, which has for so many years puzzled the meteorologist. The article is fully illustrated.

Topographic Features due to Landslides. Prof. I. C. RUSSELL.
A popular illustrated account of the part which landslides have played in bringing about the present surface contours of the earth.

The Manual Training School. C. HANFORD HENDERSON.
A discussion of its true place in education; its dangers and abuses, and probable future.

Women in Science. Mrs. H. C. BOLTON.
A bright little essay on the part which women have taken in the great scientific movements of history.

Other articles: The Romance of Race; Education for Domestic Life; Superstition and Magic in Cambodia; The Training of Mentally Deficient Children; The Genealogy of Chemistry; and Sketch (with Portrait) of Felix Hoppe-Seyler.

Editor's Table: Scientific Books; Fragments.

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FINANCIAL.

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Referring to our circular of June 1st, 1898, offering to exchange various New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co. bonds for the new Mortgage 3½% Gold Bonds, 1997, of the same Company, we hereby give notice that our offer to supply the new bonds at 104 and interest will be withdrawn AUGUST 4TH, 1898, after which date the rate will be 105 and interest.

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July 26, 1898.

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A majority of the outstanding first mortgage or prior lien bonds and a majority of the general mortgage bonds having been deposited with the undersigned Committee under the plan and agreement of reorganization, dated May 12th, 1898, notice is hereby given that the time within which securities may be deposited under said plan and agreement without penalty has been extended to and including August Fifteenth, 1898.
New York, July 26th, 1898.

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LEVI C. WEIR,
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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market strong.

In both the character of the news and the character of the buying yesterday's stock market was highly satisfactory to security owners. The market was strong throughout, was more active than for several days, and showed an encouraging broadening tendency. A wider list of securities was dealt in, and the market developed, especially in shares of the dividend-paying class.

⁂

Developments of the day were all favorable. First and most important was the unexpected announcement of gold engaged in Europe for immediate shipment to the United States, and that other large amounts were on their way from Australia to San Francisco. Further indications of peace were in evidence, seemingly more significant than heretofore. Crop news was indicative of higher wheat prices; the world's visible supply of wheat showed a substantial decrease, and reports from Russia told of the probability of a much smaller crop there than has been anticipated. Naturally, this combination of favorable developments improved speculative sentiment considerably.

⁂

The healthful development of the stock market was apparent—shown unmistakably by the confident character of the buying and by the natural broadening in progress. High-class dividend-paying stocks—Northwest, Burlington, &c.—showed new activity, and made new prices. It was in just this class of securities that the market developed. There was new good buying of them, buying that was wholly confident and of a substantial character.

⁂

And this is highly significant. It is an evidence—practically the first—of a realization by investors that under present conditions the discrepancies between stock and bond market values are too great. Stocks of good standing upon which dividends are assured are selling much too low in comparison with bond prices. The normal difference between mortgages and ordinary shares is much less than that which now prevails. At their present price level bonds yield the investor a return much too small in comparison with that which could be secured from investments in standard stocks.

⁂

Government bonds were strong. There were sales of $50,000 fours, 1925, coupon, at 127⅝; $1,000 fours, 1907, coupon, at 111¼, and $207,000 threes, when issued, at 104¾@105@104⅞.

⁂

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Malt. Co.	1¼	Nat. Biscuit pf.	1
Am. Malt. Co. pf.	1¾	National Lead pf.	¾
Am. Cotton Oil	2¼	Nat. Linseed Oil	1½
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1⅜	Norfolk & West. pf.	½
Am. Tobacco	1⅝	Oregon R. R. & Nav.	1
Am. Steel & W. pf.	½	Pacific Mail	¾
Chi., Bur. & Q.	¾	Penn. Railroad	⅝
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	¾	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1½
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅝	Pullman Car	½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1½
Chi. & Northwest.	⅞	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	¾	St. L. Southw. pf.	⅝
Hawaiian Sugar	½	St. Paul & Omaha	½
Illinois Steel	1	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Laclede Gas	1	Union Pacific pf.	⅝
Lake Shore	2	Wabash pf.	⅝
Long Island	1	West Chi. St.	½
Met. St. Ry.	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	1	Del., L. & W.	3
Am. Steel & Wire	½	Or. R. R. & Nav pf.	½
Brooklyn Rapid Tr.	1½	Pacific Coast	⅝
Chi. & East. Ill.	1½	P., C., C. & St. L.	½
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	1½	Standard R. & T.	¾
Col. Fuel & Iron	1		

⁂

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ann Arbor 1st	1⅝	Oregon S. L., inc. A.	1⅛
C. of N.J. gen. 5s, ref.	1⅝	Oregon S. L., inc. B.	1⅛
Flint & P. M 5s 1st	1	Tex. & N. O. con. 5s.	1⅝
Gal., H. & H. 5s	1¼	Tenn. C. & I. 1st, Tenn. Division	2
Laclede Gas 5s	1	Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r.	1
L. & N., N. O. & Mobile 2d	2		

Bonds Declined.

Brook. El. 1st, t. r.	1	Union El. 1st, t. r.	1⅝

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1@1½ per cent., closing at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to five months, and 3@3½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½@3¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $153,449,413; balance, $16,699,744; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $2,373,175.

Money on call in London at ¼@½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 1½@1⅝ per cent. for both short and three months bills.

Foreign exchange market was firm. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.86 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.83½@$4.83¾ for sixty days, $4.85¼ for demand, $4.85½ for cable transfers, and $4.82½@$4.82¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼ less 1-16@5.21⅞ for long and 5.19⅜ less 1-16 for short, reichsmarks at 94½ and 95 1-16@95⅛, and guilders at 40¼ and 40.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—Par. Boston—8@10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c discount; over the counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—Par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Reading ⅛, to 9¼; St. Paul ¼, to 103⅝; Louisville and Nashville ¼, to 55⅝, and Pennsylvania ¼, to 60¼. Declined—New York Central ⅝, to 121⅝, and Canadian Pacific ⅛, to 86½. Atchison sold at 13⅝, Illinois Central at 110¼, Erie at 13⅞, and Erie first preferred at 36¼. British consols were firm at 110 15-16 for money and 111 1-16 for the account.

The Bank of England gained £165,000 bullion on balance. The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash on hand decreased 16,520,000 marks, Treasury notes decreased 320,000 marks, "other" securities increased 23,320,000 marks, and notes in circulation increased 17,120,000 marks.

Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 175.70, in Rome at 107.80, in Madrid at 67, and in Lisbon at 80.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $8,058,305, against $7,554,808 in the preceding week, and $7,926,790 in the corresponding week of last year; since Jan. 1, $274,159,946, against $232,346,871 in the corresponding period of last year.

ELECTRO-PNEUMATIC.

The charter of the Electro-Pneumatic Transit Company, which was declared forfeited by the Attorney General of New Jersey last year for non-payment of taxes, was revived yesterday on payment to the State of the tax debts. This is the work of the Reorganization Committee, which only recently has taken the affairs of the company in hand. It is understood that this re-establishment of the property's legal status will be speedily followed by suits at law to establish the company's claims to a number of valuable patents the revenues from which outsiders are now said to be enjoying. Electro-Pneumatic is one of the cheapest stocks traded in in Wall Street, and its shares are widely distributed. The stock is likely to again become a favorite on the curb, in view of the new development in its affairs.

PACIFIC MAIL AND HAWAII.

Mr. C. P. Huntington is expected soon to make public important new developments in Pacific Mail Steamship Company affairs. Mr. Huntington expresses himself as more than encouraged by the progress which the company is making. The war has not had the bad effect upon the company's revenues which at one time was apprehended. As a matter of fact, the company is receiving large payments from the Government. Not only are the company's ships being used in the Government service, but it is said that the company has been able to help the Government out by furnishing a large volume of supplies. Thus, the Pacific Mail treasury is materially helped, receipts from the Government employment of Pacific Mail steamships bringing in some tens of thousands of dollars a month.

Mr. Huntington is not regarded in Wall Street as ever inclined to be a stock market speculator, but he is taking very optimistic views of the financial situation, and does not hesitate to advise friends that in his opinion American market values are all bound upward.

It is semi-officially stated that Pacific Mail steamships to Hawaii are expected to prove especially profitable. New vessels are to be put in this service, for which Mr. Huntington has been making comprehensive plans.

"Present dividends are not only being earned and a substantial surplus shown"—so Mr. Huntington is quoted—"but Hawaiian trade alone will increase revenues to the point where much larger dividends can be warranted."

RUSH OF GOLD BEGINS.

It was announced yesterday that Lazard Frères will receive this week $775,000 gold from London and in addition have engaged abroad for importation $1,175,000, a total of $1,950,000. It was also announced that the Bank of British North America has $125,000 gold on the way from Europe. Nearly $2,000,000 gold was reported as coming from Australia.

These announcements were great surprises to Wall Street, where it has recently been the fashion to laugh at the confident predictions of authorities and to pooh-pooh the idea of early gold engagements on any large scale. The gold comes practically unheralded, and Wall Street finds itself precipitated into a gold import movement for which it has not prepared. This gold tide has of itself broken through the strong barriers with which European bankers sought to check it, and has started upon its natural course. Messrs. Lazard Frères said yesterday that their transaction was made solely for the profits in it, and that it had nothing to do with sales of Government bonds or any influence of that sort.

Wall Street bankers yesterday talked confidently of the gold movement and predicted that more is to come speedily and in large volume. For some time past predictions of early imports have been made in banking circles, but scant attention has been given them. It is believed that the imports thus begun are to attain greater proportions than any previous gold movement. A Wall Street banker who is at all times a close student of the exchange situation said yesterday regarding the imports:

"There should be no wonder at these engagements of gold. People are surprised only because they shut their eyes to conditions and refused to believe what was inevitable. That gold should come from Europe is natural—wholly so. Europe owes us millions upon millions, and I believe that we are upon the eve of a gold flood greater than any ever known. And I am especially confident of this because of the new disposition on the part of Europe to buy American securities, indications of which I can readily see."

SUGAR AND THE OPPOSITION.

Sugar Trust was not very conspicuous yesterday, transactions in it aggregating less than 13,000 shares. The stock showed considerable firmness, however, and made a net gain. Brokers who are usually conspicuous whenever the stock is active were noted as buyers, although in an unusually quiet way. Many stories regarding the new friendly relations between Directors of the Trust and managers of competitive properties are to be heard. Stories in circulation a few days ago stating that Mr. John E. Searles had been taken to Europe seriously ill are found upon investigation to be untrue. That gentleman is enjoying himself and regaining health at his country place in Massachusetts.

ATCHISON'S FULL YEAR.

Atchison's earnings for the year ended June 30, which were reported yesterday in conjunction with those for the month of June, are highly gratifying. The road earned gross more than $39,000,000, an increase of nearly $5,600,000. The income for the year was about $9,000,000, an increase of nearly $2,700,000—nearly 40 per cent. Atchison interests are very much pleased with the showing for the year.

NORTHERN PACIFIC ABROAD.

Advices from London yesterday stated that an important investment interest of that city has just concluded the purchase of a large block of Northern Pacific bonds. This is the second lot of these securities recently sold to London bankers. Northern Pacific interests here are talking most confidently on their stocks, and many admit that they have recently been extending their holdings of both preferred and common.

RUSSIAN CROP FAILURES.

Announcements yesterday that the Russian Government has under consideration the forbidding of grain exports because of the crop failures and the small supplies on hand were disappointments to those Wall Street bears who have been insisting that this year's crops in Europe were to be too large to permit of any foreign demand for American grains. American authorities have all along contended that the export demand for wheat this year is likely to prove very much larger than that of 1897, and these predictions are being borne out by the news now coming to hand telling of small crops in many parts of the Old World.

ST. PAUL'S FOURTH WEEK.

St. Paul's earnings for the fourth week of July were made public last night. They show $827,827, a decrease of $75,231 from the figures of the corresponding week last year. They are, however, $17,000 in excess of the earnings of the fourth week of July, 1896, and $56,000 greater than those of that week in 1895.

A WHIPPED BEAR.

Illustrative of the change of sentiment among Wall Street professionals, one of the larger operators, who only a short time ago was clamorously bearish, and who was advising every one to sell Burlington short when it was below 105, was yesterday the heaviest buyer of that stock above 107.

SPANISH BONDS HIGHER.

Spanish 4s yesterday sold up to 40, and Wall Street looked upon this as another indication of the progress being made toward the conclusion of peace. Parisian banking interests are said to have been large buyers of the bonds during the last two weeks.

TRUST STOCKS BUOYANT.

Trust stocks were all notably strong yesterday. Cotton Oil common ran up nearly three points and the preferred more than one point on comparatively heavy transactions. Dividend rumors on the common stock were in circulation. Linseed Oil recovered sharply from its recent depression on the report that a receivership for the company is to be avoided. On talk of the probable absorption of competing concerns by the Trust, Rubber stocks were active and strong, the preferred crossing par and the common selling close to 42. Tobacco ran up and sold at 126, and was the most active of the group. Tobacco scrip sold at par, its maximum cash value.

PROGRESS IN BRUNSWICK.

Friends of Brunswick Land are talking with considerable enthusiasm regarding the outlook for the property. They state that during the last few months there have been more purchases of property to be used for business purposes in the City of Brunswick than during the preceding three years.

CHARACTER OF THE BUYING.

For a month past repeated efforts have been made to break prices, but without success. Large quantities of securities have been absorbed and taken out of the market, and it looks as though the big Wall Street people had been taking most of the stock that has been sold for short account, with the result that a very considerable short interest has accumulated. People who own stocks appreciate too strongly the brilliant underlying conditions in the country, which are the best known for years, and it has more than once been evident that these conditions have been too powerful for the Wall Street bears. In short, it is apparent that in the absence of some real calamity or important reverse for American arms in this war, holders of stocks will refuse to part with them. Furthermore, the floating supply of a good many stocks is far smaller than it has been for a number of years. Take Burlington, St. Paul, and Rock Island, for example. These issues have been bought largely during the past six or nine months for investment account induced by the great earnings, prospects, and increased dividend payments. As a consequence, the floating supply of these stocks has become materially diminished, and speculative Wall Street has been forced back on other issues with somewhat more doubtful prospects and selling at lower prices.—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

TABLES OF BOND VALUES.

Messrs. G. W. Dougherty & Co. are calling attention to Deghuée's tables of bond values and interest rates which they advertise for sale. Wall Street knows the compiled tables and their value and appreciates them as indispensable to quick calculations of investment yields. They are generally looked upon as an authority and as being absolutely correct calculations.

PENNSYLVANIA SECURITIES.

"Pennsylvania Securities, 1898," the sixth consecutive number of a series of publications, has just made its appearance. The work is edited by Mr. J. P. Crittenden and contains over 1,000 pages of information of considerable value to all financial interests. It is divided into chapters which deal comprehensively with the departments of finance, the industries, railways, and Government and municipal indebtedness. There is also presented under the head of "Miscellaneous" a great deal of interesting matter regarding the Pennsylvania telegraph and telephone companies, corporations out of business, unincorporated companies, and corporations about which information has not previously been furnished. The book will be found exceedingly useful in every financial or mercantile establishment, and it bears every trace of care and diligence in the preparation.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

⁂

Good tone of the London market at the close. Upward tendency in Spanish 4s.

Increase of $265,413 in Atchison's net income for June, making an increase of $2,689,492 for the fiscal year.

Annual meeting Glucose Sugar Refining Company.

Telegrams from Western railroad officials of excellent condition of crops, due to helpful rainfalls.

Announcements of further engagements of gold in London for import to this country, making more than $2,000,000 on the way.

Increase of $2,498 in Rio Grande Southern's surplus earnings for June, making an increase of $4,117 for the fiscal year.

Decrease of $84,949 in Baltimore and Ohio's net earnings for June, but increase of $113,541 for the fiscal year.

Wabash stockholders at annual meeting next month to vote on question of aiding the construction of a line from East Hannibal to Quincy, Ill., fifteen miles, and from Moulton to Albia, Iowa, twenty-seven miles, or buying lines already completed between those points.

Further investigation into the Canadian Pacific and American lines' rate war by the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

Increase of $503,497 in exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week, as compared with the previous week, and increase of $131,515, as compared with corresponding week last year.

Completion of the reorganization plan for the Carolina Central Railroad.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS for July—			
Pass'g'r earnings	$560,520	$471,840	$484,313
Other income	11,596	17,623	18,079
Total	$572,116	$489,463	$502,410
KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF—			
Mileage	815	673	339
4th week July	$84,621	$83,275	$24,819
Month July	243,756	204,276	71,250
From Jan. 1	1,799,354	1,068,182	879,425
ST. PAUL—			
Mileage	6,153	6,153	6,168
4th week July	$827,827	$903,058	$810,876
From July 1	2,525,291	$2,718,392	$2,546,236
ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE for June—			
Gross earnings	$3,000,499	$2,718,021	$2,148,774
Op. expenses	2,308,861	2,281,804	1,720,591
Net earnings	691,638	436,716	428,183
Taxes and rentals	146,856	157,348	157,160
Total income	544,781	279,368	271,023
Fiscal year ended June 30—			
Gross earnings	39,214,099	33,633,640	28,999,597
Op. expenses	28,506,335	25,237,211	22,071,275
Net earnings	10,707,764	8,396,428	6,928,321
Taxes and rentals	1,715,663	2,093,820	1,930,808
Ina. from oper	8,992,100	6,302,608	4,997,513
BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN for June—			
Gross earnings	523,010	531,420	*8,410
Op. expenses	418,365	341,826	†76,539
Net earnings	104,645	189,594	*84,949
Fiscal year—			
Gross earnings	6,885,028	6,140,000	†745,028
Op. expenses	4,888,791	4,257,304	†631,487
Net earnings	1,996,237	1,882,696	†113,541
PHILADELPHIA, READING & NEW ENGLAND for the year ended June 30—			
Gross	681,611	647,475	746,569
Net	213,529	197,053	200,674
Charges	135,896	141,044	140,544
Surplus	77,622	56,009	60,130
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN for June—			
Gross earnings	38,179	35,520	42,552
Op. expenses	17,381	20,961	27,999
Net earnings	20,798	14,559	14,552
Other income	154	162	..
Total	20,952	14,721	14,552
Fixed charges	17,898	14,165	14,098
Surplus	3,054	556	452
Year ended June 30—			
Gross earnings	427,263	401,238	489,234
Op. expenses	229,634	229,799	255,007
Net earnings	197,629	171,449	234,226
Other income	2,641	2,989	1,375
Total income	200,271	174,438	235,426
Fixed charges	192,683	170,967	168,896
Surplus	7,587	3,470	66,705

*Decrease. †Increase.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	350	Mechanics' & Trad.	100
Broadway	225	Mercantile	165
Commerce	200	Merchants'	148
East River	130	New York	230
German-American	112	Nat. Bank of N. A.	130
Importers & Trad.	480	Seaboard National	170
Irving	147½	Seventh National	115
Manhattan	220	State of New York	109
Mechanics'	170	West Side	275

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	108	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway & Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad, ex dividend	210	212
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El., common, when issued	24	25
Brooklyn El., pf., when issued	57	59
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	106	108
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	80
Buffalo Street Railway Con	112¾	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	335	345
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91
Kings County Elevated	2½	5
Kings County Inc	6	8
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	1	2
New Orleans Traction pf.	7	9
Ninth Avenue Railroad	188	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	90	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106¾	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	40	42
Union Ferry bonds	100	102

Natural Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	80
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	89	90¾
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106¼
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	88
Lafayette Gas Company stock	77	80
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	54	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	71	73

Illuminating Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amsterdam common	31	31¼
Amsterdam preferred	76½	77
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	102	102¾
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	22½	28
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	95¾	96
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105
Columbus Gas	86	90
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103¾
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	79
Mutual of New York	335	345
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st ex int	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex. int.	106	107½
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	86	88
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (in. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	85	88
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	139½	141½
Standard Gas preferred	155	158
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	85½	88
Western Gas, ex div	84	85½
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	102¾

Industrials.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bank Note	39	41½
American Typefounders'	86	88
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	70	75
Glucose common	52½	53
Glucose pf.	106½	107¼
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	46	50
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	85	90
International Paper common	37¼	39
International Paper pref., ex div	84	86
Lorillard Company pf.	112	118¼
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	11
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	7	10
Pennsylvania Coal	354	356
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Oil Trust	412	413
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf.	34	40
Union Typewriter	7½	9
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	97	100
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	87½	90
Wagner Car Company	174	176

The Miscellaneous List.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	95	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	9	13
Central and South American Tel.	103	104½
Commercial Cable stock	175	185
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1⅝	1¾
Electric Vehicle common	8	10½
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2¼	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 58⅝@59⅝. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, nominal, 27½d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 58⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 323,033.16 ounces of silver bullion, against which 323 certificates are outstanding.

⁂

On the Consolidated Exchange 300 shares of Mexican sold at .20, 400 Mount Rosa at .13, 100 Portland at 1.10, 500 Sierra Nevada at .60.

On the Mining Exchange 1,000 shares of Rocky Mountain sold at .12, buyer 30.

⁂

Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday:

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.70	Ophir	.28
Belcher	.16	Occidental	.50
Best & Belcher	.18	Plymouth	.12
Breece	.10	Potosi	.20
Brunswick Con.	.10	Quicksilver	1.25
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Quicksilver pf.	3.50
Chollar	.19	Savage	.10
Crown Point	.18	Sierra Nevada	.55
Chrysolite	.10	Standard	1.55
Con. Cal. & Va.	.40	Small Hopes	.90
Com. T. Co. stock	.03	Union Consol.	.25
Com. T. Co. bonds	.03	Utah	.07
Com. T. Co. scrip	.02	Victor	5.00
Deadwood Terra	.30	Yellow Jacket	.30
Eureka Consol	.10	Augentum Juanita	.18
Father De Smet	.16	Alamo	.02
Gould & Curry	.08	Anaconda	.30
Hale & Norcross	.55	Cripple Creek Cons	.07
Homestake	45.00	C. & Cripple Creek	.02
Horn Silver	1.20	Golden Fleece	.20
Iron Silver	.65	Isabella	.20
Julia Con.	.01	Mollie Gibson	.17
Kings. & Pem.	.15	Mount Rosa	.10
La Crosse	.14	Pharmacist	.02
Leadville Con.	.10	Portland	1.05
Little Chief	.20	Specimen	.02
Mexican	.14	Union	.12
Moulton	.20	Work	.04
Ontario	2.50		

MINING EXCHANGE.

Havana	.75	Golden Fleece	.23
Miami	.40	Isabella	.21
Rocky Mountain	.10	Jefferson	.07
St. F. Cariboo	2.50	Justine	.02
Lagonda	.20	Lillie	.90
Alamo	.02¼	Mollie Gibson	.20
Anaconda	.35	Mount Rosa	.12
Anchoria, Leland	.70	Old Gold	.002¼
Cripple Cr. Con.	.08¼	Portland	1.12
Elkton	.90	Sentinel	.006
Gold Coin	.75	Union	.13
Garfield Con.	.10	Work M. & M. Co.	.04

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities, &c.:

$5,000 Comstock Tunnel Company first mortgage 4 per cent. income bonds, due Sept. 1, 1919, coupons of May 1, 1892, attached, 3¾ per cent.

5,000 shares Comstock Tunnel Company, $2 each, $135.

11,814 shares and a fractional share of the Batopilas Mining Company, $20 each, $450.

25 shares Northern Pacific Railroad Company preferred, $100 each, (voting certificate,) 72 per cent.

For bond and mortgage executed by Eunice E. Huff, dated Jan. 8, 1896, due Jan. 8, 1897, for $15,000, on property at Sing Sing, N. Y., $500.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 2.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$254,332,877
Gold reserve	189,431,191
Net silver	12,815,981
U. S. notes in the Treasury	47,404,101
Treasury notes of 1890	4,268,184
Total receipts this day	1,235,495
Total receipts this month	3,767,275
Total receipts this year	47,614,383
Total expenditures this day	2,155,000
Total expenditures this month	3,766,000
Total expenditures this year	73,019,475
Deposits in National banks	58,218,380
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	252,775
Government receipts from internal revenue	842,386
Customs	520,329
Miscellaneous	72,830

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

At the request of the holders of a large amount of Wisconsin Central Railroad Company first series first mortgage bonds, Robert Winthrop & Co. have consented to act as a committee to protect the interests of the owners of bonds of that issue of the foreclosure action instituted by the Trustees under the company's first mortgage, securing $2,205,500 of the bonds. Bondholders desiring to take advantage of this arrangement may do so by depositing their bonds with Robert Winthrop & Co., on or before Sept. 1.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Aug. 2.—The trading was broad in the morning and continued active in the afternoon. Boston and Montana advanced from 208 to 211 and held the gain within ½, shorts contributing to the strength of the stock. Osceola rose from 47½ to 49¾, later receding to 48¼, and rallying again to 49. Arnold made another new high record, advancing ⅝ more, to 17⅛, but receding to 16¾. Butte was ½ better, at 25⅜, and Old Dominion rose ¾, to 28. Rubber shares were active. A good business was done in Sugar and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy. Fitchburg preferred was up ½ more, at 102½, and other home specialties were strong. Call loans, 2@3; time money, 3@4; commercial paper, 3½@5.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	..	227
Boston & Lowell	..	225
Boston & Maine	162	163
Boston & Providence	..	280
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	117	117¼
Fitchburg pf.	102	..
Old Colony	19	..
West End	85¾	86

Mining Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Allouez	4½	4¾
Arnold	16½	16¾
Atlantic	27	28
Boston & Cripple Creek	..	.30
Boston & Montana	210	210¾
Butte & Boston	25⅜	25⅞
Calumet & Hecla	573	580
Centennial	14⅞	15
Franklin	12¾	13
Gold Coin Mines	.90	.95
Napa, (quicksilver)	7	..
Osceola	48⅞	49¼
Pioneer, (gold)	5½	5¾

Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bell Telephone	278	279
Dominion Coal	23¼	23¾
Dominion Coal pf.	110	111
Edison Electric Illuminating	..	185
Erie Telephone	70	..
General Electric	40	..
General Electric pf.	94	96
Illinois Steel	58	59
Lamson Cons. Store Service	21	21⅞
New England Telephone	133	135
Philadelphia Company	31	32
United States Oil	14½	15
United States Rubber	40½	41
Westinghouse Electric	25½	26
Westinghouse Electric pf.	54⅞	55½

Unlisted Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Merced Gold Mining	5⅞	6¼
Old Dominion Copper Mining	28	28¼

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 2.—Local stocks ruled dull and firm until the last hour today, when a number of the leaders became more active and stronger. United Gas advanced to 117⅛, Pennsylvania Manufacturing to 19⅝, Union Traction to 18⅞, and United Traction of Pittsburg preferred, 1¼ to 44. Electric Storage Battery common, on the other hand, broke 2¼, to 35, then rallied to 36⅝. The preferred receded from 42⅞ to 41. Some stop orders were caught on the break. The rest of the market was neglected, the Readings and Lehigh Valley being without sales. Trading throughout was professional. The close was firm at these prices:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	20½	..
Northern Pacific com., t. c.	30	30¼
Northern Pacific pf.	72½	72¾
Pennsylvania	58½	58¾
Reading t. c.	8⅞	9
Reading 1st pf.	20⅞	21
Reading 2d pf.	10	10¼
St. Paul	100¾	100⅞
Welsbach Light	53¾	54
New Jersey Traction	49	49½
American R. E. L.	2⅞	3
Marsden	5¾	6
Choctaw	23⅛	23¼
Choctaw pf.	38⅞	39
Pennsylvania Manufacturing 5s, P.	19¼	19⅜
Pennsylvania Manufacturing 5s, pf.	38⅞	39
Pennsylvania Manufacturing 5s	19¼	19⅜
Reading General 4s	82½	..
Electric & People's 4s	90⅛	90¼
Equitable Gas Light 5s	105½	105¾
Philadelphia Electric 5s pf.	99	99½
Western New York & Penn	3⅝	3¾
Metropolitan Railway	154	155
Philadelphia Traction	89⅛	89¼
Baltimore Consolidated	22⅝	22¾
Union Traction	18⅞	19
Electric Storage	36	36¼
Electric Storage pf.	41⅞	42¼
United Gas Improvement	117⅛	117¼
Con. T., Pitts., B.	15⅛	15½
Cons. T., Pitts., pf.	49⅛	49⅞

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—Biscuit common was again active, selling from the opening at 31 to 31¼, closing at 31⅛. The preferred opened at 94¼ and sold to 95, closing at 94⅞. West Chicago sold at 94⅛ regular and 94½@94¾ for account. Diamond Match was steady at 139 and South Side Elevated at 60. Metropolitan Elevated went at 1¼ and finally at 1. The receipts brought 1 and the bonds 54.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	26
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	58¼
Diamond Match Co. of Ill.	138½
National Biscuit Co. common	31
National Biscuit Co. pf.	94¾
Chicago Brew. & Malt. Co. common	5¼
Chicago Brew. & Malt. Co. pf.	28½
Milwaukee & Chicago Brew. Co.	6¼
Milwaukee & Chicago Brew. Co. pf.	32
Chicago Packing & P. Co.	28
Chicago Packing & P. Co. pf.	38½
North Chicago Street R. R.	21½
West Chicago Street R. R.	94
South Side Elev. R. R.	60
Lake Street Elev.	12½
Lake Street Elev. t. ctfs.	10
Street's W. S. C. Line	18½
American Steel & Wire common	39
American Steel & Wire pf.	89

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 2.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	.06	.10
Alpha Con.	.02	.04
Andes	.06	.06
Belcher	.18	.19
Best & Belcher	.17	.19
Caledonia	.19	.24
Challenge Con.	.15	..
Chollar	.17	.19
Confidence	.40	..
Con. Cal. & Va.	.39	.44
Crown Point	.08	.11
Exchequer	.03	.03
Gould & Curry	.09	.10
Hale & Norcross	.60	.60
Julia	..	.01
Justice	.08	.09
Kentuck Con.	.05	.04
Lady Washington	.01	..
Mexican	.14	.16
Occidental Con.	.55	.59
Ophir	.29	.33
Overman	.06	.07
Potosi	.17	.20
Savage	.12	.13
Scorpion	.02	.01
Sierra Nevada	.52	.56
Silver Hill	.07	.05
Standard	*1.65	1.65
Union Con.	.20	.28
Utah Con.	.06	.06
Yellow Jacket	.26	.33

*Asked.

Silver bars, 57½c; Mexican dollars, 46@46½c; drafts, sight, 15c.; telegraph, 17½c.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 2.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Tuesday.		Monday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	2¼	2¾	2¼	2¾
Anaconda	32	39½	30	40
Anchoria	69	74	68	72¾
Argentum	21	23	21½	23
Battle Mountain	29	30¼	29¾	30¼
Columbine Victor	17	17½	15½	18
Consolidated	8¼	8⅞	8¼	8⅞
El Paso	7½	8	7¼	7⅞
Elkton	92½	92¾	91¾	92
Gibson	19¾	20¼	19¾	20½
Gold Coin	90¼	91	91	91½
Gold King	54	59¾	51½	59¾
Golden Fleece	22	25	23½	25
Garfield	10¼	12	9¾	12
Isabella	22½	23	22¼	22⅞
Jackpot	7½	7¾	7½	7⅞
Jefferson	6¾	9	7	9
Lillie	96	99	90¼	90⅞
Matoa	21⅛	21¾	20¼	21¾
Moon Anchor	96	97	93	93¾
Pharmacist	2⅝	2¾	2⅞	2⅝
Portland	114	114¼	111½	112¼
Rawlings	20	20¼	19	20
Rosa	11¼	12¼	12	12½
Union	13¼	13¾	13⅛	13½
Work	5½	5¾	5⅝	5¾

GLUCOSE SUGAR REFINING CO.

At the first annual meeting of the Glucose Sugar Refining Company, held yesterday in Jersey City, the stockholders elected John P. Wilson and James P. Vredenburg in place of Dr. George Firminich and Edwin Meyer and re-elected the rest of the outgoing board. The Directors elected as President C. H. Matthiesen; Vice President—S. T. Butler; Secretary and Treasurer—William Dickinson. The offices of Second Vice President and Assistant Secretary, held by Dr. Firminich and Charles Glass, were abolished.

A quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. was declared on preferred stock, and President Matthiesen said that a dividend on common stock would be paid Nov. 1, and thereafter maintained. The company reports 20,616,861 bushels of corn ground from Aug. 2, 1897, to June 30, 1898. From these were produced 542,100,000 pounds in glucose, 120,672,000 pounds of starch, 2,600,000 pounds of dextrine, 157,788 tons of residue, and 98,382,000 pounds of sugar. Profits for ten and a half months, $1,883,157, after paying out for betterments and repairs $398,152.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Wisconsin Central Railroad Co.
First Series First Mortgage Bonds,
DATED JANUARY 1ST, 1879.

The Trustee under Wisconsin Central Company's First Mortgage as the holder of $2,205,500, of the above-mentioned bonds, has caused proceedings to be commenced to foreclose said mortgage, based upon the failure to pay interest thereon upon the last three interest days when interest was paid on all bonds not held by said Trustee. Under the terms of the mortgage, in the event of foreclosure, the First Series Bonds, amounting to $3,800,000, and the Second Series Bonds, amounting to $5,700,000, share alike in proceeds of sale. At the request of the holders of a large amount of said First Series Bonds, the undersigned have agreed to act as a committee to protect their interests in resisting this attempted foreclosure. Bondholders desiring to participate may do so by depositing their bonds with the undersigned on or before September 1st, 1898. Negotiable receipts will be issued therefor. Copies of the agreement may be seen at the office of the undersigned.
Dated New York, August 2d, 1898.
ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,
40 Wall Street.
STRONG & CADWALADER,
Counsel.

Ohio Southern Railroad Co.
1st Mtge. Six Per Cent. Bonds.
New York, July 25th, 1898.
Holders of the above-named bonds are hereby notified that under order of the Court of Common Pleas for Allen County, Ohio, the Ohio Southern Railroad will be sold under foreclosure of the first mortgage on August 20th, 1898.
Bonds will be received by the undersigned Committee to and including Wednesday, August 10th, 1898, upon the payment of a penalty of ten dollars ($10.00) per bond, after which date no bonds will be received except upon terms to be fixed by the Committee.
WILLIAM A. READ,
THOMAS DENNY,
SIMON BORG,
HENRY SANFORD,
E. S. HOOLEY.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS & BONDS.
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON.
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3d,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executors.)
56 shs. Celluloid Company.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
10 shs. Natl. City Bank.
10 shs. Leather Manufacturers' Natl. Bank
10 shs. 4th National Bank.
15 shs. Bank of the State of New York.
7 shs. Bank of the Metropolis.
28 shs. Market & Fulton Natl. Bank.
100 shs. Pacific Bank.
18 shs. Title Guaranty & Trust Co.
58 shs. 9th National Bank.
20 shs. Manhattan Fire Ins. Co.
39 shs. Peter Cooper Fire Ins. Co.
Certif. right to 50 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co. under agreement with stockholders of Standard Nat. Bank, in liq. (Hypd.)
25 shs. Bank of the Metropolis.
100 shs. New York & Queens County R. R. Co.
2 shs. 4th Natl. Bank.
3 shs. Bank of America.
10 shs. U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co.
15 shs. Bank of the Metropolis.
20 shs. Hamilton Trust Co. of B'klyn.
$80,000 Pocantico Water Works Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1907, Jany, 1896 Coup., (Hypd.)
2,589 shs. Pocantico Water Works Co. Hypd.)
500 shs. W. C. Loftus & Co., with note of Thomas J. Loftus and Mary C. Loftus for $5,000, dated Jan. 30, 1897, due 1 year from date, at 6 p. c. interest, (Hypd.)
7 shs. Great Eastern Casualty Indemnity Co.
10 shs. Colonial Trust Co.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
MILLS BUILDING,
New York, July 13, 1898.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending September 1st, 1898, same to be paid September 6, 1898, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on August 10th, 1898.
For the purpose of such dividend, the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on August 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on August 22d, 1898.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 WALL STREET,
New York, July 13, 1898.
The above dividend of one per cent. will be payable on September 6th, 1898, to holders of record at the close of business on August 10th, 1898, on the books of the Voting Trustees for certificates of Preferred Stock of the Northern Pacific Railway Company. The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for certificates for Preferred Stock will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on August 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on August 22d, 1898.
J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.
Agents for Voting Trustees.

The Erie Telegraph and Telephone Company.
DIVIDEND NO. 59.
A quarterly dividend (No. 59) of one per cent. will be paid by check mailed to stockholders Aug. 15, 1898, that are of record at noon, Aug. 6. The stock books will be closed at noon, Aug. 6, and opened MONDAY, Aug. 15, 1898.
CHAS. A. GRANT, Treasurer.

184th Dividend.
Bank of the Manhattan Company,
New York, July 28, 1898.
The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Wednesday, August 10th, to stockholders of record on August 1, 1898.
Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of August 10.
J. T. BALDWIN,
Cashier.

West Chicago Street Railroad Co.,
54 Wall St., New York, Aug. 1, 1898.
The Board of Directors of this company have this day declared the REGULAR QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable Aug. 15, 1898, at the offices of the company in New York or Chicago to stockholders of record. Transfer books will close Aug. 5 and reopen Aug. 16.
L. S. OWSLEY, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Office of the
TENNESSEE COAL, IRON AND RAILROAD CO.,
Tracy City, Tennessee, July 13, 1898.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS:
Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company has been called, and will be held at the office of the Company, Tracy City, Tennessee, on Thursday, the 15th day of September, 1898, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the purpose of such meeting being to enable the Stockholders to determine whether they will or will not approve certain contracts, deeds, and conveyances, with and to and for the Alabama Steel and Ship Building Company, of the State of Alabama, by and from this Company, and constituting a disposition of part of the property of this Company, and authorizing and confirming the action of the Board of Directors in acquiring the stock and bonds of said Alabama Company, all as authorized by the laws of the State of Tennessee, and also by the special act passed by the Legislature of the State of Alabama February 10, 1898, conferring special powers on this company. By order of the Board of Directors.
JNO. F. FLETCHER, JR., Secretary.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Institute, August 4th, at 115 West 38th Street, at 8 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM T. PEOPLES, Secretary.

MORE GOLD IMPORTS.

They Are Regarded as Foreshadowing a Big Western Movement.

More sporadic gold imports were announced yesterday and were regarded as the advance guard of a large western gold movement. Lazard Frères have engaged gold as follows: By the Britannic, $150,000; Auguste Victoria, $300,000; Etruria, $325,000; held for shipping, $1,175,000; total, $1,950,000. The Bank of British North America has engaged $125,000 in addition to the $50,000 announced last week. This is likely to go to Canada to settle exchange which escapes our war tax.

Foreign exchange brokers tried in vain yesterday to figure out a profit on these gold imports at the sterling exchange rates. The importers say they do not make such dealings at a loss. San Francisco will shortly receive on Eastern account £330,000 in sovereigns by the steamship Moana from Australia.

PROPOSALS. PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $12,688,992.36 OF 3½% Corporate Stock OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Exempt from All Taxation in the State of New York, Except for State Purposes.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS, AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED, BY CHAPTER 65 OF THE LAWS OF 1889, TO INVEST IN THIS STOCK.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, until

Monday, the 8th Day of August, 1898, at 2 o'Clock P. M.,

for the whole or a part of the following-described coupon or registered stock of the City of New York, bearing interest at the rate of **three and one-half per cent.** per annum, to wit:

$300,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the erection and equipment of an addition to the present building of the American Museum of Natural History. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
250,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the erection and equipment of additions to the present building of the American Museum of Natural History. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
50,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for constructing bridges over the tracks of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad at Gerard Avenue, at Walton Avenue, and at River Avenue, and over the tracks of the New York and Putnam Railroad at Fort Independent Street. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
300,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for new buildings, etc., for the Department of Correction. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
350,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the extension of Riverside Drive to the Boulevard Lafayette. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
50,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the construction of a public bath on Rivington Street, between Goerck and Mangin Streets. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
500,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the construction of an extension of the building of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
60,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for paving Jerome Avenue. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
140,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the construction of the Melrose Avenue Viaduct, from East One Hundred and Sixty-third to East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Streets. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
554,844.83	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for constructing a bridge over the Harlem River, at Willis Avenue. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
1,620,785.41	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for school-houses and sites therefor. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
2,000,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the new East River Bridge. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
1,738,362.12	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for acquiring lands required for a public park, bounded by One Hundred and Eleventh and One Hundred and Fourteenth Streets, First Avenue, and the East River. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
300,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for laying water mains. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1917.
350,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the sanitary protection of the sources of the water supply. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1917.
2,000,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the new aqueduct. Principal payable Oct. 1, 1917.
75,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the erection of an addition to the public building in Crotona Park. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
250,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for constructing, furnishing, and equipping a courthouse for the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the First Department. Principal payable November 1, 1928.
50,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the erection and equipment of an hospital building in Gouverneur Slip. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
1,600,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the uses and purposes of the Department of Docks and Ferries. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.

The above-described stock is **free and exempt from all taxation in the State of New York,** except for State purposes, pursuant to the provisions of Section 169 of Chapter 378 of the Laws of 1897.

THE PRINCIPAL OF AND INTEREST ON SAID STOCK ARE PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA OF THE PRESENT STANDARD OF WEIGHT AND FINENESS, PURSUANT TO A RESOLUTION OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND, ADOPTED JUNE 9, 1898.

CONDITIONS OF SALE

provided by Section 182 of Chapter 378 of the Laws of 1897:

No proposal for bonds or stock shall be accepted for less than the par value of the same.

Every bidder, as a condition precedent to the reception or consideration of his proposal, shall deposit with the Comptroller in money, or by a certified check drawn to the order of said Comptroller upon one of the State or National Banks of the said city, TWO PER CENT. of the par value of the bonds or stock bid for in said proposal.

No proposal will be received or considered which is not accompanied by such deposit.

All such deposits shall be returned by the Comptroller to the persons making the same within three days after the decision has been rendered as to who is or are the highest bidder or bidders, except the deposit made by the highest bidder or bidders.

If said highest bidder or bidders shall refuse or neglect, within five days after service of written notice of the award to him or them, to pay to the City Chamberlain the amount of the stock or bonds awarded to him or them at their par value, together with the premium thereon, less the amount deposited by him or them, the amount or amounts of deposit thus made shall be forfeited to and retained by said city as liquidated damages for such neglect or refusal, and shall thereafter be paid into the Sinking Fund of the City of New York for the Redemption of the City Debt.

The Comptroller shall determine what, if any, part of said proposals shall be accepted, and upon the payment into the City Treasury of the amounts due by the persons whose bids are accepted, respectively, certificates thereof shall be issued to them, as authorized by law.

The proposals, together with the security deposits, should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Bonds of the Corporation of the City of New York," and then inclosed in a sealed envelope addressed to the Comptroller of the City of New York.

For fuller information see CITY RECORD. Copies to be procured at No. 2 City Hall.

BIRD S. COLER, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
JULY 26TH, 1898.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

JEFFREY D. LINDSAY AND AUGUSTUS B. WILGUS.—Transcripts of two judgments from Schenectady, N. Y., were filed here yesterday against Jeffrey D. Lindsay and Augustus B. Wilgus for $5,075 in favor of the Schenectady Bank.

WILSON BROTHERS WOODENWARE AND TOY COMPANY.—Judgment for $6,512 was entered yesterday against Wilson Brothers Woodenware and Toy Company of 119 Chambers Street, in favor of Moffitt, Howells & Co. for balance due on 27,494 boxes of clothespins.

BOSTON WOVEN HOSE AND RUBBER COMPANY.—The Sheriff yesterday sold out the effects, at 89 Chambers Street, of the Boston Woven Hose and Rubber Company, principally Vim tires for bicycles, and realized about $7,700, which was considered a good price for a Sheriff's sale.

MARTIN C. EBEL.—Schedules of Martin C. Ebel, doing business as Ebel & Co., ship broker, of 68 Broad Street, who ran a line of packets to Haiti, show liabilities of $6,507; nominal assets, $11,924; actual assets, $5,459. In addition, there are contingent assets of $11,135, consisting of two claims in litigation.

HALL-DOWNING-STOWE COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Roberts has taken charge of the place of business of the Hall-Downing-Stowe Company, agents for bicycle manufacturers, at 82 West Broadway, on an execution for $1,198, in favor of the Sherman Cycle Company. The concern is not an incorporated company, but a partnership, composed of Frank W. Hall, Charles J. Downing, and George H. Stowe, against whom the judgment was obtained. The Sheriff's sale has been set down for Monday next. They have been in business since Jan. 1 last, carried a line of samples, took orders, which they turned over to manufacturers, and had offices in London, England, and New Haven, Conn.

Out of Town

STRAUSS & STERN.—Leopold Strauss of Philadelphia and Charles J. Stern of Cincinnati, formerly in business under the firm name of Strauss & Stern, have filed at Cincinnati the first petition of voluntary bankruptcy under the new law, in the United States court. Liabilities, $71,898; assets not given, but alleged to be less than liabilities.

STATE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Henry F. Walton and J. Bayard Henry of Philadelphia were yesterday appointed receivers of the State Insurance Company of Philadelphia and directed to file a bond for $25,000. The appointment was made at Harrisburg by Judge Ehrgood of Lebanon, specially presiding in the Dauphin County Court. The company made no resistance to the application of Attorney General McCormick for receivers to close up its affairs.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ANDERSON, Edward F.—C. A. Theller	$25
ASKEY, Robert and Arthur Muhlker—G. Burkle	158
ADAMS, Samuel A.—B. W. Fullerton and another, costs	21
ANSPACHER, Leopold H.—S. M. Milliken and others	665
BRENEN, Edward and Catherine—J. E. Coyle	420
BECHDOL, Frank J.—E. Heller and another	190
BAKER, George H.—J. H. Plummer	316
BARDONNER, Bella, administratrix—Metropolitan Street Railway Company	108
CLOGG, WRIGHT & CO.—A. S. Rosenthal and another	380
COLES, Leonard F.—H. A. Peck and another	236
CARPENTER, Francis W.—Ellen L. Pierce, deficiency	1,884
CARPENTER, Francis W.—Ellen L. Pierce, deficiency	812
COGSWELL, Emma N.—F. H. Keeler	121
DAYNES, RYDER & CO. and Daynes, William, George N. Ryder, and George E. Hibbard, as attorney and manager, &c.—William P. Baker	809
DEMPSEY, Guy C.—William J. Kinsley	94
FREDERICK, Wilson S. or William S.—J. F. Taylor and another	24
FLANAGAN, William C., and Frances Mullen—The Nassau Brewing Company	2,989
FOLGER, M. Henry, Jr.—H. L. Sanford and another	350
GUTMAN, Fannie—Oneida Cabinet Manufacturing Company	3,152
[illegible], Isaac, and Morris Weisberg—E. [illegible]	90
GRANGER, Louis E.—M. L. Erlanger	277
HOLLINGWORTH, John F.—G. M. Wright, assignee	55
HARKINS, Bernard—E. Heller and another	114
HACKETT, Jaures—C. A. Marcial	30
HERZOG, Henry—G. Buehler	159
JANNEY, Samuel M., and John A. Chrystie—Joseph Hughes	699
KOHL, Leon—J. W. Clark, costs	79
KOPETZKY, Joseph and Lena—Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., and another, receivers, &c.	683
KOPETZKY, Joseph and Lena—Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., and another, receivers, &c.	3,482
LINDSAY, Jeffrey D., and Augustus B. Wilgus—The Schenectady Bank	2,518
LINDSAY, Jeffery D., and Augustus B. Wilgus—The Schenectady Bank	2,556
LEWIS, Jacob, and Martin M.—William H. Rockfellow and another	1,582
LANGENZEN, William—H. L. Herbert	157
LOMAN, Augustine—N. Abrams and another	106
LEWIS, Jacob and Martin M.—Charles Devoe and another	1,106
LEWIS, Jacob and Martin M.—Rufus F. Greely and others	587
LEWIS, Jacob and Martin M.—Charles H. French and others	425
McKEEVER, Daniel—S. A. Mazzetti	371
MANDELSTEIN, Morris and Eva—Henry W. and James Wotherspoon	917
McDONALD, William—M. Rosenfeld and others	218
NEW YORK AND WESTCHESTER Water Company—V. A. Ryan	579
PAGE, John D., and David Mackay, Jr.—William H. Hussey & Son	1,528
REESE, Milton F.—Boody, McLellan & Co.	236
ROCHMOVITZ, Henry, and Rubenstein Nathan—A. Mentz and another	155
RODRIGUEZ, Alfred M.—A. H. Patterson	115
SCHAEFER, Frederick H.—J. H. Mohlman Company	724
STRAUB, Frank, and Anna—M. Feudel	376
SHANLEY, John—S. Oppenheimer and others	88
SHANNON, Mary—H. J. Hoem	204
THE MAYOR, &c.—Thomas Mulligan	57
THE MAYOR, &c.—J. C. Heney	54
THE MAYOR, &c.—J. Metzger	35
THE MAYOR, &c.—W. Forrest	77
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—J. McQuaid	144
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—S. Kohn	26
THE NATIONAL LIFE ASSOCIATION—William E. Guilfoyle	1,746
THOMPSON, Charles F.—J. Brennan	38
WILSON BROTHERS WOODENWARE and Toy Company—M. W. Moffett and others	6,512
WILLIS, Henry C.—S. N. Halliday	335
WINANS, Charles A.—Chemical National Bank	4,180
ZEIMER, Henry—Thomas Sullivan and others	626

Asked $65,000 for False Arrest.

Henry D. Carey was arrested late yesterday afternoon by Deputy Sheriff Carraher on an order issued by Justice Pryor of the Supreme Court. The arrest is the outcome of a suit for $65,500 damages brought against the New Home Sewing Machine Company and Carey, who is said to be the general manager of the concern, by Adolph Welchers of 150 West Sixty-sixth Street. Wiechers asks for this amount of damages for alleged false arrest and imprisonment. He was arrested June 23, 1896, on the ground that he had in his possession two sewing machines, alleged to have been stolen from the New Home Sewing Machine Company. Subsequently he was indicted, but on June 20, 1897, the indictment was dismissed at the request of Assistant District Attorney Osborne.

Sullivan County Storm-Swept.

MONTICELLO, N. Y., Aug. 2.—A heavy rainstorm struck Sullivan County last night, doing serious damage to property and crops. Many bridges spanning the Neversink and other rivers were carried away. Whole fields of crops are washed out and destroyed. The damage amounts to many thousands of dollars. The Methodist Church at Mountaindale was struck by lightning during the storm and burned to the ground.

Biggest Block of Marble on Record.

RUTLAND, Vt., Aug. 2.—The largest block of marble ever known to fall in any of the quarries here fell in the old Ripley quarry last night. It is 40 feet square and 20 feet thick, and estimated to weigh 1,500 tons. It was unbroken. There are seven layers of marble in the block. Many of the quarries are worked day and night.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Aug. 2, 1898.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
26½	28	100	Am. Malting Co.	27½	27½	27½	27½	+1½
77½	79	848	Am. Malting Co. pf.	78½	78½	78½	78½	+1½
26¾	27	15,922	Am. Cotton Oil	24½	27	24½	26⅝	+2½
80⅝	81¼	6,487	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	79⅞	81⅛	79⅞	81	+1⅝
136	140	8	American Express	135	135	135	135	......
12½	12⅝	2,650	American Spirits Mfg.	12⅝	12⅞	12¼	12½	+ ¼
86	87	550	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	87	87	86	86	−1
139⅝	139¾	12,796	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	139¼	139⅝	138⅝	139½	+ ⅝
113½	114	130	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	114	114	114	114	......
94½	96	6	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	95½	95½	95½	95½	......
125½	125¾	21,294	American Tobacco	123⅞	126	123⅞	125¼	+1½
88⅝	89¼	300	Am. Steel & Wire	89	89	89	89	− ½
89	90	462	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	89	89	89	89	+ ⅜
13¼	13½	200	At., T. & S. F.	13⅜	13½	13⅜	13½	+ ⅛
34⅝	34¾	2,120	At., T. & S. F. pf.	34¾	34¾	34⅝	34¾	......
13	15	102	Baltimore & Ohio	13	13	13	13	......
4¼	4½	5,304	Bay State Gas	4¼	4⅜	4¼	4¼	− ⅛
57⅝	57⅞	15,633	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	58½	59	57⅝	57⅞	−1⅛
123	125	750	Brooklyn Union Gas	123½	124	123½	123½	......
10	11	600	Brunswick City	10⅝	10⅝	10¼	10½	......
53¾	54	200	Canada Southern	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	......
84	84¾	225	Canadian Pacific	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼	+ ⅛
16⅝	17	50	Central Pacific	17	17	17	17	......
22½	22⅝	830	Chesapeake & Ohio	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	− ⅛
107⅝	107¾	24,195	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	106⅝	107¾	106½	107⅝	+ ⅞
56	57½	100	Chicago & East Ill.	57½	57½	57½	57½	−1½
15¼	15⅜	2,080	Chicago Great West.	15⅜	15⅜	15	15⅜	......
40½	40¾	1,080	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	39	41	39	40¾	+ ¾
28½	29	200	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	28	28½	28	28½	− ¼
85	86	205	Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	85	85	85	85	−1
100⅝	100¾	17,745	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	100	100⅞	100	100⅝	+ ½
152½	153	556	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	152	152½	152	152½	+ ½
182½	182¾	4,550	Chicago & Northw.	181¾	183	181¾	182¾	+ ⅞
97⅝	97¾	11,557	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	97¼	97⅞	97	97⅝	+ ¾
42	42½	621	C., C., C. & St. L.	42½	42½	42¼	42½	+ ⅞
14¼	14⅞	200	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	14½	14½	14½	14½	......
19½	20	1,100	Colorado Fuel & Iron	20⅜	20⅜	19⅞	20	−1
..	..	40	Colorado Midland pf.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	......
198½	199½	100	Consolidated Gas	199	199	199	199	......
105	107	188	Delaware & Hudson	106¾	107	106¾	106¾	......
149⅝	152½	100	Del., Lack. & West.	150	150	150	150	−3
50¼	50⅝	950	Denver & R. G. pf.	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	50¼	− ⅛
57	60	500	Detroit Gas	57¼	58	57¼	58	+ ⅜
127	131	20	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	130	130	130	130	......
13¼	13⅝	100	Erie	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	− ¼
84¾	85¼	200	Erie 1st pf.	85	85	85	85	− ⅜
..	..	6	Ft. W. & D. C., st.	22	22	22	22	......
40	40¼	1,455	General Electric	40	40¼	39⅞	40	+ ⅛
129¼	130	550	Great Northern pf.	129½	129¾	129½	129½	− ¼
25¼	25½	1,150	Hawaiian Sugar	25¼	25¼	25	25¼	+ ½
107	107½	360	Illinois Central	107⅜	107⅜	107	107	......
58	58¼	800	Illinois Steel Co.	57½	58½	57½	58¼	+1
83¾	84¾	823	Iowa Central pf.	82⅝	82½	82⅝	82½	......
52½	53	1,890	Laclede Gas	52	52⅞	52	52⅞	+1⅜
71	71¼	100	Lake Erie & West. pf.	71½	71½	71½	71½	+ ¼
192	194½	170	Lake Shore	192	192	192	192	+2
50	55	275	Long Island	50½	51	50½	51	+1
53⅝	54¼	8,235	Louisville & Nashville	53⅞	54⅜	53⅞	54	+ ⅜
106⅝	106⅞	1,828	Manhattan Con	107⅛	107⅛	106½	106¾	− ½
154	154½	1,400	Metropolitan St. Ry.	153½	155	153½	154	+ ½
107¼	107⅝	100	Michigan Central	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	+ ⅝
11	11½	250	Mo., Kan. & Tex.	11	11	11	11	......
85⅝	85⅞	1,200	Missouri Pacific	85⅛	85⅞	85⅝	85⅝	......
30½	31½	476	National Biscuit	31⅛	31½	31⅛	31½	+ ⅝
94⅝	95¼	400	National Biscuit pf.	94⅞	95½	94⅞	95⅛	+1
87⅝	87¾	4,000	National Lead Co.	87⅝	87⅞	87¼	87⅝	+ ⅛
109⅝	110⅛	269	National Lead Co. pf.	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	+ ⅜
7½	7⅝	700	National Linseed Oil	7	8	7	8	+1½
90½	90¾	150	New Jersey Central	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	+ ¼
56½	56¾	1,485	New York Air Brake	57	57½	56¼	56¾	......
118½	118¾	2,240	New York Central	118½	118⅞	118½	118⅞	+ ¼
188	191	44	N. Y., N. H. & H.	190	190¾	190	190¾	......
12¼	13¼	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
53½	53¾	1,900	Norfolk & West. pf.	53	53¾	53	53½	+ ½
6½	6¾	425	North American	6½	6⅝	6½	6⅝	......
30	30¼	5,430	Northern Pacific	29⅞	30¼	29⅞	30	+ ⅛
72⅛	72¼	14,621	Northern Pacific pf.	71⅞	72½	71⅞	72¼	+ ⅜
15	15¼	450	Ontario & Western	15	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
49¾	50½	567	Ore. R. & Nav.	49	49¾	49	49¾	+1
70	72	100	Ore. R. & Nav. pf.	70½	70½	70½	70½	− ½
85	86	220	Pacific Coast	85½	85½	85¼	85¼	− ⅝
31⅛	31¼	5,700	Pacific Mail	30⅞	31¼	30⅞	31⅛	+ ⅝
117	117⅝	140	Pennsylvania R. R.	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	+ ⅝
1	1½	100	Peo., Dec. & Evans	1	1	1	1	− ¼
99	99¼	3,645	People's Gas, Chicago	98½	99⅜	98½	99	− ¼
42½	43	100	P., C., C. & St. L.	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	− ⅜
64	65	400	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	64⅜	65	64½	64½	+1½
189½	190	161	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	190	190	190	190	+ ½
17⅝	18	60	Reading	17½	17½	17½	17½	......
41⅝	42	200	Reading 1st pf.	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	− ⅛
20⅞	21	100	Reading 2d pf.	21	21	21	21	......
66	68	10	Rio Grande West. pf.	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	......
60	61	840	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	58	60	58	60	+1½
7½	7¾	54	St. L. & San Fran.	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	......
61½	62	400	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	62	62	62	62	+1
28⅞	29¼	86	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	......
5½	6	100	St. Louis Southw.	5½	5½	5½	5½	− ¼
11¼	11¾	300	St. Louis Southw. pf.	11½	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
82	87	2	St Paul & Duluth pf.	83	83	83	83	......
160	162	110	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	161¾	161¾	161¾	161¾	− ¼
84	84¼	2,300	St. Paul & Omaha	83⅝	84⅝	83⅝	84½	+ ½
20	20⅛	500	Southern Pacific	20⅛	20¼	20⅛	20¼	+ ⅛
8⅝	8¾	100	Southern Railway	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
31⅝	31¾	960	Southern Railway pf.	31⅝	31¾	31⅝	31¾	+ ⅛
4¾	5½	280	Standard R. & T.	5¼	5¼	5	5	− ⅝
25½	26	585	Tenn. Coal & Iron	25⅝	26	25½	25½	+ ⅛
12⅝	12¾	488	Texas Pacific	12½	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
24	24¼	1,500	Union Pacific	24	24¼	24	24	+ ¼
62⅛	62¼	17,424	Union Pacific pf.	61⅞	62⅝	61¾	62¼	+ ⅝
5	5⅛	950	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	− ⅛
7⅜	7⅝	650	United States Leather	7¼	7½	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
68⅝	68⅞	6,435	U. S. Leather pf.	68¾	69	68½	68⅞	+ ⅛
40½	40⅝	13,861	United States Rubber	40⅝	41⅝	40¼	40⅝	+ ¼
98½	98⅝	7,387	U. S. Rubber pf.	99½	100½	98½	98¾	− ¼
7⅜	7¾	300	Wabash	7½	7⅝	7½	7⅝	......
19¾	19⅞	1,610	Wabash pf.	19½	19⅞	19½	19⅞	+ ⅝
93	94	500	West Chicago Street	93⅝	94	93⅝	94	+ ½
93	93¼	1,691	Western Union Tel.	93	93⅜	92⅞	92⅞	+ ⅛
Sales......		274,025						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	97	..
3s, 1918, when is'd.	104⅞	105
3s, 1918, when is'd.	104⅝	105¼
4s, r., 1907	111	111¾
4s, c., 1907	111¼	112
4s, r., 1925	127½	128¼
4s, c., 1925	127½	128¼
5s, r., 1904	111¾	112½
5s, c., 1904	111¾	112½
Currency 6s, 1899	102¼	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	101	..
Dist. Col. 3-65s	116½	..
Adams Ex.	102½	105
Alb. & Sus.	190	200
American Coal	120	140
Am. Dist. Tel.	25	30
Am. Tobacco pf.	130	132
Ann Arbor	10¾	11
Ann Arbor pf.	35½	37
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	6	7
Boston A. L. pf.	104	108
Buff., R. & P.	27	29
Buff., R. & P. pf.	66	67
Bur., C. R. & N.	75	..
Chi. & Alton	160	..
Chi. & Alton pf.	172	..
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	106	107½
Chi. Gt. W., deb.	71½	75
Chi., Ind. & L.	10	10½
Chi. & N. W. pf.	175	..
Chi. Term. Tr.	7½	8
Chi. T. Tr. pf.	28	30
C., L. & W. pf.	40	49
Cleve. & Pitts.	170	..
C. C. & I. Dev.	¼	½
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	2¼
Col. & H. Coal	4	5½
Col., H. V. & T.	5	5¼
C., H. V. & T. pf.	21½	24

	Bid.	Ask'd.
Consol. Coal	40	..
Consol. Ice	39¼	41
Consol. Ice pf.	91½	92
Den. & R. G.	12½	13
D. M. & Ft. D.	15½	17
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	100
Eastern Elevator	..	60
E. E. I. of Bklyn.	122	..
Eighth Avenue	350	..
Erie 2d pf.	17	18½
Ev. & T. H.	25½	26
Ev. & T. H. pf.	52	56
Ft. Wth. & R. G.	10½	12½
Homestake	52	..
Ill. Cent. l. l.	95	100
Iowa Central	9¼	9½
Joliet & Chicago	160	..
K. C., P. & G.	15½	16½
Kanawha & Mich.	5½	6½
Keokuk & D. M.	4	5
K. & D. M. pf.	17	19
Keokuk & West.	29	31
King. & Pem.	2	9¾
Laclede Gas pf.	92½	93
L. E. & W.	14	15
Manhattan Beach	3	6
Md. Coal pf.	45	52
Mexican Central	4¾	5½
Mex. Nat. certfs.	½	1
Minn. & St. L.	28	29
M. & St. L. 1st pf.	88½	89½
M. & St. L. 2d pf.	59	60
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	6	..
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	18	..
Minn. Iron	71	73
Mo., K. & T. pf.	34	34¾
Mobile & Ohio	27	27½
Morris & Essex	173	175
Nat. Starch	6	7

	Bid.	Ask'd.
Nat. St. 1st pf.	70	80
Nat. St. 2d pf.	16	30
New Cent. C.	35	43
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	60	80
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	33	36
Norfolk So.	60	66
Nor. & West.	14½	16
Ont. Mining	3½	5
Oregon S. L.	28	31
Pac. Coast 1st pf.	83	88
Pac. Coast 2d pf.	55	58
Penn. Coal	325	..
Peo. & East.	3	6
P., Ft. W. & C.	170	..
Pitts. & West. pf.	6	8
Quicksilver	1¾	..
Quicksilver pf.	5½	8
Rens. & Saratoga	180	..
Rome, W. & O.	122	..
Rio Gr. W.	26½	29½
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	6¾	7¼
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf.	20	21¼
St. P. & Duluth	19	21
St. P. & O. pf.	153	155
Sil. bull. certfs.	58⅝	59⅝
Sixth Avenue	200	..
Third Avenue	175	178
Tol. & O. C.	..	20
Tol. & O. C. pf.	20	40
U. S. Express	41	44
Wells-Fargo Ex.	118	125
*W. & L. E., $2 ass. paid	1⅞	2
W. & L. E. pf., $3 ass. paid	12	13
Wis. Central	2	2½
Wis. Cent. pf.	5	8

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotations yesterday.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express Co 4s	
2,500	100
5,000	100½
Am Tobacco Co Scrip	
4,000s3	97
5,000	97¼
10,000	97¼
1,000	99
2,000	98¾
1,000	100
6,000	98
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	
1,000	86⅝
Atch, Top & S F Adjustment 4s	
12,000	71
10,000	70⅞
500	71⅛
52,000	71
5,000	70⅞
Gen 4s	
22,000	95¼
2,000	95¼
1,000	95¼
48,000	95¼
2,500	95⅜
500	95
1,000	95¼
10,000	95⅜
500	95⅜
500	95⅜
3,000	95⅜
1,000	95¼
24,000	95⅜
Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925	
7,000	116⅛
Eng Certfs	
1,000	111¼
17,000	111⅝
15,000	111⅝
10,000	112
Brooklyn Elev 1st, Trust Co Certfs	
10,000	91
Brooklyn Rp Tr 5s	
10,000	104
7,000	103¾
1,000	103½
5,000	103¾
Bklyn W & W Co 5s	
5,000	92
Cent Ga Ry Con 5s	
15,000	90¼
80,000	90¼
10,000	90⅜
7,000	90⅜
83,000	90½
Cent Ga Ry 1st Inc	
5,000	41½
Cent Ga Ry 2d Inc	
10,000	13½
Cent of N J Gen 5s, Registered	
1,000	112½
Ches & O Gen 4½s	
2,000	85
1,000	84¾
18,000	85
7,000	84⅞
5,000	84¾
8,000	84⅞
Ches & Ohio Con 5s	
3,000	115
Ches & Ohio 6s, 1911	
1,000	120½
Chic & E Ill Gen 5s	
4,000	108
Chic, M & St Paul, Chic & Pac Wn 5s	
15,000	116¼
3,000s20f	116¼
Chic, R I & P Gen 4s	
39,000	104¼
20,000	104⅜
75,000	104½
Chic Term Tran 4s	
2,000	86¼
4,000	86⅜
3,000	86¼
Col Midland 2-4s	
10,000	57
Des M & Ft D 1st 4s	
2,000	94
Detroit City Gas 5s	
2,000	91
10,000	92⅛
15,000	92
Erie 2d Mtge	
1,000	119½
Erie 4s, Prior Bds	
10,000	92
Flint & Pere M 5s	
12,000	94
Ft Wth & D C 1st	
2,000	74
1,000	73⅞
2,000	73¾
Ft Wth & R Gde 1st 3-4s	
1,000	62
8,000	62¼
Galv, H & H 5s	
10,000	93¼
Gal, Harg & San An, Mex & Pac Div 5s	
5,000	95¾
8,000	96
Green Bay & W Deb, A	
1,000	44
Hous, E & W Tex 5s	
5,000	93¾
Int & Gt Northern 3d	
4,000	58½
Kan Cy, P & Gulf 1st	
1,000	72¾
Kans City & Pac 1st	
3,000	74
Kings Co Elev 1st	
2,000	56
Illinois Central, Louisville Div 3½s	
2,000	98½
5,000	94
St Louis Div 3½s	
3,000	93¾
5,000	94
Laclede Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s	
1,000	105
L S & Mich So 3½s	
25,000	104½
Lehigh & W-B Con, Assented	
5,000	101
Louisville & Nashville, Pens & Atl 1st	
40,000	106½
Unified Gold 4s	
5,000	89¼
Col Trust 5s	
20,000	104¼
N O & Mob 2d	
1,000	108
Metropolitan Elev 1st	
2,000	116⅝
Met St Ry Gen 5s	
2,000	112¾
18,000	113
Mex Inter 1st 4s	
9,000	77
Minn & St L Con 5s	
2,000s20f	108
Mo, Kan & East 1st	
23,000	100
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s	
23,000	89⅝
1,000	89½
3,000	89⅝
38,000	89¾
40,000	90
Mo, Kans & Tex 2d	
1,000	63⅞
Mo Pac 1st Cons	
2,000	104¾
3,000	104⅝
Mob & Ohio Gen 4s	
2,000	78½
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div 5s	
2,000	98½
N Y Central & Hud, Lake Shore Col 3½s	
9,000	95⅛
146,000	95½
N Y Central & Hudson, Mich Cent Col 3½s	
6,000	93¼
19,000	93⅜
N Y, Ont & W Con 5s	
1,000	106½
Norf & W Ry Con 4s	
5,000	83¾
10,000s20f	83⅝
5,000	83⅞
19,000	84
6,000	84¼
5,000	84¼
10,000s20f	84⅜
10,000	84⅜
10,000	84½
10,000s3	84½
10,000	84½
10,000b3	84½
2,000	84½
Nor Pac Gen Lien 3s	
10,000	64⅝
5,000	64½
8,000	64⅝
500	64½
15,000	64⅝
18,000b3	64½
1,000	64½
4,000	64⅝
16,000	64½
20,000	64½
5,000	64⅝
5,000	64¼
2,000	64⅝
Nor Pac Ry Pr Ln 4s	
1,000	99⅝
11,000	99¾
500	100
10,000	99⅝
3,000	99¾
Northern Ry of Cal 5s	
10,000	103
Oregon R & Nav 1st	
1,000	112
Oregon Short Line 1st Con 5s	
7,000	105
Inc A 5s	
10,000	79½
10,000	79¾
43,000	80
5,000b3	80¼
5,000	80⅛
Inc B & Col Trust	
10,000s20f	56¾
17,000	57
10,000s20f	57¼
29,000	57¼
9,000	57¼
5,000s20f	57¼
10,000	57½
19,000s20f	57½
6,000s20f	57¾
12,000	57⅞
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	
1,000	103½
1,000	103¼
Penn Cos Gtd 4½s	
8,000s20f	114
Pittsburg & Western 5s	
2,000	50
St L & San Fran, Southwn Div 5s	
8,000	96¾
Rio Grande Wn 1st	
1,000	89
Reading Co Gen 4s	
1,000	82¾
10,000	82½
10,000	82⅝
20,000	82½
16,000	82⅝
7,000	82⅝
20,000	82½
St L & Ir M Gen 5s	
11,000	99
St L Southwn 1st	
6,000	78¼
1,000	78⅛
20,000	78¼
5,000	78⅛
10,000	78¼
20,000	78⅛
5,000	78½
St L Southwn 2d Inc	
10,000	31
3,000	31⅛
6,000	31½
20,000	31¾
10,000	31½
St Paul, Min & Man, Consolidated 6s	
3,000	130½
San An & Ar Pass 4s	
7,000	70¾
20,000	70⅞
20,000	70½
10,000	70⅝
1,000	70⅝
5,000	70½
8,000	70½
So Pac of Ariz 1st	
10,000	106¾
Southern Ry 1st 5s	
18,000	94⅞
48,000	95
Standard R & T Inc	
5,000	14¼
20,000	14½
10,000	14¼
10,000	14½
Tenn Coal, Iron & R, Tenn Div 6s	
1,000	84
Tex & N O Con 5s	
10,000	99
Texas & Pac 2d Inc	
43,000	43⅛
23,000	43
10,000	43¼
35,000	43½
14,000	43¼
20,000	43⅜
5,000	43½
Union Elevated 1st 6s, Trust Co Certfs	
5,000	91
8,000	90½
Union Pacific 4s	
10,000	97¾
66,000	97⅝
10,000	97¾
15,000	97⅞
500	98
500	98
500	98
62,000	97⅞
2,000	97¾
33,000	97⅞
2,000c	97⅞
8,000	97⅞
1,000	97¾
4,000	97½
1,000	97¾
5,000	97⅞
U P, Den & Gulf 1st, Trust Co Certfs	
26,000	74
50,000	74⅜
2,000	74¼
3,000	74
1,000	74⅛
5,000	74⅜
3,000	74½
2,000	74¼
16,000	74½
Virginia Midland G M	
8,000	107½
Wabasn 1st 5s	
1,000s20f	110⅝
32,000	111
Wabash 2d 5s	
15,000	88⅝
24,000	89
Wabash Deb, Ser B	
46,000	28½
15,000s20f	28½
10,000	28⅜
10,000s20f	28½
5,000	28⅜
5,000s20f	28½
10,000	28¾
5,000	28⅞
5,000s20f	28⅜
5,000	28⅞
5,000s20f	28¾
2,000	28⅞
20,000s20f	28¾
11,000	28⅞
5,000s20f	28⅞
45,000s20f	29
20,000	28⅞
20,000	29
Wisconsin Cen Co 1st, Trust Co Certfs	
5,000	47¼
10,000	47½
10,000	47¼
9,000	47½
16,000	47¾
19,000	48
26,000	48¼
Total sales	$3,010,500

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
10	Am. Sp. Mfg.	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
10	Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	36½	36½	36½	36½
14,280	Am. Sug. Refs.	139½	139⅝	138⅝	139½
3,160	Am. Tobacco	124	125⅞	124	125¼
10	At., T. & S. F.	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
140	A., T. & S. F. pf.	34¾	34¾	34⅝	34⅝
540	Bay State Gas	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
4,510	Brooklyn R. T.	58⅜	59⅛	57⅞	57⅞
6,390	Chi., B. & Q.	106⅞	107⅝	106⅝	107½
8,850	Chi., M. & St. P.	100	100⅝	100	100⅝
3,050	Chi., R. I. & P.	97⅝	98	97¼	97⅝
50	Cent. of N. J.	96⅞	91	90⅞	91
250	Gen. Electric	40⅛	40⅛	40	40
340	Louis. & Nash.	54	54½	54	54¼
570	Manhattan	107	107	106½	106½
260	Mo. Pacific	35⅝	35⅞	35⅝	35⅝
540	Nat. Lead	87⅝	87⅞	87⅝	87⅝
80	Nor. Pacific	30	30⅛	30	30⅛
2,090	Nor. Pac. pf.	72⅛	72½	72	72¼
80	Pacific Mail	30¾	31⅛	30¾	31⅛
710	People's Gas	98½	99⅜	98½	99⅛
110	Southern pf.	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝
120	Tenn. C. & I.	26⅛	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞
1,290	U. S. Rubber	41⅛	41⅛	40⅜	40⅜
100	U. S. Rubber pf.	100½	100½	100½	100½
420	U. S. Leather pf.	68¾	69⅛	68⅞	69
50	Union Pacific	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24¼
2,510	Union Pac. pf.	62	62⅝	61⅞	62⅝
30	Western Union	93½	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
44,050					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$3,000	A. T. & S. F. adj.	71	71	71	71
5,000	Ches. & O. 4½s.	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼
5,000	S. A. & A. P. 4s.	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝
5,000	Texas Pac. 2d.	43	43	43	43
2,000	U. P., D. & G. 1st.	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜
7,000	Wis. Cent. 1st.	47½	48¼	47½	48¼
$27,000					

THE LUNCHEON CLUB OPENS.

Wall Street Men Now Have a Convenient Base of Supplies.

The Luncheon Club had its housewarming at 70 Broadway and 15 New Street yesterday. The club is for members of the Stock Exchange and Wall Street men, and there is a full membership of 200, with a large waiting list. The club has the third and fourth floors of the building. The quarters are airy, handsomely decorated, and conveniently arranged. The fare is that of any first-class club. The waiters have been recruited from the leading clubs, and "tipping" is prohibited, but there will be a system of pooling and distributing Christmas douceurs.

The organization and incorporation of the club were brought about almost wholly by the officers, who are: President—George R. Sheldon; Treasurer—Joshua W. Davis, and Secretary—Franklin A. Plummer. The Directors are Frederick T. Adams, R. M. Stuart Wortley, Stephen H. Brown, George R. Sheldon, John C. Tappin, Franklin A. Plummer, Joshua W. Davis, Ernest Groesbeck, and Talbot J. Taylor.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.73½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.38
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.28
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.65
Cotton, middling	6 1-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06
Sugar, granulated	.05⅝
Molasses, O K prime	.30
Beef, family	11.50
Beefs hams	22.00
Tallow, prime	.03¼
Pork, mess	9.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.05⅝
Lard, prime	5.65
Iron, No. 1 Northern foundry	11.25
Butter, creamery, Western	.19

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—Flour dull and easy; No. 3 Spring wheat, 68@75c; No. 2 red, 67c; No. 2 corn, 32¾@33c; No. 2 yellow, 33¼@33½c; No. 2 oats, 21c; No. 2 white, 24½@25c; No. 3 white, 23½@24½c; No. 2 rye, 41¾@42c; No. 2 barley, 32@40c; No. 1 flaxseed, 86½c; Northwest, 90c; prime timothy seed, $2.57½; mess pork, per bbl, $9.10@$9.20; lard, per 100 lb, $5.32½@$5.40; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.25@$5.55; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4¾@5c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.70@$5.90; sugars, cutloaf, unchanged.

COTTON.

The speculative movement in cotton was a little more active yesterday, within a scope of 5 points, the market at one time being that much lower, but recovering the loss and closing quiet, with prices finally net unchanged to 1 point lower, after the market had opened steady, at a decline of 2@3 points, and further declined 1@2 points under disappointing cables and claims of bearish cotton crop conditions. The feature of the private reports was the change for the better in the weather in Texas and east of the Mississippi; fine rains were reported for the former and clearing weather was reported for the latter territory, these being just the conditions needed. Private cables attributed the procrastination of English spot traders to favorable crop reports cabled from this side; the effect was seen in the small spot sales at Liverpool, as well as in the lower quotations for futures. Later in the session, however, the market made quite a sharp turn, on the appearance of the weekly crop report from Washington, which read as follows: "Cotton has suffered from excessive rains throughout the central and eastern portions of the cotton belt. Rust shedding and too rank growth of stalk are general in the sections named; some has been picked in South Georgia, and picking continues in Southern Texas. In the last-named State the crop is in a good state of cultivation and is generally looking well, but needs rain in some localities." On this report shorts commenced to cover, and there was also some investment demand; but speculation, in the broad sense, continues to hang fire.

Spot cotton ruled inactive and closed quiet and unchanged; middling uplands quoted at 6 1-16c; middling Gulf, 5 5-16c; against 8c and 8¼c, respectively, last year.

The export movement thus far this season has been as follows:

	Great Britain.	France.	Continent.
Total yesterday	5,771	......	......
Thus far this week	16,192	100	3,094
Total since Sept. 1	3,482,198	815,308	2,964,013

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	5.84	5.88	5.84	5.87@5.88
September	5.88	5.91	5.87	5.91@5.92
October	5.93	5.96	5.92	5.95@5.96
November	5.96	5.98	5.96	5.98@5.99
December	5.99	6.02	5.98	6.01@6.02
January	6.03	6.06	6.02	6.05@6.06
February	..	..	..	6.08@6.09
March	6.09	6.12	6.09	6.12@6.13
April	..	..	..	6.15@6.17
May	6.18	6.18	6.17	6.19@6.20

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 2.—Middling uplands, 3 15-32d; January and February, 319½b; February and March, 320b; March and April, 321v; April and May, 322s; May and June, 322½b; August, 323⅛s; August and September, 322½s; September and October, 321b; October and November, 320b; November and December, 319½s; December and January, 319@320.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	.69½	.69⅞	.69⅜	.69⅜
December	.69⅛	.69 5-16	.68¾	.69⅛
Corn—				
September	.37 11-16	.37¾	.37⅛	.37¼
December	.38⅝	.38⅝	.37¾	.37⅞
Oats—				
September	..	..	..	.25⅜
Lard—				
September	..	..	..	$5.65

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	.64⅝	.65	.64 5-16	.64⅞
December	.64¾	.64⅝	.64	.64⅝
May	.66⅞	.66⅞	.66¼	.66¾
Corn—				
September	.33¼	.33¼	.32 7-16	.32⅝
December	.33⅝	.33 11-16	.33	.33⅛
May	.36	.36	.35 3-16	.35⅝
Oats—				
September	.20¼	.20⅝	.20 5-16	.20½
May	.23⅜	.23 13-16	.23¼	.23⅜
Lard—				
Septemb'r	$5.42½	$5.42½	$5.35	$5.35
December	5.50	5.50	5.42½	5.42½
Ribs—				
September	5.40	5.42½	5.35	5.35
Pork—				
September	9.40	9.40	9.17½	9.17½
December	9.40	9.40	9.22½	9.22½

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

In keeping with a more bullish average of news the wheat market yesterday was somewhat stronger and a trifle more active. The interior movement again fell short of last year, and occasioned no little anxiety among the bear element, attended as it was by numerous private messages indicating that farmers are more than ever determined not to part with their wheat at current prices. At Toledo, where the largest arrivals were reported, it is understood that most of the wheat has already been sold for shipment abroad. Supplementing the influence of these lighter receipts was a cable from the American Consul at Moscow intimating that the Russian Government was considering a proposition to forbid exportation of grain owing to scant supplies and unsatisfactory crop outlook. Although rumored to be nothing less than the duplication of a statement published a month ago, this report nevertheless had a strengthening effect upon early sentiment. Considerable short wheat was covered during the forenoon, after which the market gave way under realizing, only to recover in the last hour on fairly liberal export purchases amounting to 17 loads here and 25 loads at outports.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 2.—August, 79c; September, 62⅝c.; December, 62⅛@62¼c.; cash on track; No. 1 hard, 81⅜c.; No. 1 Northern, 79⅜c.; No. 2 Northern, 73⅜c.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 2.—No. 1 Northern, 82c.; No. 2 Northern, 75c.

Oats.

No. 2, 28c; No. 3, 27c; No. 2 white clips, 32c; No. 2 white, 31½c; No. 3 white, 31c; track, mixed, 28@29½c; track, white, 32@37c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 40c, free on board, afloat; 44c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; State rye, 45@46c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York. BARLEY—Market dull; old malting, 46c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $4.50@$4.75; Winter straights, $4@$4.40; Winter patents, $4.10@$4.50; Spring clears, $3.30@$3.50; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.40@$3.60; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.15@$3.40; no grade, $1.75@$1.80, (to arrive.) RYE FLOUR—$2.50@$2.90. CORN-MEAL—Kiln-dried, $2.20@$2.30, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white, 85@90c; fine yellow, 80@85c; coarse, 74@75c. FEED—40, 60, and 80 lb, Winter, in bulk, 65@75c; Spring, bulk, 65@70c; to arrive, 65c; middling, bulk, 80@90c; rye feed, 65@67½c; city feed, 70@75c; hominy chop, 65c; oil meal, $24@$24.50; screenings, 40@90c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 2.—Flour—First patents, $4.15@$4.25; second patents, $4@$4.10.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $9.75@$10; family, $12@$12.50; shore clear, $11.50@$13.50. BEEF—Mess, $10.25; family, $11.50; packet, $11@$11.50; extra India mess, $17. BEEF HAMS—$22. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 5½c; 180 lb, 5¼c; 160 lb, 5⅝c; pigs, 5¾c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 7@7¼c; 10 lb, 6¾c; 12 lb, 6½c; 14 lb, 6¼c; pickled shoulders, 4@4¼c; pickled hams, 7½@8c; Western green, 16 lb, 7c; Western S. P., 6⅞c. TALLOW—City, 3¼c; country, 3⅜@3⅝c. LARD, $5.65; city, $5@$5.25; refined, South America, $6.40; Continent, $5.85; Brazil kegs, $7.50; compound city, 4⅝@4⅝c; Western, 4⅝c. STEARINE—Oleo, 4¾@5c; city lard stearine, 6½@6⅝c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 2.—Close: Beef—Extra India mess, 67s 6d; prime mess, 60s. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 51s 3d; prime mess, medium Western, 48s 9d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 38s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 28s; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 31s; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, 31s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, 31s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 30s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 33s 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 25s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, 27s 6d. Cheese—American finest white, 37s; American, finest colored, 37s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, 19s 6d.

COFFEE.

The coffee market, taking the session as a whole, showed a brighter front yesterday. Opening steady at unchanged prices, there was an interval of weakness, during which prices eased off 5@10 points; but again the market turned steadier, recovering the loss on account of a more encouraging closing cable from the Havre market, which reported a recovery of ¼f. This led to some covering, and also stimulated speculation a little. The forenoon business was unpromising. Only two lots changed hands on the call, and only one lot more had been sold up to 12 M., making the unusually small showing of 750 bags to that hour. In the afternoon business picked up, and the day finished with a total of 23,750 bags and the market finally steady in tone and prices net 5 points higher to 5 points lower.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40@5.45
September	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.45@5.50
October	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50@5.55
November	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.55@5.60
December	5.65	5.65	5.65	5.60@5.65
January	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.65@5.75
February	..	..	..	5.70@5.80
March	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.75@5.80
April	..	..	..	5.80@5.85
May	5.90	5.90	5.90	5.85@5.90
June	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.95@6.00
July	..	..	..	6.00@6.10

FOREIGN MARKETS—Santos—Good average, 7$500. Hamburg—¼f lower. Havre—¼f net higher. January, 37.50; February, 37.50; March, 37.75; April, 38; May, 38; June, 38.25; July, 38.25; August, 36.75; September, 36.75; October, 36.75; November, 37; December, 37.25.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Beans, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.55; do, fair to good, $1.30@$1.50; do, medium, choice, $1.35; do, pea, choice, $1.30; do, medium and pea, fair to good, $1.15@$1.25; do, red kidney, choice, $1.95@$2; do, fair to good, $1.50@$1.85; do, white kidney, choice, $1.45@$1.50; do, black turtle soup, $1.50; do, yellow eye, $1.45@$1.47½; do, lima, Cal., $2.20@$2.25; green peas, per bag, 75c; do, Scotch, bags, 87½@90c.

BUTTER—Creamery, Western, extras, per lb, 19c; do, firsts, 17½@18½c; do, seconds, 16@17c; do, thirds, 14½@15½c; do, State, extras, 18½c; do, firsts, 17@18c; do, thirds to seconds, 14½@16½c; State dairy, half firkin tubs, fancy, 17c; do, firsts, 15½@16c; do, thirds to seconds, 13@15c; do, tins, &c., 13@15½c; Western imitation creamery, extras, 15½c; do, firsts, 14@14½c; do, seconds, 13@13½c; Western dairy, finest, 15c; do, thirds to firsts, 12@14c; Western factory, June, extras, 14c; do, firsts, 13½c; do, current packed, finest, 13½c; do, seconds, 12½@13c; do, lower grades, 11@12c.

CHEESE—State, full cream, large, colored, fancy, 7¼@7½c; do, white, fancy, 7¼@7½c; do, colored or white, choice, 6⅞@7c; do, large, good to prime, 6¼@6⅝c; do, common to fair, 6@6¼c; do, small, colored, fancy, 8c; do, white, fancy, 7¾c; do, good to choice, 7¼@7½c; do, common to fair, 6@7c. State, light skims, small, choice, 6¼@6½c; do, large, choice, 5⅞@6c. State, part skims, large, choice, 5¼@5½c; do small, choice, 5½@6c; do, good to prime, 4½@5c; do, common to fair, 2½@3½c; full skims, 2c.

EGGS—Jersey and near by, 16½c; State and Pennsylvania, 14½@15½c; Western, best, 14½c; do, fair to good, per 30 dozen case, $3@$3.30; dirties, per 30 dozen case, $1.80@$2.70; checks, per 30 dozen case, $1@$2.10.

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples, choice, hand picked, per bbl, $1.50@$2.50; do, windfalls, 50c@$1.25. Pears, Le Conte, per bbl, $1@$3; do, Belle, $1.50@$2; do, Clapp's Favorite, $2.50@$3; do, Scooter, $1.50@$1.75; do, common, $1@$1.75. Peaches, Georgia, per carrier, 50c@$1.37; do, per flat case, 25@50c; do, Maryland and Delaware, per crate, 50c@$1; do, per basket, 50@75c; do, Jersey, per basket, 25@50c. Grapes, Delaware, per case, 75c@$1.25; do, other kinds, 50c@$1. Pineapples, per case, $1@$3. Currants, per lb, 3@6c. Raspberries, per pint, 2@6c. Huckleberries, per quart, 4@8c. Blackberries, per quart, 3@5c. Watermelons, South Carolina, per carload, $125@$250; do, North Carolina, $75@$150; do, per 100, $8@$25. Muskmelons, Jersey, per bbl, $1@$2; do, per basket, 50c@$1; do, per box, 50@75c; do, Maryland, per carrier, 25c@$1; do, Baltimore, per basket, 50@75c; do, per bbl crate, 50c@$1; do, Norfolk and North Carolina, per bbl or bbl crate, 25c@$1.

FRUITS—DRIED — Apples, evaporated, fancy, per lb, 9½c; do, choice, 9¼c; do, good to prime, 8½@9c; do, common to fair, 6@8c; do, sun-dried, State, and Western quarters, 2¾@3¾c; do, Southern, quarters, 2½@3c; do, Southern, sliced, 3@4c; do, cores and skins, 2c. Raspberries, evaporated, 1897, per lb, 9½@10c. Blackberries, 1897, 3@4c. Huckleberries, 1897, 4@5c. Cherries, 1898, 8@8½c. Apricots, California, Moorpark, 1897, 12@15c; do, Royal, 1897, 9@12c. Peaches, California, 1897, peeled, 10@18c; do, 1897, unpeeled, 5@9c. Prunes, California, 1897, 3¾@8c.

HOPS—State, 1897, choice, per lb, nominal, do good to prime, 10@12c; do, common to fair, 7@9c; Pacific Coast, 1897, choice, nominal, do good to prime, 10@11c; do common to fair, 5@9c; State or Pacific Coast, 1896, prime, 6@6½c; do common to good, 3@5½c; old olds, 1½@3½c.

HAY AND STRAW—Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 77½c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 30@75c; do clover and clover mixed, 30@40c; do no grade, 20@30c; straw, long rye, per 100 lb, 25@40c; do, oat, 25@30c.

POULTRY — ALIVE — Spring chickens, Western, per lb, 11@12c; do Southern, 10@10½c; fowls, 10c; roosters, 6c; turkeys, 7@8c; ducks, per pair, 40@50c; geese, 75c@$1.25; pigeons, 15c. DRESSED—Turkeys, Western, per lb, 8@9c; chickens, Philadelphia, good to choice, 15@16c; do poor to fair, 10@13c; do, Western, dry picked, average best, 12c; do scalded, average best, 11c; do under 3 lb to pair, per lb, 8@10c; fowls, State and Pennsylvania, good to prime, 10½c; do, Western, dry picked, choice, 10½c; do, Southwestern, dry picked, prime, 10c; do Western, scalded, prime, 10@10½c; old cocks, Western, 6c; ducks, Eastern, Spring, 10½c; do Long Island, Spring, 10c; do Western, Spring, 3@7c; geese, Eastern, Spring, 15c; squabs, choice, large, white, per dozen, $1.75@$2; do mixed, $1.37@$1.50; do small and poor, $1@$1.25.

POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, Long Island and Jersey, per bbl, $1.50@$2; do, Southern, $1@$1.75; do, yellow sweets, $3@$4; do, red, $2.50@$3.25; do, white, $2.50@$3. Onions, white, per bbl, $2@$3.50; do, red and yellow, $2@$3; do, Jersey, Orange County, red, per bag, $1.50@$2. Cabbages, per 100, $2. Cucumbers, Jersey, per bbl, 60@75c; do, per box, 20@25c. Cucumber pickles, State, per 1,000, $1.50@$2.50; do, Jersey, $1@$2. Celery, per dozen, 10@30c. Eggplants, per bbl, $1.50@$2; do, per box, 50c@$1. Corn, per 100, 50c@$1.50. Lima beans, potato, per bag, $3@$3.25; do, flat, $1@$1.50. Peppers, per bbl, 75c@$1.25; do, per box, 25@40c. Peas, State, per bag, $1.50@$2.50. String beans, Boston, per box, 75c@$1.25; do, Norfolk, per basket, $1.50@$2; do, Long Island, per bag, $1.25@$1.75. Squash, marrow, per bbl, 75c@$1; do, white, 50c@$1; do, yellow, 50@75c. Turnips, Russia, per bbl, 50@75c. Tomatoes, fancy, Upper Jersey, per box, 75c@$1.25; do, average, 35@50c; do, fancy, South Jersey, 50@75c; do, average, 25@40c.

SUNDRIES.—Ginseng root, State and Northern, quoted $3@$3.50 per lb; Western, $2.50@$3; Southern, $2@$2.25. Honey, new Southern, 50@55c per gallon; scarcely any California stock now in first hands, and 5½@6½c is merely a nominal quotation for extracted. Beeswax, very little doing, and the market is weak at 27@28c per lb.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4⅛c; muscovado, 3⅝c; molasses sugar, 3¼c.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.85@$1.95; tar oil, barrels, $3.62½; pitch, $1.85; spirits of turpentine, 27¼@27¾c; resin, common to good strained, $1.35@$1.40; E, $1.45; F, $1.55; G, $1.65; H, $1.75; I, $1.80; K, $1.90; M, $1.90; N, $2.10; W G, $2.20; W W, $2.30.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 2.—Spirits of turpentine, 25½@26c; resin, 92½@97½c; crude turpentine, $1, $1.50.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 2.—Spirits of turpentine, 25½c; resin unchanged.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 2.—Resin unchanged; turpentine, 24½c.

METALS.

Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $11.25; iron, Southern, No. 2 soft, $10.25; steel rails, $18.50; pig iron warrants, $6.65; lake copper, ingot, $11.50; tin, $15.70; lead, $3.92½; spelter, $4.60.

WOOL.

Current quotations of domestic wools, in the grease, based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows: Texas—Fine and fine medium, 12 months, 15@17c.; medium, 12 months, 17@18c.; fine and fine medium Spring, 6 to 8 months, 14@15c.; fine and fine medium Fall, 12@14c. Western States—Fine choice, 14@15c.; fine medium choice, 15@17c.; medium choice, 16@19c.; quarter, 16@18c.; fine average, 13@15c.; quarter average, 13@15c. California—Northern Spring, free, 16@17c.; Middle County, Spring, 13@14c.; Southern Spring, 12½@13c.; burry and defective, 9@10c.; Northern Fall, 10@12c.; Fall defective, 7@9c. Oregon—Eastern choice, 15c.; Eastern average, 12@13c.; Eastern heavy, 10@11c.; Valley No. 1, 18@20c.; Valley No. 2, 20@22c.; Valley No. 3, 19@20c.; Valley Lambs, 17@19c. Territory—Fine choice, 12@14c.; fine average, 10@15c.; fine medium choice, 16@17c.; fine medium average, 13@14c.; medium choice, 17@18c.; medium average, 15@16c.; quarter, 16@17c.

OILS.

Prime crude, 19c, nominal; prime crude, free on board, mills, 16½@17c; prime Summer yellow, 23½@24c; Summer yellow, 23½c; butter grades, 26@28c; prime Winter yellow, 28@29c; linseed, American, raw, 35@36c; American boiled, 37@38c; Calcutta raw, 54c; lard oil, choice, 48@50c.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—No trading. Feeling steady. Cable slow and unchanged.

CALVES—Veals, $5@$6.50; buttermilks nominal; city-dressed veals, 7½@9½c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3@$4.50; no very prime here; lambs, $5@$6.50.

HOGS—$4.25@$4.35.

SUIT OVER ENVELOPE CONTRACT.

Demurrer to Bill to Restrain the Postmaster General from Annulling an Agreement.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The Post Office Department to-day filed in the District Supreme Court a demurrer to the bill asking that the Postmaster General be restrained from annulling a contract for supplying envelopes awarded to the Purcell Envelope Company of Holyoke, Mass., and giving it to another company.

It is contended that the Purcell Company has no standing in a court of equity, and that its remedy, if it has one, is to be found in a suit for damages in a court of law. The case went over until to-morrow. The department admits that the Purcell Company was awarded the contract, and that it was duly executed. The department, however, did not complete the instrument by having the signature of the Postmaster General attached. After careful inquiry and consideration the present Postmaster General, the demurrer says, found that the Purcell Company was unable to fulfill the terms of the contract and decided to annul it and readvertise for another.

Daimler Manufacturing Company.

ALBANY, Aug. 2.—The Daimler Manufacturing Company of New York City, capitalized at $500,000, was incorporated with the Secretary of State to-day. The company will manufacture all sorts of machinery.

ENGLAND NOT YET ALARMED

She Can Still Build as Good Warships as We.

VIEWS OF A BRITISH EXPERT

He Says Nothing About Gunnery, Admits Our Cruisers' Superiority, but Claims Better Guns and Battleships.

From The London Mail.

The interview with an American naval officer has, from the correspondence which has reached The Daily Mail, attracted an extraordinary amount of interest.

The American Navy is naturally and justifiably exultant at the brilliant victories which it has won with such consummate ease. It is, quite reasonably, disposed to consider its ships, guns, and men the very best in the world. All this must be taken into account in framing a judicious estimate of this truly startling interview.

To turn now to the facts upon which our American bases his criticism. Firstly, in repeated engagements with shore batteries, and in one very fierce and protracted engagement with a small but powerful Spanish squadron, no American ship has suffered serious injury. From the latest information it does appear that American ships were hit. The Brooklyn, we read, was struck thirty-seven times, the Oregon once, the Iowa four times, and the Texas twice. No particulars are given as to the weight or size of the Spanish projectiles which dealt these blows. Consequently it is a little difficult as yet for us to draw conclusions.

Secondly, the American ships have endured the heavy firing and concussion of their own weapons well. Some damage was self-inflicted at Manila, but the structures do not appear to have suffered at San Juan, at Santiago, or in the encounter with Cervera. As some English critics have affirmed that American ships were structurally weak —and it will be remembered that two years ago the Columbia sustained serious injury when in dry-dock because of such weakness —this fact is interesting and important.

American guns are not, I take it, so good as ours. The 60-ton weapon is a fine and powerful gun, and has stood the strain of prolonged firing, but it is not better than the British 67-ton gun, and is inferior, both in rapidity of fire and penetration through armor, to our 46-ton wire weapon. There can be little doubt that our 6-inch and 4.7-inch weapons of the quick-firer type are ahead of anything now manufactured in the United States. The British-built New Orleans is pronounced by American naval officers in the West Indies the best cruiser of her size in the United States Navy. Her guns have excited particular admiration, owing to their simplicity, accuracy, and rapidity of fire.

When we turn from guns to projectiles and armor we are upon less certain ground. Two years ago the American Carpenter and Wheeler-Sterling shells were better than anything made in England. It is possible that to-day they are ahead of our projectiles, though with the very great attention given to this point by British manufacturers recently it is not altogether likely. Our Hadfield projectiles are, I believe, among the very best. Still, the American Navy is probably at this present minute supplied with better armor-piercing projectiles than the British Navy, for the reason that the United States did undoubtedly get ahead of us.

In the matter of armor plate England fell behind because, for some reason or other, the Admiralty in our earlier Harveyed plates did not use nickel. The Americans adopted a nickel steel, which has performed wonderfully in trials. But here again, I am glad to say, we have advanced greatly. The Krupp gas-hardening process which has been adopted by our three great armor-making firms, when applied to nickel steel plates, such as we now use, gives splendid results. The firm of Vickers has particularly distinguished itself for the armor which it has turned out in the last few months. Nor are Brown and Cammell behind their enterprising rivals.

The American Battery Praised.

The point in which American ships excel ours is in battery. It is well known that ton for ton the United States warship is beaten in armament only by the new ships now constructing for Germany, a young and audacious power. Taking two new ships, British and American, these are the armaments.

CANOPUS, (British.)	ALABAMA, (American.)
Four 12-inch.	Four 13-inch.
Twelve 6-inch.	Fourteen 6-inch.
Ten 12-pounders.	Seventeen 6-pounders.
Six 3-pounders.	Six 1-pounders.
Eight Maxims.	Four Maxims.
Four torpedo tubes.	Four torpedo tubes.

The American ship has a much heavier battery. Though, as has been said above, the British 12-inch gun shoots harder than the American 13-inch, the projectile of the American gun is 400 pounds heavier than that of our gun. Probably with crews of equal efficiency, the American ship would win on guns alone, if her weapons were of the most recent type.

She has two more six-inch quick-firers, and the six-inch gun is a very formidable and useful weapon.

In the matter of ammunition, the British ship is better supplied for her heavy guns. She is no better supplied with six-inch shells. And it must be remembered that she is 1,400 tons larger.

An Armor Comparison.

In armor the difference is most striking. These are the facts, set forth side by side to afford a contrast:

BRITISH.	AMERICAN.
Side.—Belt, 250 ft. by 18 ft. and 6 in. thick.	Belt, 220 ft. by 7½ ft., from 16½ to 9½ in. thick. Above this a belt 140 ft. long by 8 ft. broad, 5½ in. thick. Above this another tier of armor, 140 ft. long by 7 ft. 6 in. broad, 5½ in. thick.
Heavy guns. — Barbettes, 10 in.; shields, 6 in., sloped.	Barbettes and turrets, 15 to 17 in.
6 in. guns.—6 in. casemates.	5½ in.
Protective deck.—Two, one 1 in., the other 2½ in.	One, 2¾ to 4 in.
Armour on ram.—2 in.; a broad belt, covering the ship forward.	4 in.; a narrow belt.

It will be seen that the American ship is beyond question better protected than the British vessel. In the American, the armor virtually sheathes the whole vessel amidships. In the British ship, the armor is only a patch—though a large patch. Moreover, there is no thick armor on the waterline, as we find in the American.

In speed and coal supply, the British Canopus has a great advantage. Our ship is nominally good for 18¾ knots, and carries 1,900 tons of coal. The American is 2¾ knots slower, and carries 1,200 tons of coal. In practice the difference of speed should be about 2 knots. Great importance is attached in this country to speed, and very rightly. We must always force the fighting if war comes, and our ships must be able to catch their enemies. They are none too fast as matters stand, for France has smaller battleships than the Canopus now nearly ready for sea with engines as powerful as hers.

It would be wise from our point of view to class the Canopuses as armored cruisers, of the finest type. Then, perhaps, we should hear less of the superiority in actual fighting points of such ships as the Alabama.

How the Cruisers Compare.

Turning to our cruisers, it does appear that the Americans are ahead of us. The Brooklyn, for example, is much more heavily armed than the Powerful, of about her own date; is very nearly as fast, and in coal endurance is equal to the Britisher. Our smaller cruisers are enormously below the Americans of their own size in armament. I have always held with our American friend that in war the object should be to kill your enemy as quickly as possible, before he kills you. The more guns you can carry, the more likely you are to hit the enemy and to kill his men.

It is said, "Oh, but we carry so much more ammunition." No doubt we do, but the question is this, Would it not be wiser to copy other powers, and translate this ammunition into guns? I notice that the newest Russian cruisers, of the size of our Hermes, carry one more six-inch gun, and have 180 rounds of ammunition per gun, against our ship's 200. Yet the Russian ship will steam 23 knots, natural draught, and ours only 20½.

Take the Olympia as another example. She is just about the size of our Eclipse. But she is 1½ knot faster, carries 300 tons more coal, has four-inch armor on her big guns, a deck much thicker than the Eclipse's, and a battery out of all proportion more powerful. Here are the figures:

ECLIPSE.	OLYMPIA.
Five 6-in. quickfirers.	Four 8-in.
Six 4.7-in. quickfirers.	Ten 5-in. quickfirers.
Eight 12-pounders.	Fourteen 6-pounders.
Eleven small.	Ten small.
Three torpedo tubes.	Six torpedo tubes.

I look at our wonderful Elswick cruisers, and ask, with the American officer, Are we not too conservative? For the Elswick cruisers are fast and heavily gunned. Our own are not. We fell behind our rivals in speed before 1889. Are we falling behind them again?

Of course, it is easy to say, with The Times, that our ships have certain (occult) advantages. Naturally they have; no one takes Sir W. White for a fool. But we do want to know—if we can be told without injury to national interests—what these advantages are.

Summing up, then, we may pronounce our battleships in important respects better than the American, our guns much better, our projectiles as good, our armor as good, and our cruisers much worse. If this is not wholly satisfactory, it should be remembered that England can build superb cruisers—witness the Elswick craft. And so could Sir William White, if in Mr. Brassey's words, his genius were given unfettered play.

A NAVAL EXPERT.

FUTURE TRADE OF HAVANA.

Major Howard Tells of the Chances for Investment Under American Control.

"Owing to the prospect of an early peace with Spain, and in the hope of obtaining Cuba, the public has turned its attention to the island as a place for investment of capital. People going to Cuba to establish themselves in business must remember one thing," said Major J. W. Howard, a civil engineer, who has spent some years in Cuba.

"A stable form of government there is imperative. It seems unnecessary to caution investors to wait to get a stable government before they risk their money. But in the ardor of American energy, men will be carried there regardless, and, if too soon, to failure.

"Those who understand the situation will not rush in precipitately. A large part of the American public, ignorant of this detail, should be informed. In other words, as soon as the strong hand of a capable Government can map out a definite policy toward industry, then business men can safely go to Cuba.

"The opportunities for investment will be boundless. The war has done a deal to reduce dreary places to their primitive state. Bridges and railways in some localities have been demolished; many other places have never been developed; the up-building will be like the development of a new country. Even agricultural implements have been destroyed, tools to work with are a scarcity, and all these must be supplied, either through imports or by manufacture within its borders.

"As to the railways. What Cuba needs is a road straight across her 'back'; that is, from Santiago, on the east, through the interior to the western cities of the island. Other short isolated roads, separate and distinct from the other lines, must be connected into a single system. The opening up of the island will necessitate this in time, and why should the contracts not go to the United States? Then, again, country roads must be built, and these alone will require enormous outlay and will furnish work for thousands. Havana, on the other hand, has well-paved streets. They are of cut stone, carefully and evenly laid.

"Now, as regards the cities. They all have good light and water works. But, as an offset to their advantages, practically all need sewers and drainage. The drainage is open. The sewers are of what is called the box type, made of flagstones, and in size about four feet square and two feet deep, and are most unhealthful. These must be replaced by a sanitary system, at great expense.

"The question of the natural resources of the country are also of great importance. The soil is the most productive in the world and practically inexhaustible. Of late, the Spaniards tried to get too much out of the soil, without regard for the future, and worked it to death. Scientific principles must be instituted in the production of sugar, coffee, and other commodities. By the proper use of fertilizers the soil can be worked year in and year out with astonishing results.

"Of the great crops, the possibilities of tobacco raising are practically without limit. Tobacco is the staple. Its quality and quantity are well known, and it offers the same chances that it ever did. The usual two crops a year can be had now as in the past. Land is cheap, and can be had in large tracts.

"It is the same with mining. Copper of first-rate quality is found in enormous quantities. Coal, however, is of inferior grade. The iron is of the best. It contains little or no phosphorous or sulphur. There are indications of petroleum at several points on the northern coast, and there are also indications of natural gas on the island, a little west of the central part.

"On the Isle of Pines there is marble and some limestone, used for building purposes in this locality.

"One other point on the subject of production—the cotton industry. What little there was raised in past years was taxed so heavily as to discourage production."

THE NEW FIREMEN'S LIBRARY.

Mr. Stetson Is Cataloguing the Books and It Will Soon Be in Working Order.

Cushing Stetson, the librarian of the Free Circulating Library, has for some weeks been at work on the top floor of Firemen's Hall, 157 Mercer Street, arranging and cataloguing books for the new Firemen's Library, which will in a short time be in working order, as the successor of the old Firemen's Lyceum, which was formed in 1867, and went out of existence some years ago. Commissioner Scannell and Chief Bonner are giving every assistance in their power, both recognizing the benefits that will accrue to the men from such a library. It is also proposed to have a library at headquarters, in Sixty-seventh Street, so that firemen in both districts of the city can be supplied.

All that is now needed to make the plan a success is for the public to be liberal in contributions of books and money. Mr. Stetson has given his services free to the city, and announces that he wants principally entertaining books of fiction, good histories of the United States, and brightly written works of travel and general history. He hopes that the publishing houses, as well as the general public, will respond. Contributions may be sent to Firemen's Hall, and will be acknowledged by Mr. Stetson.

A very simple plan for distributing the books has been fixed upon. The men cannot, of course, make application in person at a central place. Reports are made daily to either headquarters for the upper or lower district from every station in the city. It is planned that the bearer shall carry with his report a requsition for books for the men of his own station, shall bring the returned books, and take those drawn. The requisitions from the upper district are to be taken to the library by a man assigned to that duty. There are about a dozen men at each station; and not all of them will want a new book every day; so the bearer of the report will not be overloaded, going or coming.

SNATCHED HER PURSE AND RAN.

Mrs. James Stevenson Robbed in Daylight on Staten Island Road.

Mrs. James Stevenson of Bard Avenue, Livingston, the fashionable residential portion of Staten Island, was attacked by a highwayman yesterday and robbed of her pocketbook containing $11. Mrs. Stevenson had left her home at 10:30 o'clock to go shopping in Manhattan. She had walked two blocks in the direction of the Shore Road, when she noticed a young man acting strangely walking toward her. Mrs. Stevenson stepped to one side to let the stranger pass by, when he suddenly leaped toward the woman and snatched the purse she had been carrying in her hand, and then started to run down Bard Avenue.

Mrs. Stevenson, who is a middle-aged woman, gave chase, crying, "Thief!" Louis Hickey joined in the pursuit. The highwayman outfooted his pursuers, and was soon lost to sight. The police have found no trace of the thief.

A Regular Pigeon Post.

From The London Times.

A correspondent writes: "The Honolulu Government has, in co-operation with a syndicate of planters and merchants, recently organized a pigeon post service between the eight largest islands of the Sandwich Archipelago. Up to that time communication had been carried on under difficulties and at irregular intervals, vessels not always being able to reach the islands. Several hundred birds have been trained to the service, and the attempt to establish a daily pigeon post has been attended with success. The most distant of the outlying posts is 200 miles from Honolulu, the central station."

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Private Sales Market Almost at a Standstill—Two Foreclosures at Auction.

Heiner & Wolf have sold to M. Thornton, for improvement, the old building 217 East Eighty-third Street, on a lot 25.5 by 102.2.

Lewis G. Tewksbury has sold to a Philadelphia buyer his residence, 29 West Seventy-second Street, 25 by 100.

Henry Morgenthau has sold to Lina Duchardt 128 Seventh Street, 25 by 91, and to Ludwig and Katharine Heck 422 Sixth Street, 27.10 and irregular.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Philip A. Smyth sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, William Herz, for $31,135, the plot, One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, south side, 260 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 50 by 100.

William Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to Robert W. B. Elliott, for $4,000, the plot, Mosholu Avenue, south side, about 125 feet east of the Boulevard, or Fieldston Avenue, 75 by 238 by 75 by 261.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Warren W. Foster, referee, 232 Avenue B and 542 and 544 East Fourteenth Street, being the southwest corner of the streets named, 23 by 95, five-story brick tenement, with stores, and two-story brick building on the street. Due on judgment, $13,826.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Adrian H. Larkin, referee, 49 Convent Avenue, east side, 220 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, 20 by 100, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $16,187.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George W. Wickersham, referee, 633 West One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, north side, 402.7¼ feet east of the Bloomingdale Road, 15.3 by 59.5, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,082.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Warren W. Foster, referee, 235 East Seventy-fifth Street, north side, 178.4 feet west of Second Avenue, 26.2 by 102.2, four-story stone-front tenement. Due on judgment, $16,152.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Franklin Bien, referee, 3, 4, 5, and 6 Mission Place, running through to 142 and 150 Worth Street, begins Mission Place, west side, 41.5 feet north of Park Street, runs north 66.9 feet to Worth Street by northwest, 116.5 by southwest 51.1 by southwest 31 by southeast 81 by south 24.3 by east 82.5, five-story iron-front building. Due on judgment, $173,857.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 185 Chrystie Street, for a six-story brick flat, with store, 25 by 96.3; Julius Dreyfus of 324 West Fifty-ninth Street, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $30,000.

No. 541 East Thirteenth Street, for a six-story brick flat, with store, 25 by 89; Harris Goldberg, owner; Schneider & Herter of 46 Bible House, architects; cost, $25,000.

No. 538 East Fourteenth Street, for a six-story brick flat, with store, 25 by 89; Harris Goldberg, owner; Schneider & Herter, architects; cost, $25,000.

No. 755 Tenth Avenue, for a five-story brick tenement, with store, 25 by 75; Francis S. K. Seagrist of 131 West Forty-eighth Street, owner; James W. Cole, architect; cost, $16,000.

Marion Avenue, east side, 173 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 19 by 65; A. P. Marshall of 2,381 Marion Avenue, owner and architect; cost, $5,000.

Fleetwood Avenue, east side, 350 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, for a one-story frame storage house, 16 by 30; Peter Losefsky, owner; cost, $500.

Alterations.

Nos. 34 and 36 Wall Street, to an eight-story and basement brick and iron banking house and offices; Gallatin National Bank, owner; W. E. Young of 10 West Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

William Street, southwest corner of Liberty Street, to a five-story brick office building; the Dudley Company of 47 Cedar Street, owner; Howells & Stokes, architects; cost, $12,000.

No. 201 East Thirty-third Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; Isabella Cooper of 261 West Eighty-fifth Street, owner; William S. Miller of 141 East Fortieth Street, architect and builder; cost, $1,500.

No. 118 West Forty-fourth Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; Emilio Belari, owner; Neville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $1,500.

Nos. 43 to 47 West Thirty-second Street, to a twelve-story brick and stone bachelor apartment house; Cass Realty Corporation, owner; Ralph S. Townsend, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 31 East Seventy-ninth Street, to a four-story brick and stone dwelling, 46 by 55; Mrs. Lillias Grace of 31 East Seventy-ninth Street, owner; D'Oench & Simon, architects; cost, $2,500.

No. 951 Second Avenue, to a three-story brick and stone dwelling, with store; Davenport estate, owner; E. M. Heimerdinger of 1,149 Lexington Avenue, architect; cost, $450.

One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, north side, 237.6 feet west of Second Avenue, to a one-story iron coaling bridge; Manhattan Railway Company, owner; John Waterhouse, architect; cost, $1,200.

One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, south side, 19.4 feet east of Kelly Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; Ellen Aitken of 1,104 East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, owner; R. Glenn, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 212 Willis Avenue, to a five-story frame flat, with store; J. Koop, premises, owner; Lawrence & Ringrose, architects; cost, $1,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Aug. 2.

AVENUE A, n w corner of 5th St, 20.8x74.3; Gustave L. Morgenthau to George Fennell	25,000
AVENUE A, 171, w s, 23.8 ft s of 11th St, 23.8x74; Jacob Levy and another to Mar E. Offinger	28,000
AVENUE B, w s, 83 ft s of 5th St, 50x105, Wakefield; Clara Weber to Walter C. Phelps	800
AVENUE C, 206, 25x62.3; Charles F. David to Helena Rener, exchange and	1
BAY AV, n s, 30 ft e of North St, 30x100, City Island; George A. and Lydia A. Scofield, executors, &c., to Edna A. Graham	325
BOSTON AV, s e s, 53.9 ft s w of 164th St, 26.10x105.10x25x96; Henriette Myerson to Thomas F. Roys	1
BROOME ST, n e corner of Willett St, lot 33, map of Isaac Clason, 25x87.6; James S. Reynolds to Solomon Kutner	41,650
BROOME ST, n e corner of Willett St, 25x87.6; Edward E. McCall, referee, to James S. Reynolds	37,000
CHERRY ST, n s, 243.4 ft e of Market St, 19x72.5; Timothy O'Brien to Catherine O'Brien	1
CHRYSTIE ST, 94, e s, 125.4 ft s of Grand St, 25x100; Louis L. Richman and another to Mathias Faust	19,000
CROTONA AV, n e corner of Oakland Place, 48x100x49x100; Mary A. Ford to Samuel C. Boehm	1
ELDRIDGE ST, 209, 211, and 213, 75x100; John L. Kipp and others, trustees, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another	1
ELDRIDGE ST, 209, 211, and 213, 75x100; Emily R. Kipp and another to Pincus Lowenfeld and another	1
ELDRIDGE ST, 209, 211, and 213, 75x100; John L. Kipp and others, executors, to Pincus Lowenfeld	61,500
ELDRIDGE ST, 209 to 213, w s, 75x100; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Joseph Polstein and another	1
EDGECOMBE AV, 48 to 52, 56x68; James T. Fitzpatrick and wife to Arthur F. Ducret, one-third part	1
EDGECOMBE AV, w s, 101.3¾ ft n of 141st St, 101.4x110.10x101.3x123.2; Mary F. L. Marshall and another to Sarah E. Marshall	10
HENRY ST, s s, 157.5 ft e of Rutgers St, 26.1x100; Barnet Harris and wife to Samuel Wacht	37,900
LAWRENCE ST, 92, s w s, 25x100; Thomas C. Kinney, referee, to Lena Schurer	7,100
LENOX AV, 444 and 446, n e corner of 132d St, 50x84; Lenox Av, 454 to 458, s e corner of 133d St, 75x84; August Moebus to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company	196,000
LOT 352, map of Block J, Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate; Louise E. Hunchberger to Mary Barrett	500
NEW CHAMBERS ST, 88, and 68 Cherry St; Ann Finn to Simon P. Flannery	1
PLEASANT AV, w s, 75.7 ft s of 115th St, 13.1x74; Michele Derosa and another to Abraham Cahn	6,600
PROSPECT AV, centre line, 90 ft s of Penfold Av, runs e 164.1x s w 210.3 to centre of P AV x n 131.5; Catharine Gerlich to Agnes Barcalow	1
ROAD FROM KING'S BRIDGE ROAD to Hudson River Railroad, n w corner of Fort Washington Ridge Road, —x310x—x—; Ernst Marx Nathan Company to August Moebus	114,000
ST. ANN'S AV, e s, 50.4 ft n of 141st St, 25x90; Gustav P. Helfrich and wife to Christian W. Wembacher	20,500
ST. ANN'S AV, 338, e s, 25x90; Elkan Kahn to Mary E. Dalton	22,500
VILLA AV, w s, 246.3 ft n of Potter Place, 25x100; Frederick Shapley to Margaret J. Loos	1
WESTCHESTER AV, 1,297, 25xirregular; Hannah M. Gillespie to Franziska Schmitt	100
WILLIS AV, e s, 125 ft n of 139th St, 25x100; Gustave S. Boehm and wife to Mary A. Ford	1
WOOSTER ST, 199, 24.6x100; Ole H. Olsen to Hyman Gross	72,000
1ST AV, e s, 95 ft s of 4th St, 24x94.11; Gustave L. Morgenthau to Katharine Wittig	23,300
2D AV, e s, 120.11 ft n of 113th St, 20x79; Marcus Batavia to Arsenio Pernetti	11,000
3D AV, e s, 75.9 ft s of 96th St, 25x83.9; William C. E. Bergmann to E. E. W. Schneider and another	25,000
10TH AV, n e corner of 21st St, 24.8x80; Isaac L. Smith to William Stubenbord	1
4TH ST, n s, 396 ft w of 4th Av, 25x114, Wakefield; Charles H. Beschler to Clara and Katie Weber	4,500
5TH ST, n s, 125.8 ft w of Avenue A, 25.2x97; Gustave L. Morgenthau to William F. Jordan	18,000
5TH ST, s s, 324.9 ft w of Avenue A, 12.8x—x57.2x97; Gustave L. Morgenthau to George A. Hock	17,000
6TH ST, s s, 200.1 ft w of Avenue A, 25.2x97; Gustav L. Morgenthau and wife to Katharina Bauerschmidt	18,000
7TH ST, 259 East, 24.9x97.6; Leopold Kaufmann to Jonas Weil and another	1
8TH ST, s s, 70 ft w of Avenue A, 30x73.2; Gustave L. Morgenthau to Frank Sachse	20,000
21ST ST, 445 West, 25x98.9; George H. Simonson to Michael Coffey	11,000
26TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of 10th Av, 225x98.9; Edmund Hendricks, executor and trustee, to Michael W. Bradley and another	72,000
38TH ST, s s, 270.6 ft e of 10th Av, 29.6x98.9; Louisa Volk to Henry H. Scherb	2,200
39TH ST, 319 East, 25x98.9; Katie Beyer to Daniel P. Tredwell	1
48TH ST, n s, 375 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100.5; Friedericke Hoeger to Maria Held	20,700
57TH ST, s s, 627 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.5; Joseph Stickney to Margaret C. Inman	150,000
67TH ST, s s, 60 ft w of 4th Av, 20x80; Lydia W. Randall to Richard W. Buckley	31,310
83D ST, n s, 228.9 ft e of 3d Av, 25.5x102.2; Mary E. Dalton to Elkan Kahn	12,000
87TH ST, 153 East, 25x½ block; Ellen Byrne to Daniel Keilard	15,500
89TH ST, 119 East, 27.11x100.8; Helena Rexer to John A. Michel	1
100TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; Thomas F. Roys to Sohpie Goff	1
102D ST, s s, 225 ft e of 4th Av, 50x100.11; Samuel C. Baum to James T. Blandford	40,000
102D ST, 15, n s, 237.6 ft w of Central Park West, 18.6x100.11; Frieda Hart to William Yale	1
108TH ST, s s, 250.4 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 24.8x100.10; Ernst E. W. Schneider and another to William C. E. Bergmann	34,000
113TH ST, 304 East, 25x42.6; Amelia Davis to Felice Guanieri and another	$10,000
114TH ST, s s, 75 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x100.11; Charles Gahrer to John and Julia M. Effinger	1
114TH ST, 29 West, 20x100.11; Arthur Gorsch to Thomas G. Stillman	23,500
117TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.11; Elizabeth Brady to Nathan Mayer	15,500
119TH ST, 16 and 18 West, 35x100.11; Ernest C. Kerl to Thomas Darragh	1
120TH ST, n s, 226.5 ft e of Pleasant Av, 65.8x100.11; James T. Blandford to Samuel C. Baum	12,500
124TH ST, s s, 136.6 ft w of 1st Av, 18x100.11; Louisa F. Schwartz and another to Peter H. Short	9,000
125TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 108x100.11; Eugene C. Potter to Arthur Gorsch	1
133D ST, 165 West, 25x99.11; Emma P. Howe to Daniel Rooney	21,000
145TH ST, s e corner of Bradhurst Av, 27.9x99.11x38.8x100.6; Sarah Darragh to Ernest C. Kerl	1

Recorded Leases.

BUSHMANN, Amelie, to John Wamsganz; 580 and 582 Robbins Av, 4¾ years	480
HUNTER, Louise O., trustee, to Helen Finsterer; 258 3d Av, s w corner of 21st St, 151 21st St, 5 years	2,080
KOTZUM, Anton, to Frank Harasin; 322 East 73d St, 3 years	960
KRAKOWER, Tobias, to Harry Rosenberg; 2,096 Madison Av, 5 years	1,680
MORITZ, Herman H., to Michael Houlihan; 9th Av, s w corner of 54th St, 5 years	3,000
VON HAFEN, Henry, and another to Salvatore Lo Piccolo and another; 434 East 13th St, 5 years	1,080
WILLIAMS, Ellen S., and others to John Quinn; 94 6th Av, s e corner of 8th St, 5 years	3,000
11TH AV, w s, 50 ft s of 34th St, 25x100; 11th Av, s w corner of 34th St, 25x100, and 5 parcels on 34th St; Rebecca S. Mills to New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company	3,450

Recorded Mortgages.

APA, Caterina, to Samuel Caputa; s e s of Prospect Av, 220 ft n e of Samuel St	133
BAIL, Louis M., to Rudolph J. Muller; 216 East 73d St, 3 years	500
BARCALOW, Agnes, to Barbara Gahrmann; Prospect Av, centre line, 90 ft s of Penfold Av, 3 years	1,500
BAUM, Samuel C., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 321 East 120th St, 1 year	5,000
BAUERSCHMIDT, Katharina, to Abraham Goldsmith; s s of 6th St, 200.1 ft w of Avenue A, 3 years	15,000
BORGER, Max, to J. Herbert Carpenter and another, trustees, &c.; s s of 113th St, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years	18,500
BRADLEY, Henry D., to William H. Busey; s s of 142d St, 231.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 3 months	2,300
BRADLEY, Michael W. and John, to Edmund Hendricks, executor, &c.; s s of 26th St, 350 ft w of 10th Av, 5 years	14,000
BRADLEY, Michael W. and John, to Edmund Hendricks, executor, &c.; s s of 26th St, 275 ft w of 10th Av, 5 years	14,000
BRADLEY, Michael W. and John, to Edmund Hendricks, executor, &c.; s s of 26th St, 425 ft w of 10th Av, 5 years	14,000
BREEN, William J., to National Lead Company; 1,440 Lexington Av, ½ year	250
CARMAN, Gertrude H., to William G. Bussey; n s of 127th St, 310 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years	3,000
COFFEY, Michael, to Don A. Gaylord; 445 West 21st St, 1 month	1,500
COFFEY, Michael, to Owen Costello; 445 West 21st St, demand	973
COFFEY, Michael, to Margaretha B. Warren and another, trustees; n s of 21st St, 275 ft e of 10th Av, 3 years	29,500
COFFEY, Michael, to Rosa Brock; n s of 21st St, 275 ft e of 10th Av, 1 year	3,500
DEROSA, Michele, and another to Katherine Levy; s e corner of 2d Av and 113th St, 3 years	500
DONIHEE, Vincent P., to Watson H. Bowne; s s of 118th St, 219 ft w of 5th Av, secures notes	125
DUHME, Anna S., to Henry Liebman; s s of Bleecker St, 50 ft e of College Place, 2 years	2,500
ERNST, Alice M., to Bowery Savings Bank; s s of 92d St, 300.7 ft e of 5th Av, 5 years	20,000
FENNELL, George, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 77 Avenue A and 441 5th St, 3 years	18,000
FLANNERY, Simon P. and Mary E., to Henry A. Bogert, trustee, &c.; 88 New Chambers St, and 68 Cherry St, 3 years	6,500
FORD, Mary A., to Gustave S. and Max S. Boehm; e s of Willis Av, 125 ft n of 139th St, installments	4,000
GAY, Augusta M., to William Gay; Lot 49, Block 2,511, map of 272 lots, Kemp estate, 3 years	2,400
GEST, Erasmus, to David Lydig; s s of 39th St, 23 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years	16,000
GORDON, Frank W., and John Gillingham, to Frederick Boss; Lot 491, amended map of Mapes estate, 2 years	1,500
GORSCH, Arthur and Sophia, to Frederick G. Potter; n s of 114th St, 455 ft w of 5th Av, installments	4,400
GORSCH, Arthur, to Frederick G. Potter; s s of 125th St, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year	13,200
GROSS, Hyman, to Margaretta C. Stone; 199 Wooster St, 5 years	40,000
GUANIERI, Felice, to Katherine Levy; n s of 104th St, 200 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years	500
HECHINGER, Joseph, to Jacob and Morris Cooper, trustees, &c.; 240 East 71st St, 5 years	12,000
HEILBRONER, Blanche, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 67 East 66th St, 3 years	14,000
HESS, Jacob, to Adelbert S. Nichols; w s of Audubon Av, 18 ft s of 185th St, demand	750
HILD, Maria and John and Charlotte and John G., to Friedericke Hoeger; n s of 48th St, 375 ft w of 9th Av, 5 years	14,000
HINK, Anna, heir and executrix, to Lucy Kulot; s w corner of Lexington Av and 120th St, 5 years	5,000
HOCK, George A., to Abraham Goldsmith; n s of 5th St, 224.9 ft w of Avenue A, 3 years	10,000
HOPKINS, Ida C., to Charles F. Emery; n s of 134th St, 148 ft e of St. Ann's Av, installments	600
HUNT, Catharine, and another to the Northern Building, Savings, and Loan Association; Lots 294 to 297, map of partition sale, Lot G, Hunt estate; near Van Nest, installments	750
HYMAN, Joseph, to Krezensia Baumann; 1,927 2d Av, 2 years	1,000
JORDAN, William F. and Philippina, to Conrad Stein; n s of 5th St, 125.8 ft w of Avenue A, 5 years	28,500
KAUFMANN, Leopold, to John T. Willets, as guardian; 259 East 7th St, 3 years	24,500
KELLARD, Daniel, to Ellen Byrne; 153 East 87th St, 1 year	4,500
KLEIN, Samuel, to Ottilie Block; 3, 5, and 7 Manhattan St, 1 year	500
KUTNER, Solomon, to James S. Reynolds; n e corner of Broome and Willett Sts, 5 years	35,000
LEVIN, Marks, and others to Pauline K. Schrenkeisen; 199 Forsyth St, 5 years	6,500
LEVIN, Marks, to Pauline K. Schrenkeisen; w s of Allen St, 175 ft n of Stanton St, 5 years	2,000
LEWIN, Ellen, to John F. Descaso; s s of 41st St, 178 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years	4,000
LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; w s of Eldridge St, 100 ft s of Stanton St, 1 year, (two mortgages,)	21,000
LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager, to Frederic J. Middlebrooke; w s of Eldridge St, 125 ft s of Stanton St, 1 year	15,000
LOWENFELD, Pincus, to James M. Halsted, trustee; w s of Eldridge St, 150 ft s of Stanton St, 1 year	15,000
O'NEIL, Margaret, to Milton Latham; 21 Charles St, 3 years	9,000
OPPENHEIMER, Mena, to Anna M. Finn; s s of 106th St, 125 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years	1,200
PATI, Pasquale and Rosina, to Henry Frohwitter, as trustee; 240 Elizabeth St, installments	2,000
POLSTEIN, Joseph, and William Feinberg to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 209 to 213 Eldridge St, 1 year	13,000
POMEROY, Edith B., to Bowery Savings Bank; n w corner of West End Av and 77th St, 5 years	20,000
POWERS, James B. and Mary A., to People's Guarantee and Indemnity Company; s e corner of Edgecombe Av and 146th St, now closed, 1 year	5,250
QUINN, John, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 94 6th Av, demand	6,000
ROSENBERG, Harry, to Beadleston & Woerz; 25 and 20 East 132d St, store, leasehold, &c., demand	1,600
SACHSE, Frank, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 130 East 8th St, 3 years	15,000
SCHNELLER, Gabrielle and Charles, to Irma Petit; n w corner of Julianna St and Duncombe Av, extends to Bronx River, 3 years	3,500
SMITH, Stacia, to Broadway Savings Institution; 410 West 41st St, 1 year	6,000
SPIEGELBERG, Frederick, to Rosa Dolz; 36 West 76th St, 3 years	20,000
TESORO, Joseph, and Filomena, to Susan A. Tier; Lot 257, Block I, amended map of Mapes estate, 3 years	2,500
TILDEN, Anna P. and Marmaduke, to Mary L. Reed; s s of Lexington Av, 25 ft s of 37th St, 3 years	15,000
TOELBERG, Niels and Marie, to August Schieck; e s of Brook Av, 84.3 ft n of 169th St, 3 years	5,000
TRAINOR, Francis, to Henry E. Purrington; n e corner of Commonwealth Av and Mansion St, 5 years	2,500
WALSH, William, to Mary Kirwan; s s of 48th St, 325 ft w of 10th Av, leasehold, 5 years	3,000
WITT, Katharine, to Johanna Gebhardt; e s of 1st Av, 96 ft s of 4th St, 5 years	22,500
ZINTL, George, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; s w s of 3d St, 174.4 ft n w of Avenue C, 1 year	2,000

Assignment of Mortgages.

BUSSEY, William G., to Sarah T. Kilbourne	$2,000
DES CASO, John F., to Ida L. Pell	1,600
DONELAN, Michael J., to Beliza M. Wade	1,000
ERNST, Carl, to Solomon Moses	16,050
GOLDSMITH, Moses, and others, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company	70,000
GORDON, Reginald and Theodore, executors, &c., to Reginald Cordon	2,562
JENKINS, Isabella, to Sarah L. Myers	2,500
MACKINTOSH, Angus, to A. H. Smith Barry	Nom.
POTTER, Eugene C., to Harriet S. Cabot	4,000
RANKIN, William, to James and Annie Quinn	5,000
RAYNOLDS, Edward H., to John Glocker	Nom.
ROYS, Thomas F., and Joseph Murphy to Natalie Myerson	2,000
ROYS, Thomas F., to Charles A. Goff	3,500
SCHWAB, Theresa, to Adele A. Chatain, executrix	6,000
SEAVER, David W., to Helen M. Sherwin	Nom.
SILMAN, Joe, to Robert Cable	Nom.
STEIN, Conrad, to Francis X. Keller	8,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Donald MacKay	19,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BROOK AV, n e corner of 162d St, 66.5x80; Thomas O'Brien against Elizabeth and John Meyer, owners and contractors	134
DYCKMAN ST, e s, 570 ft s of Naegle St, 200x40; Gennaro Valerio against John Shadey, owner and contractor	17
JACKSON AV, w s, 160 ft n of Cedar Place, 75x100; Henry G. Silleck, Jr., against James A. Lane, owner and contractor	1,012
KATONAH AV, w s, 75 ft n of 234th St, 25x85; Francesco Guiri against Earl H. Miller, owner and contractor	32
KATONAH AV, w s, 75 ft n of 234th St, 25x85; Alexander Valnegri and another against Earl H. Miller, owner and contractor	50
62D ST, 236 to 242 West, 150x100; Robinson Stoneware Company against Morris Mandelstein, owner and contractor	651
186TH ST, s s, 180 ft e of Park Av, 120x79.6; Raffaele Borzillo and others against Emanuele Gibelia, as contractor	44

UNDER ORDERS OF CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

145TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of Boulevard, 100x99.11; Pietro Indelli, on H. Nicholsburg to Domenico Scocozza, two orders	650

Lis Pendens.

FELL ST, 20 to 24; Rachel Aronson against John G. Ritter and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. B. Wesselman.

42D ST, 53 West; Annie D. Smith against the New York Real Estate and Building Improvement Company and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. C. Smith.

64TH ST, 38 West; George F. Vietor and others against Jacob and Martin M. Lewis, (action to recover judgment, &c.;) attorneys, Blumenstiel & Hirsch.

64TH ST, 38 West; New York County National Bank against Jacob and Martin M. Lewis, (action to declare conveyance void, &c.;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

114TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x100.11; Augusta Scheig against John Kehoe and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Forster, Hotaling, & Klenke.

144TH ST, n s, 575 ft e of Willis Av, 34.11x88.6x24x91.6; Josephine N. Cowperthwaite, trustee, against John Goeghegan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. P. Travis.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Burbage vs. Burbage.
2—Anderson vs. Anderson.
3—Martin vs. Oakes.
4—In re McCaffrey Brothers.
5—Randle vs. Eno.
6—Barrie vs. Yorston.
7—People ex rel. Coster vs. Commissioners of Taxes.
8—Health Dept. vs. Dempsey.
9—In re N. Y. Church of Christ, Scientist.
10—Motley vs. Fox.
11—Silva vs. Whiteman.
12—Ullman vs. Golde.
13—Selikowitch vs. Selikowitch.
14—Martin vs. Calhoun.
15—Smith vs. Mut. Res. Fund Life Assn.
16—In re J. B. Pace Tobacco Co.
17—Durant vs. Durant.
18—Post vs. Nadeau.
19—People, &c., vs. M. Benefit Life Assn.
20—Herd vs. George Lane & Son.
21—In re Franklin Av.
22—Meyer vs. Schilling.
23—Levy vs. Hoagland.
24—Brady vs. Golightly.
25—Ciesbinska vs. Hoffman.
26—Weismann vs. Weismann.
27—In re Pritchard.
28—In re Masten.
29—Smith vs. Broadbelt.
30—Sentile vs. Deutsch.
31—Wishart vs. Bursley.
32—Gates vs. Bricks.
33—Netling vs. Internat. Stand. Gas Mfg. Co.
34—Vulemverder vs. Haines.
35—Porter vs. Kemp.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.
Carl E. Nagel,
William L. Goetchins,
Mary Churchill.
At 11 A. M.
Henry Cook,
Domenico Giaunini.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Part IV. Room, Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Cowan for the People.

1—Julius A. Kohn.
2—Felix Menhienthal.
3—Aneglo Le Manno.
4—Timothy Desmond.
5—Albert Beruse, Stanley Stonehouse.
6—Bridget Worthington, Annie Williams.
7—James F. Cowan.
8—James B. Jones.
9—Morris Jerinsky.
10—James Stephens.
11—Herman Feld.
12—Edward Dorgan.
13—James Bennett.
14—Francesco Rallino.
15—Salino Hanno.
16—Joseph Kennelly.
Pleadings.
1—Harris Stein.
2—Edward Dalton, John Smith.
3—Charles B. Smith.
4—Frank Clark.
5—John Moore, Edward Murphy.
6—Abraham Levy.
7—Elizabeth O'Connor.
8—William Cummings.
9—George Johnson.
10—Joseph Brown.
11—Alfred Schufield, Michael Ward.
12—George Henderson.
13—David Finkelstein.
14—John Gibson.
15—George Ross, James Manning.
16—George Schey.
17—Bridget Nally.
18—Samuel Koller.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and O'Connor for the People.

1—John Sullivan, James Wentworth.
2—Pietro Lupi.
3—Joseph Bennett.
4—Joseph Murray.
5—Selina Carlson.
6—Henry Raegan.
7—Pietro Regali.
8—George Sheppard, George Hess.
9—William Bowick.
10—Bernard Waxs.
11—Charles Conroy.
12—Richard Sheldrick.
13—John Burrell.
14—Nicholas Drexel.
15—Nicola Pecci.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV. adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.
Garber vs. Gottesfeld—Morris Cukor; Townsend vs. New York Compound Engine Company—John Burt.

SUPREME COURT—Dugro, J.
Hopkins vs. Dinkelspiel—John J. McCauley.

GRAVESEND TAX SALE.

Deputy Controller Hears an Application to Have the Proceedings Canceled.

ALBANY, Aug. 2.—Deputy Controller Morgan gave a hearing to-day on the application of the Manhattan Beach Hotel and Land Company, the Ocean Navigation and Pier Company, the Prospect Park and Coney Island Railroad Company, Edward Main, and the Sea Beach Railroad Company, praying that the Controller cancel the 1895 tax sale of the lands in the late town of Gravesend.

The cancellation was asked for on the ground that for each of the years of 1888 to 1892 inclusive, a large amount of the property in Gravesend was omitted from the tax roll by direction of the then Supervisor, John Y. McKane, and by reason of this omission of property the tax roll, estimated to be one-sixth of the taxable property of the town, the property of the petitioners had to bear a much larger proportion of the taxation than it was legally liable for. The amount of taxes involved is $275,000, and in the event of a cancellation of the tax sale, these taxes would be charged to Kings County.

Mr. Morgan reserved his decision in the case.

INSTRUCTION.

THE ETHICAL CULTURE SCHOOLS, 109 West 54th St. 669 Madison Av. Kindergarten, Primary and Elementary Grades, High School, Kindergarten Normal Department. Examination for free scholarships Sept. 19th. JOHN F. REIGART, Supt.

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INSTRUCTION—LAW SCHOOLS.

N. Y. University Law School Sixty-fourth year opens Oct. 1st, 1898. DAY CLASSES, (LL. B. after two years.) EVENING CLASSES, (LL. B. after three years.) Daily sessions 3:30 to 6 and 8 to 10 P. M. Tuition $100. GRADUATE CLASSES—Fifteen courses; Five required for LL. M. For circulars address L. J. TOMPKINS, Registrar, Washington Square, New York City.

NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL } Day School, 35 Nassau St. Evening School, 9 W. 18th St. "Dwight Method" of Instruction. LL.B. in 2 years; LL.M. in 3 years. Send for catalogue. GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read
REAL ESTATE,
10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

DETACHED BRICK HOUSE, FIFTEEN rooms, decorated, steamheated, &c., on plot 50 by 113 feet; rent, $1,800. Adress OWNER, 615 West 158th St., corner of Boulevard Lafayette.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

A FEW CHOICE APARTMENTS, RENTS $750 to $1,200.
Portsmouth and Hampshire,
38 TO 50 WEST 9TH ST.
Also apartment of four rooms and bath; suitable for bachelor or gentleman and wife; rent, $600. All night elevator service; steam heat.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 141 Broadway.

Desirable Apartments to Let.
54TH ST., nr. MADISON AVE., PERFECT ORDER Steam heat; immediate possession; rent low. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 141 Broadway.

1,242 MADISON AV., NORTHWEST CORNER 89th St.—Elegant apartments; moderate rents; all modern conveniences, including elevator service; location unsurpassed. Apply to janitor, on premises.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

203 TO 207 WEST 102D ST.—Choice large light seven-room apartments; hot water, gas ranges; $35 to $45. STEVENS, 93d, corner Columbus Av.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10TH ST., 37 WEST.—First-class rooms; reasonable; transients accommodated; references; table boarders taken.

MUTUAL LIFE REAL ESTATE.

Insurance Officials Confer Upon Advisability of Reappraisement.

The Insurance Commissioners, who have for three months been making a joint examination of the affairs of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, held a meeting yesterday to decide whether a thorough investigation would necessitate an appraisal of the real estate owned by the company and held as security for loans. The meeting developed a strong difference of opinion. The opponents of the proposition maintained that the appraisal made last year by Appraiser Coleman of the Tax Department rendered a second valuation unnecessary. The cost of the examination will be materially increased if a reappraisal is made. The Commissioners expect to reach a decision in the matter this week. If it is deemed advisable to make this valuation, it is said that the New York Insurance Department will insist upon the employment of Eastern experts to do the actual work of valuing the property and mortgages, which are well scattered through the United States.

The officials present at the conference yesterday were Superintendent Payn of New York, Superintendent Matthews of Ohio, Actuary Brinckerhoff of Illinois, Commissioner Dearth of Minnesota, Superintendent Orear of Missouri, and Commissioner Campbell of Michigan.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The resignation of Goodwin, Hall & Henshaw of Chicago from the Western Union (fire underwriters) went into effect yesterday.

Charles R. Perkins has been appointed Superintendent of Agencies of the Magdeburg Insurance Company of Germany and Assistant Secretary of the Magdeburg Insurance Company of New York.

William Feller, manager of the Western Underwriters' Association of Chicago, closed the S. T. Manard agency at Rockford, Ill., last week, transferring the association to John H. Camlin. The Western Underwriters had issued about 700 policies in Rockford, of which nearly 200, which had been written at a cut rate, had not been reported by Manard.

Daniel Woodcock, former attorney of the Insurers' Alliance, a fire insurance Lloyds concern, which operated under a "Parsons" charter, has begun a suit against the parties from whom he purchased the charter for the recovery of the amount paid for it, alleging that, according to the decision of Judge Russell of the New York Supreme Court declaring the Parsons Lloyds charters invalid, Mr. Parsons never gave any consideration for the moneys received, inasmuch as the charters never had a legal existence. The full list of associations which operated at various times under these charters comprised the Citizens', Enterprise, Hudson Insurers' Alliance, International, Knickerbocker, Lafayette, Mechanics' Fire and Marine, New York and Brooklyn, People's, Protective-Manhattan, Provident, Traders', Tradesmen's, United Cities, United Underwriters', and Washington.

Brother and Sister Killed.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Aug. 2.—Miss Dora Snyder, aged twenty, and her brother, Christian Snyder, aged seventeen, who resided near Middletown, and who were struck by a Pennsylvania Railroad freight train near Middletown last night, died from their injuries to-day. Their companion, William Hamilton, is in a serious condition, but may recover. The trio were walking along the railroad track when they were run down by the train.

Indian Land Allotments.

ARDMORE, Indian Territory, Aug. 2.—The Dawes Commission arrived here to-day and began taking a census of the Indians. This is the last roll of the Indians preparatory to an allotment of their lands. The Cherokee Council convenes at Tahlequah, Indian Territory, to-day to act on the Curtis bill. It is likely that the Indians will pass a bill allotting the land in severalty, as Chief Mates favors.

EXCURSIONS.

CONEY ISLAND
Culver Route.
BRIGHTON BEACH RACES.
From Ft. Whitehall St., (Battery), N. Y.
Via 39th St. (Brooklyn) Ferry.
Boats connecting with Express Trains. No stops. LEAVE DAILY 7:00 (except Sun.,) 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 (11:30 Suns. only) A. M., 12:00 noon (12:30 Suns. only,) 12:40 (except Sun.,) 1:00, and every 20 minutes thereafter until 10:20 P. M. Frequent trains returning; last train leaves Coney Island at 11:31 P. M.
FARE 10 CENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH
TRAINS LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT 34TH ST., E. R.: Week days 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 10:50 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:10, 9:30, 10:10, and 10:50 P. M. LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT WHITEHALL ST., VIA 39TH ST., BROOKLYN, FERRY: Week days, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, and 10:20 P. M. Excursion tickets 40c.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
TRAINS LEAVE FOOT 34TH ST., E. R., N. Y.: Week days 6:50, 8:30, 9:20, 9:50, 10:50 A. M.; 12:20, 1:20, (1:50 Sat. only,) 2:20, (2:50 Sat. only,) 3:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:20, 7:20, 8:20, 9:10, (9:40 Sat. only,) 10:00 P. M. Leave L. I. City 10 minutes later. Excursion tickets 40 cents.

NEW ROUTE TO ROCKAWAY BEACH
THROUGH TRAIN SERVICE FROM FERRIES, FOOT BROADWAY, BROOKLYN.
FARE 15c.
VIA BROOKLYN ELEVATED AND LONG ISLAND R. R.
Same rate of fare from Park Row, N. Y., via Brooklyn Bridge, or from any Brooklyn Elevated station.
Trains leave Broadway Ferries, week days, hourly, 5:04 A. M. to 1:04 P. M.; half hourly 1:04 to 9:34 P. M.
Sundays, hourly, 5:04 to 9:04 A. M.; every 20 minutes 9:04 A. M. to 1:04 P. M.; every 15 minutes 1:04 to 9:44 P. M. Time from Broadway Ferry to Myrtle Av., 10; Gates Av., 14; Manhattan Beach Crossing 19; Van Siclen, 22, and Rockaway Beach, 54 minutes.

"AMERICA'S PLEASURE GROUNDS."
GLEN ISLAND
A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling and billiards.
TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE:
Cortlandt St. Piers, 8:45, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 5:15 P. M. So. 5th St., Brooklyn, 9:05, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50 P. M. East 32d St., 9:30, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. Leave Glen Island 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00 P. M.; for Cortlandt St. only; 3, 5, 5:30, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
Special Boat From East 32d St. Only. ONE HOUR TO GLEN ISLAND.
9:00 A. M., 12:15 and 3:30 P. M. Returning, leave Glen Island 10:30 A. M., 1:30, and 5:30 P. M.
Special Boat From East 96th St. Only, 9:15 A. M., 12:15, and 3:15 P. M. Returning, leave Glen Island 2:00 and 7:30 P. M.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

Recreation Excursions
Via New York Central Route
At Rates Within the Reach of All.
FRIDAY, AUGUST 5TH.
To Thousand Islands and return, $5.00 and $5.50.
To Montreal, through the Thousand Islands, running the Rapids. (Sunday in Montreal,) returning via the Adirondacks, $10.00.
To Adirondack Mountains and return, $5.00 and $6.50; returning, arrive New York Monday morning.
SATURDAY, AUGUST 6TH.
To Thousand Islands and return, $5.00 and $5.50.
To Adirondack Mountains and return, $5.00 and $6.50; returning, arrive New York Monday morning.
To Niagara Falls and return, $9.25—returning on Sunday or Monday.
For information as to trains, sleeping car berths, etc., call on New York Central Ticket Agents.

Special THREE-DAY EXCURSIONS, Including HOTELS and ALL EXPENSES.
AUGUST 5. Thousand Islands, (Alexandria Bay and return,) $11.50. Second section, leaving AUGUST 6, $10.
AUGUST 5. Thousand Islands, St. Lawrence Rapids, Montreal, New York, $18.
AUGUST 6. Niagara Falls, $14.50.
FOUR-DAY EXCURSION.
AUGUST 5. Thousand Islands, St. Lawrence Rapids, Montreal, Lakes Champlain and George, and Saratoga, $30.
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1225 Broadway, New York.

NIAGARA FALLS
ROUND $8.00 TRIP
Tickets going Aug. 6 and returning any time to Aug. 8.
LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM
Trains leave New York, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts., at 8:20 A. M., 7:00, 8:00, and 8:30 P. M., foot of West 23d St. at 7:50 A. M., 6:50, 7:40, and 8:26 P. M. Brooklyn Annex, foot of Fulton St., 7:45 A. M., 6:30, 7:30, and 7:50 P. M. For further particulars apply at Lehigh Valley Ticket Offices and at Eastern Passenger Office, 355 B'way.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex) ... 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier .. 8:40
" New York, West 22d St. Pier 9
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Trains leave New York, foot 34th St., E. R.: Week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 10:50 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:10, 9:30, 10:10 and 10:50 P. M.
Leave New York, foot Whitehall St., via 39th St., Brooklyn Ferry: Week days, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M.; 12:00 noon, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40 and 10:20 P. M.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

49TH ST., 38 EAST.—Elegant suite, square and single rooms; private baths; breakfast; valet attendance unexcelled; bachelors.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St L. station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a perfect German cook; competent in all branches; wages, $30 to $40; excellent references. 515 West 43d St., second floor.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman; is an excellent cook, laundress, and seamstress. M. B., 412 West 56th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By a French girl as waitress and chambermaid; city or country; private family. Alice, 306 West 27th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—Single man; highly recommended; like to go anywhere. Butler, 518 7th Av.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By an experienced coachman; thoroughly understands care of horses; best city references. R. T., 310 East 55th St.

Second Men.

SECOND or USEFUL MAN.—Age 26; indoors; private family; good waiter and valet; five years' personal city references; moderate wages. Henry, 539 6th Av.

Miscellaneous.

STENOGRAPHER (American) and typewritist; young man of good experience; understands cashier work; indisputable references. Industrious, Box 100, 243 West 125th St.

TENOR WANTS CHOIR POSITION IN NEW York; one week for trial. H. T. L., Box 166 Times Office.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A thoroughly competent cook for family at Tuxedo Park; wages, $30 per month. Address or apply at Room 1,506, 35 Nassau Street, New York City.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

STARVED AND WANTED TO DIE.

Weinhammer Jumped Into the River and Fought His Rescuers.

Henry Weinhammer, thirty-two years of age, a leather worker, of 42 Crosby Street, presented a very sorry and sad spectacle as he was arraigned before Magistrate Brann in the Harlem Police Court yesterday. He appeared to be ill and told the Magistrate he was starved and wanted to die.

Policeman Donovan of the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Police Station told the Magistrate that he was patrolling his beat at One Hundred and Fifty-second Street and the North River yesterday morning, when his attention was directed to the river by the cries of "Man overboard!" uttered by several boys. He rushed to the water's edge and saw a man floundering in the water. The man appeared to him to be bent on suicide, as he tried to keep his head under water. Almost as soon as he reached the river, and just as he was about to pull off his coat and make a dive for Weinhammer, Donovan saw two canoes of the Knickerbocker Canoe Club put out to the rescue. When the canoes reached the man he made a desperate resistance. Finally, weakened by his efforts, he was dragged ashore and placed in the custody of Policeman Donovan. Weinhammer kept muttering:

"My God, why don't you let me die? I am starving and want to die."

From his incoherent utterances it was learned that he had eaten nothing for two days. He has been out of employment for several months. Weinhammer told Magistrate Brann that he preferred to die. He was committed to Bellevue to be examined as to his sanity.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

LEAVE GRAND CENTRAL STATION FOR

SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID,

8:33 A. M. Through Wagner Parlor Cars via Utica.

7:40 P. M. Through Wagner Sleeping Cars via Utica.

FULTON CHAIN, Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A.M. and 7:40 P.M., ar. Old Forge, 4:30 P.M., 7:30 A.M.

6 P. M. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK AND DEAN RICHMOND from Pier 41, ft. Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains; 6:50 A. M. over D. & H., for Saratoga, Lake George, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain, Elizabethtown, Saranac, & Lake Placid; 11:18 A.M. over Adirondack Division N.Y.C., for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's.

8:40 A. M. ALBANY DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga & Lake George. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.

RUISSEAUMONT T. E. KRUMBHOLZ.—Lve N.Y.C., G.C.S., 8:33 AM, 7:40 PM; arrive 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.

STEVENS HOUSE Lve. N.Y., G.C.S., 8:33 AM., 7:40 PM, ar. 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.

LAKE PLACID HOUSE G. W. CUSHMAN & SON.—Leave N. Y. 8:33 AM, 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 & 11.30 AM.

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave New York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:30 P. M. and 6:11 A. M.

LAKE MASSAWEPIE.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, N. Y.—CHARLES E. LELAND. Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:27 P. M. and 6 A. M.

Long Island.

LONG BEACH, LONG ISLAND.

LONG BEACH HOTEL

The Inn and Cottages

Finest Beach and Bathing near New York. Forty-five minutes from New York. Express trains and unexcelled Railroad service. LIBERAL TERMS FOR SEASON GUESTS. LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE, NO. 23 A, LONG BEACH.

A. E. DICK, Proprietor.

EVERITT COTTAGES, Sea Cliff.—Mountain air, shaded lawns, beach unsurpassed; surrounding country picturesque, boating, fishing, tennis, bicycle accommodations. Mrs. EVERITT.

Catskill Mountains.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL,

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.

CAPACITY, 1,200.

Altitude, 3,000 feet. 4 hours from New York.

Address W. H. PARKE, Manager,
Kaaterskill, New York.

Saratoga Springs.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.

THE KENSINGTON

AND COTTAGES OPEN TILL OCT 1st. Newly furnished throughout; unsurpassed location; beautiful surroundings; excellent cuisine; every detail under personal supervision of proprietors.

H. A. & W. F. BANG, Saratoga Springs, New York.

New Jersey.

Somerset Inn,

& EIGHT COTTAGES. BERNARDSVILLE, N. J. Open to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

NEWARK, N. J., NEW YORK TIMES OFFICE.

ADVERTISERS MAY LEAVE THEIR ORDERS AT 794 BROAD ST., NEWARK, WHERE THE SAME CARE AND ATTENTION WILL BE SHOWN AS AT MAIN OFFICE.

New England.

HAWKHURST, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—NEW passenger elevator, furniture, and equipment; house more attractive than ever. High altitude, charming scenery, pleasant drives. No malaria or mosquitoes. Golf. Excellent cuisine. Booklet sent on application, or call on Fred. H. Scofield, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square.

GEO. H. BROWNE, Manager.

Miscellaneous.

MIZZEN TOP HOTEL,

Quaker Hill, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

NOW OPEN. Two hours from New York by Harlem R. R. 1,200 feet elevation. Golf and all other amusements. Post Office address and R. R. Station, Pawling, N. Y.

N. S. HOWE, Manager.

Circulars and information of F. H. Scofield, 1 Madison Av., N. Y.

GILL HOUSE,
Henderson Harbor, N. Y.
On Lake Ontario.
Write for circulars.
H. H. GILL, Mgr.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF New York.—HENRY R. KUNHARDT, as substituted Trustee under the last will and testament of WHEATON BRADISH, deceased, plaintiff, against CATHARINE E. STEERS, Estelle Hasberg, James Rogers, Julius Glaser, and the Gurney Heater Manufacturing Company, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 8, 1898.

REDFIELD, REDFIELD & LYDON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address No. 58 Pine Street, New York City.

To the defendant Catharine E. Steers:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 22d day of July, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, on the 26th day of July, 1898.—Dated New York, July 26th, 1898.

REDFIELD, REDFIELD & LYDON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address No. 58 Pine St., New York City, N. Y. jy27-law6wW.

REFEREES' SALES.

SUPREME COURT.—Erie County.—THE FIDELITY TRUST & GUARANTY COMPANY OF BUFFALO, plaintiff, against BUFFALO, KENMORE & TONAWANDA ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY and John R. Dumont, defendants.

In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale made in the above-entitled action at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, held at the City and County Hall, in the City of Buffalo, Erie County, New York, on the 22d day of June, 1898, and duly entered in Erie County Clerk's office, I, the undersigned referee, duly appointed for that purpose in and by said judgment, will sell as an entirety at public auction to the highest bidder on the 22d day of August, 1898, at the Buffalo Real Estate Exchange Room, 210 Pearl Street, in the City of Buffalo, N. Y., at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and described therein as follows:

All the main line of railroad of said railway company extending from the intersection of Kenmore Avenue and Military Road, in the Town of Tonawanda, County of Erie, and State of New York, to the intersection of Kenmore Avenue and Main Street, in the Town of Amherst, County of Erie, and State of New York, and from the intersection of Kenmore Avenue and Delaware Avenue, in the Town of Tonawanda, County of Erie, and State of New York, to and into the Village of Tonawanda, to the intersection of Young and Main Streets, in said village in said County of Erie, and State of New York, as said railroad and branches are now or may be hereafter located and constructed; and

Also all and singular the lands, tenements, hereditaments, acquired or appropriated, or which may hereafter be acquired or appropriated for the purpose of said railroad and the branches thereof, and all railways, ways, rights of way, depot and terminal grounds, tracks, sidings, turnouts, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences and other structures, depots, station houses, turntables, water tanks, car houses, power houses, freight houses, wood houses, warehouses, machine shops, store structures, buildings, erections and fixtures of every kind and nature whatsoever; rights, rights of trackage, contracts for trackage, and all other contracts, covenants, and agreements and rights thereunder; and also all powers, privileges, and franchises now held, or which may be hereafter acquired for the use of said railroad and branches thereof; also all locomotives, engines, motors, fixtures, cars, and other rolling stock and equipment now held, or which may hereafter be acquired, and all rails, ties, poles, wires, machinery, tools, implements, fuel, and material whatsoever; and also all additions now made or which may be hereafter made to any and all of said railroads and its several branches, and to said property and estate, or their appurtenances by the Railway Company or by others, and all choses in action, books of account, and other books, maps, and surveys of the Railway Company; and all assets and property, real, personal, or mixed, now owned or hereafter to be acquired by said Railway Company, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, appurtenances thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining, and the reversion or reversions, remainder or remainders, tolls, rents, issues, and profits thereof; and also all and every of the estate, right, title, and interest, property, provisions, or claim and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, which the said Railway Company owns or holds or may hereafter acquire or hold, of, in, and to the same, or any part or parcel thereof, and the necessary or convenient for the use, occupancy, and enjoyment of said road, its branches, privileges, and franchises, or any part thereof.

Also all that tract or parcel of land situate in the Village of Tonawanda, County of Erie, and State of New York, known and distinguished as part of lot eighty-five (85) on the Mile Reserve, more particularly described as lot number eight, (8) and parts of lots numbers seven, (7,) nine, (9,) and eighteen, (18,) in block number ten, (10,) according to the map of said village, made by Tobias Witmer in 1857, which map is filed in Erie County Clerk's office, bounded as follows:

Beginning at a point in the west line of Delaware Street, being the southeast corner of lands deeded to Alfred Schoenfood, by deed recorded in Erie County Clerk's office in Liber 608 of Deeds, Page 201, and about one hundred nineteen (119) feet northerly, measured along said west line of Delaware Street from the intersection of said line with the northerly line of premises heretofore conveyed to Henry Diedrich by deed dated January 8th, 1887, and recorded in Erie County Clerk's office in Liber 520 of Deeds, Page 103; thence southerly along said west line of Delaware Street about one hundred nineteen (119) feet to said Diedrich's north line; thence westerly along the north line of premises so deeded to Henry Diedrich ninety-six (96) feet, more or less, to the east line of William Street; thence northerly along the east line of William Street one hundred nineteen (119) feet; thence easterly in a straight line one hundred fifty-six (156) feet, more or less, to the place of beginning, together with all the rights of Henry Straebing and wife in and to the adjoining streets to the centre thereof, and bounded northerly and southerly by the projections of the north and south lines of the premises above described.—Dated June 27th, 1898.

FREDERICK CHORMANN, Referee.
ROGERS, LOCKE & MILBURN, Attorneys for the Plaintiff, 23 Erie Street, Buffalo, N. Y. je29-2aw8wW&S

REFEREES' NOTICES.

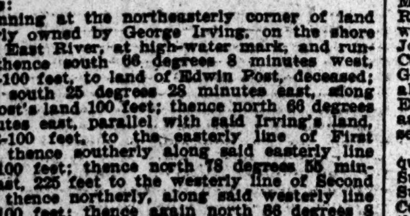
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against MARY A. ORGAN, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 25th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City, County, and State of New York, and laid out and designated on a map dated New York, May 31, 1882, and signed by Stephenson Towle, City Surveyor, entitled, "Map of property belonging to the Jumel Estate in the City of New York, north of 159th Street," signed by Philo T. Ruggles, Referee, and filed in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of New York by lot Number 241. Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the southerly line of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street with the westerly line of the Tenth Avenue, running thence westerly along the southerly line of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street one hundred feet; thence southerly and parallel with said Tenth Avenue thirty feet; thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street one hundred feet to the westerly line of said Tenth Avenue; and thence northerly along the westerly line of Tenth Avenue thirty feet to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed to the said Mary A. Organ by Adeline L. Phillips and Isaac Phillips, her husband, by deed bearing date April 12th, 1886, and recorded in said Register's office May 11th, 1886, in Liber 1,948 of Conveyances, Page 393.—Dated New York, July 26th, 1898.

FRANK M. HOLAHAN, Referee.
BUEL, TOUCEY & WHITING, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, known as No. 2,154 Amsterdam Avenue.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $14,571.67 with interest thereon from July 25th, 1898, costs and allowance amounting to $317.77, with interest thereon from July 25th, 1898; taxes, assessments, water rates, &c., about $793.95, with interest to be added, besides expense of sale.—Dated New York, July 26th, 1898.

FRANK M. HOLAHAN, Referee.
BUEL, TOUCEY & WHITING, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York. au3-2aw3wW&S&au26

SUPREME COURT—County of Queens.—MALCOLM GRAHAM, Plaintiff, against MARY ANN DILLON and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above entitled action and bearing date the 9th day of June, 1898, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the front door of the office of the County Clerk of the County of Queens, in the late Village of Jamaica, County of Queens, State of New York, on the 3d day of August, 1898, at half past two o'clock in the afternoon, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot of land, situate in the Village of Whitestone, County of Queens, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the northeasterly corner of land formerly owned by George Irving, on the shore of the East River, at high-water mark, and running thence south 66 degrees 8 minutes west, 360 12-100 feet, to land of Edwin Post, deceased; thence south 25 degrees 28 minutes east, along said Post's land 100 feet; thence north 66 degrees 8 minutes east, parallel with said Irving's land, 299 62-100 feet, to the easterly line of First Place; thence southerly along said easterly line 20 41-100 feet; thence north 78 degrees 55 minutes east, 225 feet to the westerly line of Second Place; thence northerly, along said westerly line 72 37-100 feet; thence again north 66 degrees 8 minutes east, 349 69-100 feet; thence north 88 degrees 29 minutes, east 22 50-100 feet, to high-water mark on the East River, at a point 100 feet southeasterly from the place of beginning, and thence north 49 degrees 55 minutes west, along said high-water mark, 100 feet to the place of beginning.

Also the land in First and Second Places adjoining said premises, and all the land under water adjacent to said high-water mark, and all wharfage rights and privileges appertaining and belonging thereto. Subject, nevertheless, to the right of way mentioned in an agreement dated July 10th, 1847, and recorded in Liber 72 of Deeds on Page 268.

Also that other certain plot of land adjoining the northerly line of the above-described premises, which, upon a certain map entitled, "Map of property at Whitestone, Queens County, New York, belonging to the heirs of John D. Locke, deceased, 1885," made by G. A. Roullier, C. E., and filed in Queens County Clerk's Office, July 18th, 1885, is designated as Lots numbered one, two, three, and four, in plot numbered ten. Also the land in 25th Street in front of said plot.—Dated 18th June, 1898.

JAMES STIKEMAN, Referee.
MASTEN & NICHOLS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 49 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jy13-2aw3wW&S&au3

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

REFEREES' SALES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOSEPH W. SANDFORD, Junior, plaintiff, against HARRIET E. LAIDLAW, LOUISE E. LAIDLAW, defendants.

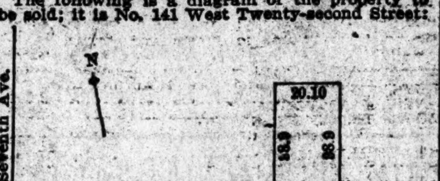
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and bearing date the 28th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction in the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land in New York City, with the buildings thereon, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Twenty-second Street, distant three hundred and forty-one feet eight inches easterly from the intersection of the easterly side of Seventh Avenue and the northerly side of Twenty-second Street, and running thence northerly at right angles to Twenty-second Street, and part of the way through a party wall, ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said line, twenty (20) feet ten (10) inches; thence southerly at right angles to Twenty-second Street, and part of the way through another party wall, ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches, to the northerly side of Twenty-second Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of Twenty-second Street twenty (20) feet ten (10) inches, to the point of beginning.

Said premises being now known as Number 141 West Twenty-second Street.—Dated New York, August 2d, 1898.

EUGENE A. PHILBIN, Referee.
EMMET & ROBINSON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 52 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; it is No. 141 West Twenty-second Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $2,691.53, with interest thereon from June 28th, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $198.10, with interest from July 29th, 1898, and fees and disbursements of the referee to sell.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $500 and interest.

The property will be sold subject to the prior mortgages thereon, amounting to $15,000 and interest at 5 per cent. from December 1, 1897.

EUGENE A. PHILBIN, Referee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BLATT, KAROLINE, or CAROLINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KAROLINE or CAROLINE BLATT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 61-65 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of June, 1898. GEORGE F. BLATT, Executor. MAX D. STEUER, Attorney for Executor, 61-65 Park Row, New York City. je22-law6mW

CLARK, MARTHA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Martha Clark, late of Greenwich, in the County of Fairfield, and State of Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Clarence Ladd-Davis, his attorney, Rooms 1,011 to 1,014, No. 108 Fulton Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of February, 1898. JAMES MANNING, Administrator. CLARENCE LADD-DAVIS, Attorney for Administrator, No. 108 Fulton Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City. f16-law6mW

CUSACK, SARAH.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Louise Snyder, Hannah Walling, John W. Morris, Charles F. Morris, Mary Louise Conover, Eliza Jane Disbrow, John Smith, Eliza Jane Sparks, Charles Smith, and William Smith, the only next of kin of SARAH CUSACK, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Rachel Bedle, Katharine B. Watkins, and Abigail R. Watkins have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Sarah Cusack, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 13th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 19th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
jy26-law6wTu

DUMONT, JOSEPHINE J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPHINE J. DUMONT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ransom & Ransom, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of January. RUFUS M. STIVERS, GEORGE E. W. STIVERS, WILLIAM C. FLANAGAN, Executors. RANSOM & RANSOM, Attorneys for Executors, 100 Broadway, New York City. f12-law6mW

ELLIS, JOHN.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Lawson A. Long, Sarah Maria Ellis, Louisa W. Ellis, C. Dimick Ellis, Ellen M. Granger, Tiberius Belding, John D. Belding, Annabel P. Morse, George W. Ellis, Mary Ranney, Erastus R. Ellis, John D. Snyder, Wilbur D. Ellis, and Milo M. Belding, trustees for E. Crocker Leonard; C. Dimick Ellis and Wilbur D. Ellis, trustees for Waite Belding; Mary L. Ranney, Edward O. Belding, Ralph W. Belding, Blanch D. Richmond, Pearl D. Belding, Grace E. Belding, Edward B. Snyder, Emma E. Harrington, Minnie A. Holcomb, Cora L. Stout, Martha A. De Forest, Hiram C. Driggs, Herman B. Gates, Mary Elizabeth Carkhuff, Mrs. Dwight Coit, Mrs. Russell Kavanaugh, American Swedenborg Printing and Publishing Society, Swedenborg Publishing Association of Philadelphia, National Temperance Society and Publication House of New York, The New York Association of the New Church, George A. Ellis, Frank L. Ellis, John Sparrenberger, Charles Woll, Elliott Greene, Jr., Clark Starbuck, W. James Goulding, Peter Ten Eyck, Charles Wood, Harrie T. Leonard, Frank Huber, Andrew J. Larsen, Peter Larkin, Joseph Huber, Albert Fehring, Ebenezer Coxhead, Edward George, Anthony Beyer, William H. Gates, Chas. Van Gelder, John Fredericks, Walter Ellis, Fred. Rosentangle, Joseph Rosentangle, Albert Anderson, J. Fletcher Cramer, James Bradley, Thomas Larkin, Carl Larsen, Peter Peterson, Richard Gaul, Fred. Cramer, Richard Burdette, John Riley, Lars Larsen, Walter E. Manning, James Lyons, William Reynolds, John Erickson, James Reynolds, E. Crocker Leonard, Terrence Connelly, John Peterson, John Gilges, Patrick McCaully, Christopher Leo, Joseph Ruth, John Egg, Charles Baker, William Buckholtz, John O'Brien, John E. Schomp, John O'Neil, Oscar Cameron, William Huber, Nil. McMullen, Nicholas Olsen, James Ryan, John Kane, George Murray, James McLaughlin, Abraham Polhemus, Joseph Carpenter, Richard McCurry, Henry Hartnett, William Higham, John Carpenter, William Murray, Ulysses Eells, William S. Driggs, John Scullion, Henry Rosentangle, James Monohan, Malcolm Leyden, Arthur Murray, William Scott, John Lacy, William Maddox, John Connelly, Christopher Olsen, Thomas Fitzgerald, James Murphy, William Lyons, William Stewart, Maurice P. Driggs, Charles Peterson, Fred. Rosentangle, Jr., James McCaully, Burt Manning, Francis Bradley, William McDonald, Thomas Fields, George Kershaw, Lee Rhinevoldt, John O'Brien, Dennis Noonan, Edward Sullivan, Charles Kaufer, Patrick Bauville, John Riley, Jr., Cornelius O'Donnell, Sterling Covert, West Dennison, Thomas Murray, Archie Glaser, Walter Gates, and William Ellis, and to all persons interested in the estate of JOHN ELLIS, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 16th day of September, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Milo M. Belding and Wilbur D. Ellis, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 19th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
jy27-law6wW Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

HULSEBERG, MARIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA HULSEBERG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Bliss & Schley, No. 160 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of May, 1898. HENRY D. OTTEN, Executor. BLISS & SCHLEY, Attorneys for Executor, 160 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my25-law6mW

SURROGATE'S NOTICES.

GILBERT, JAMES B.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to James L. Gilbert, Martha Gilbert Butler, Kate McCauley, Fitch Gilbert, Fitch Gilbert, Jr., Anita Gilbert Jerome, Annie T. Bridgeman, William H. Chapman, Free Library Association, City Hospital, Woodlawn Cemetery, Frederick Yates Blackman, Robert G. Blackman, William R. Blackman, Arthur Y. Blackman, Russell Yates Blackman, Sarah B. Kellogg, Hugh McK. Walsh, Felix Armstrong, Gilbert H. Ross, Gilbert Taylor, Gilbert Wilson, Gilbert White, Maria L. Gilbert, Frank W. Wicks, and to all persons interested in the estate of James B. Gilbert, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the twenty-seventh day of September, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Union Trust Company of New York as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City [L. S.] and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 22d day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
jy27-law6wW

MEINELL, VICOMTESSE D'AVENEL, LAURA JANE DELANCEY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAURA JANE DELANCEY MEINELL, Vicomtesse d'Avenel, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 51 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the sixteenth day of December next.—Dated New York, the seventh day of June, 1898. CLIFFORD A. HAND, Ancillary Administrator, with will annexed. je8-law6mW

MON KAI, NG.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NG MON KAI, otherwise known as MON KAI, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, viz., the office of Messrs. Kurzman & Frankenheimer, No. 22 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of January, next.—Dated New York, July 5th, 1898. CYNTHIA MON KAI, Administratrix. KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 22 Broad Street, N. Y. City. jy6-law6mW

OPP, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN OPP, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 165 and 167 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifteenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of March, 1898. MARY OPP, OSCAR I. MEYER, Executors. BENJ. L. BRANDNER, Atty. for Extrs., 165 and 167 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. m9-law6mW

ROGERS, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN ROGERS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James B. Butler, No. 2 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of December next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of May, 1898. WILLIAM TAYLOR, Executor. JAMES B. BUTLER, Attorney for Executor, No. 2 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my25-law6mW

SHERMAN, DAVID H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID H. SHERMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Warren, Boothby & Warren, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 10th day of January, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of June, 1898. CECILIA M. SHERMAN, Executrix. WARREN, BOOTHBY & WARREN, Attorneys for Executrix, No. 31 Nassau Street, New York City. je29-law6mW

STOKES, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY STOKES, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the law office of Jacob S. Van Wyck, at No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of June, 1898. PATRICK J. STOKES, Administrator. JACOB S. VAN WYCK, Attorney for Administrator, 120 Broadway, New York City. je15-law6mW

VOORHEES, ELIZABETH B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH B. VOORHEES, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Maginnis & Blackwell, No. 253 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 3d day of October next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of March, 1898.—GEORGE ALBRIGHT, LUTHER C. VOORHEES, WESLEY ALBRIGHT, Executors. MAGINNIS & BLACKWELL, Attorneys for Executors, 253 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh23-law6mW

NOTICE TO PRINTERS.

Orders for Linotype Machine composition for pamphlets, newspapers, and similar publications, promptly filled by

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—To all persons interested in the estate of Damon H. McClain and Benjamin H. McClain, individually and as members of the firm of McCLAIN BROS. assigned to Henry C. Roome for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a special term of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, to be held in Part I. thereof, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 13th day of September, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Henry C. Roome, as assignee of above-named Damon H. McClain and Benjamin H. McClain, individually and as members of the firm of McClain Bros., insolvent debtors, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court of the State of New York to be hereto affixed.

[Seal] Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the said Supreme Court, First Department, this 26th day of July, 1898. WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

Int. Rev. stamp 10c.

LEMUEL SKIDMORE, Atty. for Assignee, 44 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York. jy27-law6wW

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York, to all persons interested in the estate of THE NEW YORK SILICATE SLATE COMPANY, assigned to William H. Brawley for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of New York, at a Special Term, Part I, thereof, in the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 20th day of September, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of William H. Brawley, assignee of above named The New York Silicate Slate Company, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court of New York to be hereto affixed. Witness,

[Seal.] Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Chief Justice of the said court, this 22d day of July, 1898.

WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

JOHN O'CONNELL, Attorney for Assignee, 64 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jy27-law6wW&au31

THE UNDERSIGNED, ASSIGNEE OF GEORGE B. MOREWOOD & CO., for the benefit of their creditors, hereby gives notice that on Wednesday, the third day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of said day, at the salesroom of Messrs. Burdett & Dennis, No. 29 Burling Slip, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, by Burdett & Dennis, Auctioneers, he will sell at public auction, pursuant to order of the Supreme Court, all right, title, and interest which he may have, as such assignee, in and to seventy-four casks of Blood Albumen, weighing about 450 pounds each. Supreme Court judgment against Cornelius Berrien, $124.57; claim against Brown & Co., Amoy, China, $4,921.43; claim against John O'Donohue's Sons, (in litigation,) $2,773.41; claim against Champion & Staudinger, (in litigation,) $493.30; claim against Union Rattan Manufacturing Co., (in litigation,) $7,949.92; claim against estate William B. Atkinson, Boston, Mass., $299.79.—Dated New York, July 21st, 1898.

CHARLES H. GOSTENHOFER,
Assignee of George B. Morewood & Co.
DUER, STRONG & JARVIS, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 20 Wall Street, New York City.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—THORNTON N. MOTLEY, Plaintiff, against FRANCIS FARMER FOX, Defendant.—In pursuance of an order duly made and entered in the above-entitled action by the Honorable Henry W. Bookstaver, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, bearing date the 28th day of July, 1898, and duly entered and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 28th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, receiver of all the copartnership assets and effects of the firm of Thornton N. Motley & Company, will sell at public auction at the late place of business of the said firm of Thornton N. Motley & Company, Number 43 John Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 5th day of August, 1898, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, all the property, assets, and effects of the said firm of Thornton N. Motley & Company, including the good will of the said firm, and all the outstanding contracts in which the said firm has any interest, together with all stock on hand, furniture, fixtures, and chattels of every name and nature belonging to the said firm, and also all accounts, bills receivable, claims, demands, leases, and all personalty of every kind and nature whatsoever and wheresoever the same may be situated, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer. The said assets and property of the said firm are to be sold in one lot, and the said business formerly carried on by the said firm is to be sold as a going concern at an upset price of $50,000 over and above all the debts and liabilities of the said firm, the purchaser to assume all the outstanding debts and liabilities of the said firm appearing upon the books of the said firm, and to give a bond for the payment of the same, and is also to assume the carrying out of all the contracts in which the said firm is interested. The purchaser will be allowed to inspect all the books, papers, and contracts of the said firm in the possession of the receiver upon the premises aforesaid.

Special attention is directed to the terms of the said order of Mr. Justice Bookstaver, which may be inspected at the office of the receiver, as to the manner of the sale.—Dated New York, July 28th, 1898.

ALBERT CARDOZO, Receiver,
52 Broadway, N. Y. City.
BENJAMIN N. CARDOZO, Attorney for Receiver, 52 Broadway, N. Y. City.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE THE 16th day of July, 1898, by Honorable Joseph F. Daly, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against the firm of DICKSON & SON, composed of George H. Dickson and George H. Dickson, Jr., lately doing business in the City of New York, to present the same, with vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Dickson & Son, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business as such assignee, at the office of Geo. R. Carrington, No. 99 Nassau Street, Bennett Building, Room 304, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 6th day of October, 1898.—Dated July 19, 1898.

WILLIAM E. WARLAND, Assignee.
GEO. R. CARRINGTON, Attorney for Assignee, 99 Nassau St., City of New York.
jy20-law6wW

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE

DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG

A. Victoria, Aug. 11, 9 AM | A. Victoria, Sept. 8, 9 AM
F. Bism'ck, Aug. 25, 9 AM | F. Bism'ck, Sept. 22, 9 AM

Twin Screw Service, N.Y.—Hamburg Direct

Pennsylvania, Au. 6, 9 AM | Pretoria, Aug. 20, 7 AM
Palatia, Aug. 13, 3 P. M. | Patria, Aug. 27, 1 PM

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

AMERICAN AND RED STAR LINES

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—ANTWERP.

The steamers performing this service are either British or Belgian.

Sailing every Wednesday at noon.

Southwark	Aug. 3	Noordland	Aug. 24
Westernland	Aug. 10	Friesland	Aug. 31
Kensington	Aug. 17	Southwark	Sept. 7

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON.

WINIFREDA	August 6
CLEOPATRA	August 13
VICTORIA	August 20
BOADICEA	August 27
ALEXANDRA	September 3

ALL NEW STEAMERS, THOROUGHLY AND LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS LOCATED AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS. STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER 39 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF WEST HOUSTON ST. APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Teutonic, Aug. 3, Noon | Cymric, Aug. 30, 9 AM
Britannic, Aug. 10, Noon | Teutonic, Aug. 31, Noon
Majestic, Aug. 17, Noon | Britannic, Sept. 7, Noon
Germanic, Aug. 24, Noon | Majestic, Sept. 14, noon

Saloon rates on Cymric, $65 up; Germanic, Britannic, $75 up; Majestic, Teutonic, $100 up. Second Cabin, $42.50 upwards; Steerage on Cymric, Germanic, and Britannic, $25.50; on Majestic and Teutonic, $27.00. Revenue tax additional.

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE.

GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.

From Pier 54 N. R., foot West 24th St.

Anchoria, Aug. 6, Noon | Ethiopia, Sept. 3, Noon
Furnessia, Aug. 20, Noon | Anchoria, Sept. 17, Noon
City of Rome............Sept. 10, Noon

Cabin Passage, $52.50 and Upwards.
Second Cabin:
Furnessia, $35.00. Other steamers, $32.50.
Steerage Passage:
Furnessia, $24.50. Other steamers, $23.50.

For new illustrated Book of Tours, etc., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, agts., 7 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

Lucania, Aug. 6, 9 AM | Servia, Aug. 23, 9 AM
Etruria, Aug. 13, 11 AM | Umbria, Aug. 27, 10 AM
Campania, Aug. 20, 8 AM | Lucania, Sept. 3, 8 AM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

COOK'S TOURS ROUND THE WORLD, Sept. 12, October 11. HOLY LAND, Sept. 24. EUROPE, Aug. 20, Sept. 10, Oct. 1, &c. THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 B'way, N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.

Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hongkong:

Steamers leave San Francisco.

DORIC, via Honolulu..........Aug. 13, 1 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu.........Sept. 3, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu...........Sept. 13, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.........Sept. 22, 1 P. M.
CITY RIO DE JANEIRO, via Honolulu, Oct. 1.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
UNINTERRUPTED SERVICE.
Shortest Sea Trips Out of New York.

Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU,
Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."

Finest and fastest river steamers in the world. Daily except Sunday.

Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier..........9 "

For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson. Best route to the CATSKILLS, SARATOGA, etc. Through tickets, NORTH, EAST, and WEST. Baggage checked from residence to destination by New York Transfer Co.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

Steamers ONTEORA (new) and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M.

On Saturdays ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. and KAATERSKILL at 6 P. M.

Trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, Tannersville, etc., connect. Bicycles free. Horses and carriages taken. Descriptive folder mailed free.

Albany Evening Line.

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight sharp. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight sharp; week day steamers connect on wharf with trains for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell. Leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R. Saturdays an extra boat (new steamer ONTEORA) at 1:30 P. M. for Catskill, with annex to Hudson.

RAMSDELL LINE FOR NEWBURGH, CALLing at West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall—Fishkill (by ferry.)—Leaves Pier 24, North River, foot Franklin St., week days, (except Saturday,) 5 P. M.; Saturdays 2 P. M.; landing at 132d St., N.R., 5:30. Sundays, 9 A.M.; 132d St., N.R., 9:30.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily except Sunday. No coaches.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50, (Dining Car,) 11:50 A. M., (3:20 Congressional Lim., all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—1:50 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 2:10 P. M.) Through Vestibuled Train, Buffet Parlor Cars, Passenger Coach, and Combined Coach.

CAPE MAY.—12:50 P. M. week days. Through Pullman Buffet Parlor Car.

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., (12:50 Saturdays only,) 2:20, 2:50, 3:20, 3:50, 4:50, 6:50 P. M. Sundays 7:50, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 4:45, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, (1:20 Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:50 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 9:50, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 2:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House, West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "1274 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Anthracite coal used exclusively.

Four tracks. "Electro Pneumatic" Signals. Stations in New York, foot of Liberty St., and South Ferry, Whitehall St.

Trains leave foot of Liberty St.

On and after June 26, 1898.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, (7:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, (4:40 to Easton,) 5:45 (7:00 to Easton) P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:00 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 (10:00, 11:30 to Reading) A. M., 1:45, 4:30, 5:00, 5:45 (9:00 to Reading) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 (11:30 to Reading) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M., 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., 1:00 (Saturdays only,) (1:30 Red Bank only,) 3:10, 3:30, 3:53, (4:30 Red Bank only,) 4:45, 5:30, 6:15 (6:00 Saturdays only) P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.

For Atlantic Highlands, 4:30, 5:50, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., 2:15, 4:45, 6:15 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

From Pier 8 N. R., foot of Rector St.

For Atlantic Highlands, Highlands of Navesink, Normandie, Rumson Beach, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, 4:30, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.

From Foot of Liberty St.

Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30, Dining Car) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00 (11:30 Dining Car) A. M., 1:45, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia week days, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.

Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:45, 11:08, 11:30, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:45, 2:10, 2:25, 2:55, 3:30, 3:40, 3:55, 4:25, 4:40, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:30, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:35, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 7:55, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 1:45, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,284, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Stations foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*6:10, 6:20 A. M. daily, (Sundays *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*7:50, 8:20 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining car and chair car to Buffalo.

*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday,

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Cars. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through sleepers to Detroit and Chicago.

*12:50, 1:00 P. M. daily for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, and coal branches. Chair car to Easton.

*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car for Wilkesbarre.

*4:50, 5:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*4:50, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

*5:50, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.

*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto. Dining Car New York to Easton.

*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

*8:20, 8:30 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Chicago.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD, BOUND BROOK, and intermediate points leave as follows: *10:20, 10:50, *10:20, 10:30, (Sundays only,) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, *3:50, 4:10, *5:50, and 6:20 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 365, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R.R.

Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sundays.

CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *1:45 P. M., *12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †3:30 P. M., *1:45 P. M., *12:15 night, (4:30 A. M. trains from Liberty St. only.)
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.
NEW ORLEANS, *4:55 P. M., (through sleeper.)

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

To PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00, (Diner,) *11:30 A. M., (Diner,) *1:00 P. M., *1:45, (Diner,) *3:30, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) *5:55 P. M. and *12:15 night. NORFOLK, *11:30 A. M.

All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light. Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,284 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

9 HOURS TO NIAGARA FALLS.

All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, as follows:

8:30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:32, Toronto 8 P. M. [illegible] 11:10 P. M. Train is limited to its seating capacity.

8:33 A. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, daily, except Sunday.

8:45 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Daily, for Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

9:40 A. M.—SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, daily, except Sunday. For Catskill Mountains, Albany, Saratoga, Lake George, Green Mountains, and Montreal.

10:00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central; Buffalo 5:30, Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M.; Chicago, 9:00 A. M. Parlor car to Richfield Springs, except Sundays.

10:30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For important State points.

1:00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED AND CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Chicago.

3:30 P. M.—TROY AND SARATOGA SPECIAL, except Sunday. For Garrison, (West Point,) Albany, Troy, and Saratoga.

5:00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M. Connects for Cincinnati, due 3:15 P. M.; due Chicago 4:00 P. M. Sleeping and parlor cars only.

6:00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.

6:25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday, for Ottawa.

7:40 P. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL EXPRESS, daily, via Utica.

8:45 P. M.—BUFFALO AND SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Daily—Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9:00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL. Daily—Sleeping car for Fall Brook, via Lyons, and for Rochester and Buffalo.

9:15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. Daily—For Oswego, Ogdensburg, Cape Vincent, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Auburn Road.

12:10 NIGHT.—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. For Chicago, except Sunday night. Sunday night Chicago sleepers leave at 9:15.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:15 A. M. and 3:27 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M. Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains. Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 413, and 945 Broadway; 31 East 14th St., 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 138th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "2760 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab Service.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

EDGAR VAN ETTEN, General Superintendent. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Pass. Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.

A. 10:00 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Cornwall, Newburgh, Kingston, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, and all Catskill Mountain points.

B. 11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Cranston's, West Point, Kingston, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Catskill Mountains, Albany, Saratoga, and Lake George.

1:00 P. M.—CONTINENTAL LIMITED. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. Arrives Chicago and St. Louis next afternoon.

1:15 P. M. Half-Holiday Special. Runs Saturdays only for all Catskill Mountain points.

C. 4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Cranston's, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Catskill Mountains, and Albany.

C. 4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Congers, Cranston's, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, and intermediate stations to Albany.

6:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany, Saratoga, Montreal, and Eastern Canada.

6:30 P. M. Chicago and St. Louis Limited. Daily, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, and Toronto.

9:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis. Saturday night has sleeping car for Catskill Mountains.

A, B, C.—Leaves Brooklyn Annex A, 9:15 A. M. B, 10:45 A. M., C, 3:50 P. M. Jersey City P. R. R. Station, A, 9:45 A. M. B, 11:25 A. M. C, 4:20 P. M.

Time Table at principal hotels and offices.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.

VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, AND OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M. (daily)—CHICAGO AND BUFFALO VESTIBULED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, &c. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars to Elmira. Through sleeping cars and day coach to Chicago, arriving at 4:15 P. M. next day.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, AND PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car.

7:00 P. M. (daily)—CHICAGO AND BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car to Chicago.

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleepers for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, UTICA, SYRACUSE, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, 943 Broadway, [illegible] Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., Columbus Av., [illegible] 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers Street, as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d Street:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford; arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.

9:15 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Port Jervis and Monticello. Daily except Sunday for Lackawaxen, Honesdale, and important local points to Elmira. Pullman Parlor Cars for Monticello and Elmira.

2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5:30 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Café Library Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily, arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M.; Bradford 7:20 A. M.; Jamestown 7:00 A. M.; Youngstown 10:27 A. M.; Cleveland 12:20 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland. Café Library Car.

9:15 P. M.—Daily solid train for Binghamton, Elmira, Waverly, Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Cleveland, and Chicago. Dining Car. Tickets, local time cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn; 122 River St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

NEW YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD

SUMMER SCHEDULE.

All Rail Line to Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, and Atlantic Coast Resorts to Point Pleasant.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW YORK AS FOLLOWS:

From foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets 4:45, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:20, 3:20, (Saturdays only,) 3:40, 4:30, 4:45, 5:10, 5:30, 6:20 P. M. Sundays 9:30, 10:00 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

From foot Liberty Street, 4:30, 8:30, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, (Saturdays only,) 3:40, 4:00, 4:30, 5:25, 6:10 P. M. Sundays 9:00, 9:15, 10:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

From South Ferry, foot Whitehall Street, 8:25, 11:00 A. M., 12:50, (Saturdays only,) 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, 5:20, 6:00 P. M. Sundays 8:55, 9:10 A. M.

From foot West Twenty-third Street 8:20, 11:50 A. M., 1:50, (Saturdays only,) 3:20, 3:55, 4:20, 5:20 P. M. Sundays 7:50, 9:20 A. M.

[illegible] Ocean Grove and Asbury Park.

*Denotes express trains.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY.

Trains leave foot of W. 42d St. as follows, (15 minutes earlier from Franklin St.:)

7:55 A. M.—Day Express; connections for Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Ellenville, [illegible]

9:15 A. M.—Mountain Express to Liberty and intermediate stations. [illegible] Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Ellenville, Parlor Cars.

1:00 P. M. (Saturdays only)—Parlor Cars.

3:15 P. M.—Vestibule Limited. Stations to Rockland, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Ellenville, Liberty, [illegible] Parlor Cars.

6:15 P. M. (Franklin St. 5:45 P. M.)—To Chicago, (daily.) Stops at Middletown, Liberty, Hancock, Walton, Norwich, Oneida, Oswego, Rome, Utica, Syracuse, [illegible] Reclining Chair Car (seats free) through to Chicago, via [illegible]

TICKETS AND PARLOR CAR SEATS AT 371 Broadway. N. Y. Transfer Co. will check baggage from residence to destination.

THE NEW BANKRUPTCY LAW

Judge Addison Brown Will Do Nothing Until the Supreme Court Makes Rules.

TEN PETITIONS NOW ON FILE

Lawyers Say It Is Not Necessary to Wait for Supreme Court to Act—Judge Brown Controls the Situation in This District.

Considerable interest was shown by lawyers and others in the fact that yesterday was the first day upon which voluntary petitions in bankruptcy might legally be filed under the provisions of the new Federal bankruptcy law. Ten petitions were filed during the day with Clerks Gilchrist and Alexander of the United States Court for the Southern District of New York. Nearly all of the petitioners were persons who, as their papers showed, had been unsuccessful in business, and who desired to avail themselves of the friendly provisions of the new law to wipe out all old judgments and other obligations. In most of the cases the schedules filed with the petitions indicated no assets except wearing apparel.

Many more petitions would have been filed had not the lawyers ascertained that Judge Addison Brown had decided to do nothing with any of these bankruptcy cases until the United States Supreme Court had prepared rules and forms of procedure.

Judge Brown Explains His Position.

A copy of a letter written by Judge Brown under date of July 26 to a lawyer in Auburn, this State, was shown by Deputy Clerk Alexander as explanatory of the Judge's position. Following are the important portions of this letter:

"Section 30 of the Bankruptcy act provides that 'all necessary rules, forms, and orders as to procedure and for carrying this act into force and effect, shall be prescribed by the Supreme Court.' The evident purpose of the act is to have uniform rules and uniform modes and forms of procedure throughout the country. By providing that the Supreme Court shall prescribe these rules and forms, all other courts are impliedly prohibited from doing so. And as cases cannot progress without some form or mode of procedure other than is to be found in the act itself, it follows that nothing can be done until the Supreme Court has promulgated its rules and forms.

"No one can say what form shall be observed in the petition, nor what may be required to be stated in it; and hence in my court if any person offers to the clerk, or files a petition, no action will be taken upon it until it be seen whether it conforms to the requirements to be prescribed by the Supreme Court.

"A note just received from the Clerk of the Supreme Court states that no rules and forms can be promulgated by the Supreme Court until it meets in October next. Nothing will be done by me before that time, except to appoint referees, who may become familiar with the act in the meantime."

Judge Brown's idea of the importance of that section of the new law which provides that the Supreme Court shall prescribe "all necessary rules, forms, and orders as to procedure," does not prevail generally among the lawyers who are most familiar with bankruptcy cases. William S. Kelley of Graybill & Kelley, who, on Monday said to a representative of this newspaper that the new law was sufficiently explicit in itself to enable persons to proceed under its terms without waiting for the Supreme Court to formulate rules, said yesterday:

"Of course if Judge Brown takes the position that he will wait for the United States Supreme Court to make rules of procedure, that settles the matter so far as this District Court is concerned. No lawyer here will be inclined to get into any controversy with Judge Brown on that point. Each one may have his own opinion, however, and in support of my opinion I need only cite the different clauses and paragraphs of the law itself to show that its language describes in detail each step that is necessary to be taken in voluntary bankruptcy proceedings.

Terms of the Law.

"One section tells what persons are entitled to the benefits of this act; another section tells what must be done in the preparation and filing of a petition in voluntary bankruptcy, and still another section describes how the petitioner may file his schedules and exactly what those schedules should contain.

"I can readily see why the Judge of a United States District Court should want to wait for uniform rules in the matter of petitions for involuntary bankruptcy, and as such petitions cannot be filed under the law until next November, no harm could come from waiting. But it does not seem to me that anything is to be gained by deferring all action on voluntary bankruptcy cases until the Supreme Court acts, in October or later."

Mr. Abraham Hershfield of the law firm of Hays, Greenbaum & Hershfield had not seen Judge Brown's letter, but on the general question of whether it was necessary to wait for the Supreme Court to prepare rules of procedure he said:

"On the question of the petition, in my judgment, there are no rules which the Supreme Court of the United States could formulate which would add anything to what the act already provides shall be contained in the petition. The act itself states who may become bankrupts, and prescribes what the requirements as to residence shall be; the act provides, also, that all persons may become bankrupt who owe debts, except a corporation; hence the act contains every requirement which the petition should contain; and inasmuch as under the eighth subdivision of Section 7 of the act a very clear exposition of what should accompany the petition in the way of detail is provided for, nothing further remains which any rule could possibly meet, or which any rule could possibly be intended to cover.

The Intention of Congress.

"The reason, in my judgment, why the adjudication should follow all petitions properly filed at this time is that it certainly was the intention of Congress that the formulation of rules by the Supreme Court of the United States should not be a condition precedent to the act going into effect, but should be merely supplemental to the act and create a convenient uniformity. If Congress had intended that the act should not go into effect until the Supreme Court Judges of the United States had formulated rules, it would have expressed that intention in the act. The contrary, however, is expressed by the provision in the act, that it should go into effect immediately.

"If the idea that the operation of the act depended upon the formulation of rules by the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, then it would rest in the power of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States to suspend the operation of the act indefinitely, and there is no reason, if it should be their will to suspend it forever, why that could not be accomplished. I know of no power by which the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States could be mandamused, or commanded, or compelled, to formulate rules, since there is certainly no superior judicial power to them in this country, and hence we would see the anomaly presented of a legislative enactment which provides that it shall go into effect immediately, entirely wiped out by the non-action or inaction of the judicial power which it is provided in the act should formulate rules of mere procedure.

"It must be borne in mind that the Supreme Court Justices in making rules are limited to merely making rules of procedure, and would not have power to in any way affect, or impair, or modify any provision of the act itself. Hence where, upon a clear interpretation of the act, it can be construed or interpreted, and proceedings taken thereunder, without any rules for the guidance of the Court, the act itself certainly is in force."

Petitions Filed To-day.

The first petition filed yesterday for voluntary bankruptcy, under the new law, was filed by Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner, attorneys for Henry Reinhardt, a dry goods merchant, who suspended payment some time ago. Other lawyers who filed petitions in bankruptcy yesterday were Blumenstiel & Hirsch, Hays, Greenbaum & Hershfield, S. F. Kneeland, Hatch & Wickes, and Carroll Whitaker of Saugerties.

The names of the several petitioners in voluntary bankruptcy, together with liabilities, assets, and former business, are as follows:

No. 1—Henry Reinhardt, formerly a dealer in dry goods at 1,524 Third Avenue, corner of Eighty-sixth Street. He made an assignment on Dec. 26, 1894, with liabilities of $117,383, and actual assets of $22,153. He has no assets now. Attorneys, Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner.

No. 2—Louis Hilborn and Louis Jacobosky, who composed the firm of Louis Hilborn & Co., dealers in harness, formerly at 113 Chambers Street. They made an assignment on Jan. 2, 1886, with liabilities of $29,621 and assets of $14,272. They have no assets now. Attorneys, Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner.

No. 3—Jacob Sugenheimer, surviving partner of V. Hellbrunn & Co., importers of fancy goods, formerly at 550 Broadway. His liabilities are about $19,000. No assets. He failed in December last. Attorneys, Blumenstiel & Hirsch.

No. 4—Gustave White, formerly of White & Oberfelder, wholesale dealers in woolens at 266 Canal Street. His liabilities are about $79,000, and no assets. The firm went into the hands of a receiver in 1894, when they had liabilities of $110,060 and assets of $60,000. Attorneys, Blumenstiel & Hirsch.

No. 5—Joseph Bechhoefer, formerly doing business as E. Blumenthal & Co., dealers in smokers' articles, at 545 Broadway. Liabilities about $14,000; no assets. He failed in May last. Attorneys, Blumenstiel & Hirsch.

No. 6—Isidor Stark, formerly of Isidor Stark & Brothers, manufacturers of boys' clothing, at 126 Bleecker Street. His liabilities are $38,000; no assets. The business was closed out by the Sheriff seven years ago. Attorneys, Hays, Greenbaum & Hershfield.

No. 7—Melville C. Boynton, formerly a cloak manufacturer on Sixth Avenue. Liabilities, $35,000; no assets. Attorney, Stillman F. Kneeland.

No. 8.—Frederick W. Seybel, importer and manufacturer of women's and children's hats at 149 Fifth Avenue, shows liabilities of $68,155; assets, $66,428. Of the liabilities there are secured $25,187; unsecured, $21,195; contingent, $21,773. His factory is at 227 East Forty-second Street. Four years ago Mr. Seybel became interested in the Godey Company, publishers, and has since been President of the company, and was also a partner in the firm of Seybel & Struss, wire manufacturers, of 231 East Forty-second Street. Attorneys, Hatch & Wickes.

Nos. 9 and 10.—Sarah and Daniel E. Hoornbeek of Ellenville, N. Y., formerly dealers in lumber and coal. Liabilities about $7,000; no assets. Attorney, Carroll Whitaker of Saugerties, N. Y.

SUICIDE OF GEORGE TOD.

Jumped from a Tenth Story Window at the Hotel Majestic and Died Instantly.

During a fit of temporary insanity, superinduced by an attack of nervous prostration, George Tod, a brother of J. Kennedy Tod, the banker, shortly before 6 o'clock yesterday morning hurled himself from a tenth-story window at the Hotel Majestic, Seventy-second Street and Central Park West, and was instantly killed. He struck the glass roof of the dining room, which is one story from the street level, and his body was frightfully mangled.

At the time Mr. Tod committed the deed he was in charge of a nurse, Mary Downing, an old servant of the family, who had looked after him since he was a boy. He had come to the hotel from Greenwich, Conn., where he lived with another brother, William Stewart Tod, but twenty-four hours before, and intended to place himself under the treatment with some local physicians. He had first appeared at the Hotel Majestic last Sunday morning, and consulted Dr. Burr Ferguson, who has an office at the hotel, complaining to him that he was suffering from nervous prostration and fits of melancholy. Dr. Ferguson carefully examined him, and advised him to return home, saying that the country air and regular habits at home would do him vastly more good than any treatment a physician could give him. Mr. Tod accepted the advice and returned to Greenwich Sunday afternoon. He had barely arrived at home, however, when he again became restless, and insisted upon coming back to this city. The nurse, who was his constant companion, tried her best to dissuade him, but to no purpose. He was bent on returning to the Majestic. There was no train to be had Sunday night, and the trip was postponed until an early hour on Monday morning.

His Illness Not Alarming.

Accompanied by his nurse, Mr. Tod arrived again at the Majestic shortly after 8 o'clock Monday morning, and he again consulted Dr. Ferguson. This time the physician called Dr. Pearce Bailey, an expert alienist, of 60 West Fiftieth Street, in consultation. It was decided that the illness of Mr. Tod was not of an alarming nature and would readily yield to treatment. They assured the patient to that effect and again advised him to return home. He declared, however, that he felt more comfortable in this city and could have just as good rest here. He then engaged apartments for himself and his nurse on the tenth floor, overlooking the inner court of the building, and all day kept closely to his room, having his meals sent up to him.

The nurse never left him for a moment. While she did not suspect any intention on his part to do himself an injury, she would not let him get out of her sight. As nearly as could be ascertained, Mr. Tod retired at about 8:30 Monday evening, and the nurse says he slept quietly until 5:30 yesterday morning. Then he suddenly arose and requested his nurse to read to him. She at once complied with his request, and for more than twenty minutes kept him entertained with a magazine story which she had selected. She had barely finished the last paragraph, however, when her ward, without warning, jumped up as if seized with a convulsion and made a dash for the open window. The nurse screamed and made frantic efforts to keep him back. He was attired only in his night gown, and she caught hold of that and tried to pull him in. He pushed her aside with such violence, however, that she fell in the middle of the room, and he then leaped to the sill of the window and threw himself head first into space.

A portion of his apparel caught in a projection of the wall, but this was not sufficient to break his fall, and the night dress was simply torn off his body, which struck the iron and glass roof below. Almost every bone in his body was broken, and the skull was so badly crushed that the features of the dead man were hardly recognizable.

The Guests Aroused.

The nurse had in the meantime become hysterical, and her continued shrieks aroused all the guests in the hotel. The manager of the hotel, William H. Webster, who has his apartments on the first floor, was awakened by the crash caused by the body striking the roof. He quickly made his way through a window to the body and covered it with a blanket. Then he notified the police of the West Sixty-eighth Street station. An ambulance was summoned, but the surgeon said the man was beyond aid, and the Coroner was notified. Coroner Hart arrived shortly afterward and issued a permit for the removal of the body, which was taken to the undertaking establishment of Edward Gordon, 27 Columbus Avenue.

Mr. Tod's family at Greenwich was notified and the body will be removed there some time to-day.

Dr. Ferguson said yesterday that he could not in any way account for the sudden fit of insanity that caused his patient to commit suicide.

"His case," he declared, "was by no means an aggravated one. When he first consulted me I found that he suffered from loss of appetite and occasional spells of depression, the result of nervous prostration of perhaps several months' standing. I prescribed nothing but a stimulant for the appetite, and told Mr. Tod to keep as quiet as possible, at the same time advising him that a stay in the country would be preferable to remaining here.

"He said he would place himself entirely under my orders and try to regain his shattered health. I met him about dinner time yesterday and he appeared perfectly rational. He had enjoyed his noonday meal, which was served in his room, and said he felt somewhat better. The next I saw of him was when his mangled body was lying on the dining-room roof. In my opinion, it was simply a case of a violent fit of insanity arising from melancholia, to which Mr. Tod had been subject."

George Tod was forty-eight years old and unmarried. He was a lawyer by profession, but for the past few years had not been actively engaged in practice. He was not connected with the banking establishment of his brother, J. Kennedy Tod, but had an independent income and spent most of his time in Greenwich, Conn. He had always led a quiet life and was fond of out-of-door sport.

Boy Killed by Falling Iron.

While two workmen were shifting a piece of iron weighing 500 pounds yesterday afternoon in the yard of Samuel & Sons, at 50 Bethune Street, it fell on Daniel Enright, four and one-half years old, of 761 Washington Street, killing him instantly. The boy's parents, Morris and Margaret Enright, have a few rooms on the third floor of the tenement at 761 Washington Street. The boy had stolen away from the house to play.

Lineman Dying from Fall.

George Hulbert, forty years of age, a Brooklyn lineman, was probably fatally hurt yesterday while at work at Egbert Avenue and the Manor Road, West New Brighton, S. I. Hulbert was on top of a twenty-foot pole, which was old and had rotted in the ground. His weight caused it to fall. He was picked up unconscious. His skull is fractured.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
SPECIAL SALE.
Reed Rockers, $2.25.
45 West 23d Street.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

Alleged Unsafe Condition of the Brooklyn Bridge to be Investigated.

THE CITY'S DECREASING TRADE

Joint Committee of Councilmen and Aldermen to Study the Question and Suggest Remedial Municipal or State Legislation.

Councilman Murray of Manhattan introduced, at a meeting of the Council yesterday, a resolution calling on all street railway companies to equip their cars with electric buttons for signaling purposes by passengers. The resolution provides that the companies shall place the buttons in the cars within thirty days or pay a penalty. It was referred to the Railroads Committee for a hearing.

Councilman Christman of Manhattan introduced two resolutions relating to overcrowding on the bridge, and calling for regulations to prevent the trolley cars running too close together. These resolutions were referred to the Committee on Bridges and Tunnels and the Railroad Committee.

Councilman Wise then introduced a resolution calling for an investigation of the report of the sagging of the Brooklyn Bridge. The resolution was adopted. It is as follows:

"Whereas, It has been reported in the public press of Aug. 1 that the too great crowding of cars on the Brooklyn Bridge has caused too great a strain on the structure and endangered the lives of passengers:

"Resolved, That the Committee on Bridges and Tunnels be instructed to investigate the matter and report to this body."

The Council also adopted the following resolutions introduced by Councilman Hottenroth:

"Whereas, Certain merchants and commercial bodies have made representations that the manufacture, export trade, or commerce of the city has not increased during recent years in the normal proportion of increase in former years; and

"Whereas, The growth of the city in population, wealth, and business is largely dependent upon its commercial facilities and the laws and ordinances affecting the same; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Council, the Board of Aldermen concurring, that a special joint committee of five members of the Council and seven of the Board of Aldermen be appointed to investigate these representations with power,

"1. To inquire whether the laws and ordinances of the city in any wise affecting manufacturing, trade, transportation, and commerce are faithfully observed.

"2. To determine the cause or reason for the alleged failure of increase in the manufacturing or commercial industries, if any.

"3. To suggest such municipal or State legislative remedies as the committee may deem proper and expedient; and be it further

"Resolved, That said committee report back to the Municipal Assembly with all convenient speed; and be it further

"Resolved, For the purposes of these investigations said committee shall have access to the books and records of the city or of any department thereof."

AUCTIONEERS NEED PAY NO FEE.

Supreme Court Decision in the Case of Albert E. Crabtree.

A peremptory mandamus was granted yesterday by Justice Russell, in Supreme Court, Special Term, to compel City Clerk P. Joseph Scully to license Albert E. Crabtree to perform the duties of auctioneer in this city.

The contention of the City Clerk was that under the law passed on the 22d of May, 1897, a license fee of $250 was required of all persons carrying on the business of auctioneer in cities of 1,000,000 inhabitants. On the other side it was claimed that the provisions of the Greater New York charter were in force, and that therefore auctioneers were required only to give a bond for $2,000.

Justice Russell holds that the charter of the city, as passed on the 4th of May, was in force, and not the general law passed eighteen days later. In conclusion, Justice Russell says: "If on the 22d of May the Legislature had passed an amendment to the charter, such an act would require the approval of the Mayor of the city or the repassage by the Legislature of the law. Can an act be passed as a general law which effects such an amendment precisely, and has no other force whatever, without such subsequent action by the Mayor or the Legislature?"

JUDGMENTS AGAINST THE CITY.

Long Island City Claims to be Paid, with $4,000 Costs.

There were 201 judgments entered in the Queens County Clerk's Office in Jamaica yesterday against the City of New York. The judgments represented claims held by schoolteachers, firemen, and other old officials of Long Island City who had been unable to collect the money due to them from Long Island City. In order to get their money it was necessary that they should bring suit.

Acting Corporation Counsel Charles Blandy confessed that the claims were all right. Some of them were for $75, while others were for only a few dollars. The costs will amount to $4,000, which the taxpayers will have to settle in addition to the judgments.

MERCHANTS COMING TO TOWN.

They Come from All Over the Country to Make Purchases in the New York Market.

Although the reduced railroad fare rates obtained by the Merchants' Association will not go into effect upon what is known as the central passenger territory until next Sunday, merchants are already beginning to arrive for the purpose of making their Fall purchases in the New York market.

Within the past two days merchants have registered at the rooms of the Merchants' Association hailing from Texas, Alabama, Kansas, Colorado, Illinois, Iowa, Louisiana, Ohio, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and New York. These have all come on in advance of the reduced rates, preferring to be in the market early.

The reduced rates will be in effect from Aug. 7 to 10, inclusive, and Aug. 27 to 31, inclusive, and merchants will have thirty days in which to return to their homes. These rates and dates cover the territory west of, but not including, Buffalo, Pittsburg, and Wheeling, West Va., extending as far West as Chicago and St. Louis, north into Canada, and as far south as the Ohio River, but including that portion of Northern Kentucky which is traversed by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company. Circulars announcing these rates have been sent throughout all that territory and the States contiguous thereto; in the latter case showing the merchants how they can travel to the boundary of that territory, where tickets will be on sale between the dates mentioned.

The merchants who are now coming in all speak in the most glowing terms of the conditions of the sections of the country from which they come. They say that the crops are good; that money is more plentiful than ever before in their recollection; that, in consequence, the farmers have paid off the small storekeepers, and the small storekeepers in turn have paid off the larger ones; so that these merchants are in a better position to-day to replenish their stocks than has been the case for a great many years, or possibly than ever before.

G. B. McVay, who arrived yesterday from Birmingham, Ala., said that, notwithstanding the war and the price of cotton, conditions in the South were excellent. He said that the war had produced a stimulating influence in the section in which he lived; that the coal mines were all running on full time, as were the blast furnaces; that debts were being paid and merchants were preparing to lay in large lines of goods, and that everybody was looking toward a very successful Fall and Winter.

Stern Bros
are now showing
a great variety of
Ladies'
Pique, Linen and Duck
Outing Suits
and Separate Skirts
at
Very Low Prices
West 23d St.

EAST BRONX STREET SYSTEM.

Hearing to be Given To-day by the Board of Public Improvements—The Proposed Plan.

A large delegation of taxpayers and a special committee of the North Side Board of Trade will attend the public hearing given by the Board of Public Improvements at 2 P. M. to-day on the adoption of the map or layout of the proposed street system for that part of the Borough of the Bronx lying east of the Bronx River. The map so far as is known meets with the approval of all, and its immediate adoption will be urged by those interested in the development of this territory now composed principally of small villages and farm land. In submitting the map Chief Topographical Engineer Louis A. Risse makes a report from which the following extracts are taken:

"That portion of the Borough of the Bronx lying westerly of the Bronx River is completely laid out and covers an area of 12,317 acres. By Chapter 934 of the Laws of 1895 about 14,205 acres, part of the former Westchester County adjacent to the former Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, and lying easterly of the Bronx River, were added to the territory of the City of New York. The triangulation and the topographical survey were begun in 1896, and as soon as the same was far enough advanced to locate definitely the main villages and topographical features of the district, studies were begun for a preliminary design for a system of streets and avenues, parks and bridges, as provided for in the charter.

"The method pursued in laying out the territory has been as follows: First, the section which will probably develop for commercial purposes; second, for manufacturing purposes; third, for residential purposes. The commercial and manufacturing interests will probably follow the shore of the East River, the Bronx River, and Westchester Creek, while the bulk of the area will probably be used for residential purposes, especially after facilities for rapid transit are extended.

"It has been my first aim to lay out a street system in accordance with the probable future and ultimate occupation and the distinctive character of its different sections; second, to connect the outlying districts and provide for the readiest access to railroad stations, water fronts, and bridges by diagonal avenues, thus obtaining directness of lines; third, to create as many as possible open squares and places where ample opportunity is given for placing large and important buildings where architectural effects shall be enhanced and not smothered; fourth, to provide broad thoroughfares to the system of parks at the most eligible points; fifth, to lay out streets in such a manner that proper sewerage and drainage can be had; sixth, to have the direction of the avenues in the line of travel, which is from north to south; seventh, to have the blocks conform as near as possible to the standard size of lots in use in the City of New York; eighth, to make the gradients of avenues and streets so as not to be too heavy and in accordance with the general topography.

"All these considerations have been regarded in the final arrangements of the layout, and all individual interest was subordinate to the general interest, as it is deemed of the greatest importance to the future of this region that the plans made now should present a comprehensive system of laying out adapted to the needs of the district in the remote future as well as at the present time."

MILLS HOTEL NO. 2.

The New Building, Which Has Accommodations for 600 Men, Will Open for Business To-morrow.

Mills Hotel No. 2, situated on the corner of Rivington and Chrystie Streets, in the very centre of the Bowery district, will open for business to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock. The hotel is a massive structure of white brick and Indiana sandstone, ten stories high, and has many improvements suggested by the experience of Mr. D. O. Mills's other philanthropic enterprise, Mills Hotel No. 1, where, since it was opened, in November, 1897, there has rarely been a vacant room.

The new building has accommodations for 600 respectable men, at 20 and 30 cents a night, far superior to anything in the world at many times the price. The floors of the entrance and public rooms are of imitation marble in a beautiful mosaic design. The wainscoting is fine Tennessee marble six feet high. The bedrooms are larger than in No. 1, and are partitioned to the ceiling instead of being topped by wire grills. Each bedroom contains a wardrobe closet, which may be locked by the occupant of the room. There are two shower baths and ample lavatory and toilet accommodations upon each sleeping floor.

The reading, writing, and smoking rooms are ample, and a fine library has been provided for the use of the guests. The restaurant is a well-lighted room in the basement, and will doubtless prove as popular to those seeking a good meal at a low price as has Mills Hotel No. 1 restaurant. It will be opened to the general public.

The Mills Hotels and Model Dwellings are all under the general management of John L. Thomas, whose offices are at Mills Hotel No. 1, 160 Bleecker Street. H. B. Day will have charge of Mills Hotel No. 2, and James A. Brown will continue to act as purchasing agent for the two hotels.

Contributions to Charity Society.

The Charity Organization Society acknowledges with many thanks the receipt of the following contributions in answer to its recent appeal for a widow eighty years old confined to her room with rheumatism, and an appeal for a widow of seventy without relatives and with failing eyesight. As both of these cases are now provided for no further contributions are desired: "Sulphur Springs," 50 cents; "F. A. B.," "J. C. G.," "H. M. G.," "N. C. J.," "Edgemere," "C. R.," "A. C.," "No. 925," "R. L. A.," "Grace," and "Mrs. M. L. T. W.," $1 each; Yankee Christmas Club, Mrs. F. D. Barker, Anna M. Noyes, "Bedford Station," and "H. C. F.," $2 each; "H. C. F.," "A Sympathizer," and Miss Fremont, $3 each; "E. D.," Mrs. Robert Ferguson, Mrs. D. A. Richard, "H. S.," Mrs. W. J. Wells, "J. B. I.," "H. S.," Mrs. Charles F. MacLean, "A. M. S.," "C. A. W.," "G. H. R.," "F. F. W.," and Morris K. Jesup, $5 each; Miss K. S. Babcock, $9; "V. M.," "W.," "Baby Anna," and "B. B.," $10 each; "In Memoriam F. M. M.," $20; "K. DuB." and E. R. Wharton, $25 each.

Importation of Precious Stones.

A report has been made by the United States Appraiser at this port regarding the importation of precious stones under the Dingley tariff and under the Wilson tariff. The returns for the year just closed show that the Government has received from duty on cut stones the sum of $806,612.52, as against $402,967.16 during the year ended Aug. 1, 1897. The actual importations of precious stones for the two years were as follows: Year ended Aug. 1, 1898: Cut, $8,066,125.19; uncut, $4,077,270.32. Year ended Aug. 1, 1897: Cut, $1,064,997.10; uncut, $1,367,179.10. The total importations of cut and uncut stones for the year just closed amounted to $12,143,395.51, and for the year ended Aug. 1, 1897, $2,432,176.20.

Harry Hill's Widow Dead.

Mrs. Jane Hill, eighty years old, widow of Harry Hill, the well-known sporting man, died Monday at the home of her son, Capt. Edward Hill, at Flushing. She had been ill only a short time. She leaves three sons—Edward and Richard of Flushing and William of Newtown.

Most linen-crash shrinks.
Ours does not.
Coat $3.50, vest $2, trousers $2.50.

Straw hat prices wane with the season; $2.50 now buys the best.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

WINTER HOTEL AT HAVANA

New Yorkers Plan a Palatial Structure to Attract Fashionable Winter Visitors to Cuba.

DELAY UNTIL PEACE COMES

Robert Hewitt Started the Proposition—He Will Form a Stock Company to Erect the Hotel—Architects Prepare Preliminary Drawings.

Business men of this city have been asked to interest themselves in a plan to build a mammoth hotel at Havana in the expectation that at the end of the war the former Spanish possession will attract so large a number of Winter guests as to threaten the success of the Winter season of Florida and the cities of the Southern coast. The scheme was first urged nearly two months ago by Robert Hewitt, President and a Director of the Manhattan Refrigerating Company, and President and a Director of the Pontifex Ice Machine Company, residing at Ardsley-on-Hudson.

Early in the progress of hostilities many capitalists realized that Cuba and especially Havana was a fruitful field in which to invest, and one of the most patent avenues appeared to be a provision for visitors to the land of which so much has been recently written and said. The advantages of Havana as a place for people of fashion to Winter was early exploited, but in most cases the schemes were held in abeyance pending the cessation of warfare. Mr. Hewitt, however, determined to perfect his plans in the belief that victory was sure for the United States, and in the hope that Cuba would eventually become an American possession.

About the last of May the firm of Carrère & Hastings, architects, were asked by Mr. Hewitt to prepare preliminary plans for the hotel. His instructions were followed, and rough sketches covering the essential points of several designs were put on paper. Six weeks ago Mr. Hewitt changed his plans relative to obtaining funds for the proposed hotel, and notified Messrs. Carrère & Hastings to do nothing more until further notice.

John M. Carrère of Carrère & Hastings said last night that he understood Mr. Hewitt was as determined as ever to continue his plan of erecting the Havana caravansery, but he was delaying at present to form a stock company to promote the work. At the first, Mr. Hewitt designed to undertake the whole project himself, Mr. Carrère inferred, but later consideration had led him to believe it wiser to form a stock company. It was this change of opinion that resulted in the present delay.

"I saw Mr. Hewitt Sunday morning," Mr. Carrère said, "and talked with him about the project. He said that nothing more was being done about it for the present. However, it is my opinion that the plans will certainly be carried out. Mr. Hewitt and a few rich New Yorkers will form a company, and set to work at once peace is established."

It appears that several sites have been considered, the choice narrowing to a possible three upon the Plaza. Either of these would have many attractions and be within touch of the points of paramount interest to Winter visitors. Such sketches as Messrs. Carrère and Hastings have prepared provided for the usual open-style structure of many wide verandahs popular in warm climates. It is believed that with equally good accommodations, hotels at Havana would draw much of the Winter patronage from the Florida resorts. The quaintness of the Cuban capital and the centring of interests of late in its vicinity promise to attract a profitable throng of wealthy guests.

MARSTON MYSTERY UNSOLVED.

Quarrel Between Brothers May Explain Death of One and Disappearance of the Other.

The mystery attending the disappearance of Charles E. Marston grows deeper daily, particularly since it was established yesterday that the body found in the East River on Monday night is not that of the missing broker. The descriptions of hair, beard, and height tallied, but the body is that of a man weighing nearly 200 pounds, while Marston was slight and weighed 75 pounds less. Robert I. Marston, a son of William H., who killed himself on Monday, and others visited the Morgue yesterday and were relieved to find that the body was not that of the missing man.

There is quite as much mystery regarding the death of William H. Marston, whose family still assert that it was accidental, in spite of many evidences to the contrary. They claim that an apoplectic stroke attacked him while shaving, and made him helpless, but they do not account for the fact that the only blood in the room was upon the bed, which seems impossible to reconcile with the theory of accident.

The older men in Wall Street who knew the brothers, and among whom the affection existing between them was often a matter of comment, are wholly at sea, except a few who claim to have knowledge that about a week before the disappearance of Charles the brothers had words, and the missing man threatened to leave the house where, with William's family, he had resided for so many years. Neighbors also claim to know of a quarrel as the result of which Charles quitted his brother's house. It is even held that an overwhelming fear that something might have happened to Charles, which might indirectly be traced to the quarrel, so worried William that he became temporarily deranged and so killed himself. The family claim to know nothing of any quarrel, and their fear is that, should Charles be living and see the accounts of his brother's death, he may attribute it in some way to his own action and make away with himself. This would furnish another reason for the anxiety of the family to have the death of William appear as an accident. The members of the family said yesterday that they had heard nothing whatever of Charles.

If the affairs of the Hopkins Alaska Gold Mining Company, of which the brothers were respectively President and Secretary-Treasurer, had anything to do with the mystery, it did not become apparent yesterday. G. W. Swain, a Brooklyn caterer, who is the Vice President, is still in Belmar, N. J., and he said Monday that the company was in good shape and in no way involved. No creditors made their appearance yesterday, and the office was deserted. If there are any Directors they have not yet put in an appearance, and the family has made no move to examine the effects of the brothers in the Produce Exchange office.

O'Neill's,
Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st St.

Pruning Women's Suit Stocks.

The fact of the matter is that we've got thousands too many of women's Summer Dresses and Skirts, and the time for pruning is at hand. We will lead off this morning with

FIVE BARGAIN LOTS,

So that the keener the competition around town the more matchless in contrast will these appear.

WHITE PIQUE SUITS, in Eton and Reefer Coat effects; some trimmed, others plain, were $10.00 to $15.00; now . . $6.98

HOLLAND LINEN SUITS, with Eton Jacket and new shaped skirt; the suits are trimmed in colored applique; were $9.98; your choice now $5

WOMEN'S SKIRTS OF WHITE DUCK, with insertion trimming and of black pique; were $5 to $6.50; now . . $3.98

WHITE DUCK SKIRTS of an excellent quality of duck, full and generously made, finished with graduating bands around bottom—our $2.75 kinds; now $1.98

WHITE BEDFORD CORD SKIRTS with lapped seams and deep hem—were $3; now $1.98

H. O'NEILL & CO.

PARK AND HIS TWO WIVES.

He Need No Longer Pay Alimony to Mrs. Park No. 2.

Justice Pryor, in the Supreme Court, yesterday handed down a decision setting aside a former order by which Augustus Park of Port Chester was compelled to pay his wife, Margaret, $1,500 a year alimony for the support and education of their two children. Several months ago Mrs. Park secured an annulment of her marriage to Park on the ground that he had a wife living when he married her. With the decree was an order requiring him to pay his wife $1,500 a year alimony.

In his decision Justice Pryor says that the court which granted the decree had no jurisdiction to order the payment of the alimony, inasmuch as Park made no appearance in the suit.

The details of the case excited interest. In 1865 Augustus Park married for the first time and had six children, all of whom are living. About twenty years later he abandoned his wife, and in 1888 he married a second time. By this wife he had two children. In 1895 he abandoned the second Mrs. Park and her children, with the result that she brought suit before a Police Magistrate to compel Park to support her. The defendant thereupon produced his first wife in court to prove that Mrs. Park No. 2 was in reality no wife in law and had no legal claim.

Immediately after, Mrs. Park No. 1 obtained a divorce. Mrs. Park No. 2 then brought suit to have her marriage annulled, and at the same time asked for $1,500 yearly for maintenance for her children. Counsel for Park argued that the children were, as a matter of fact, not his children before the law, while counsel for Mrs. Park No. 2 contended that the decree of divorce from Mrs. Park No. 1 had legitimatized the children of the second marriage. The marriage was annulled and the allowance granted. It is this decision, in so far as it relates to the $1,500 allowance, that is now set aside by Justice Pryor.

LEGAL NOTES.

EXPLOSION OF POWDER MAGAZINE BY LIGHTNING.—John Hutton, who owned a powder house or magazine within the limits of the City of Kingston leased it to the Laflin & Rand Powder Company for the storage of powder, and the latter consigned the powder to the firm of Van Deusen Brothers, which kept the keys of the magazine, sold the powder on commission, and authorized its storage in, and delivery from, the magazine. In an action brought by Franciska Prussak, who lived about 400 feet from the magazine and was injured by an explosion there which occurred during a thunderstorm, the Third Appellate Division affirmed judgment in favor of the plaintiff, holding that all the parties named, who were made defendants, must be considered as participating in the maintenance of the magazine, and are liable for such injuries under a charge of the court that if it was a fact that the magazine was exploded by lightning that would constitute no defense to the action if the jury found that the maintenance in that place of the magazine was a nuisance.

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COLLISION AT A RAILROAD CROSSING.—Catherine Fisher Wieland brought an action against the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company for the death of her husband, Frederick G. Wieland, occasioned by a collision with a train on the defendant's railroad near Normansville, Albany County, N. Y. It appeared on the trial that there were no eye witnesses of the accident, which occurred about mid-day on a highway crossing the track nearly at right angles; that the decedent, a careful man and prudent driver, was driving a gentle, old, and slow horse before a milk wagon, and in coming to the crossing could have seen the approaching train at a point from 28 to 30 feet from the track at a distance of from only 135 to 150 feet. This distance the train, which was running from fifty to sixty miles an hour, and was giving no signal of its approach which could be heard at the crossing, would pass over in two seconds, which was less than the time that it would take the decedent to pass over the 28 or 30 feet separating him from the track; so that had he looked when at that distance from the track he could not have seen the train. A judgment on non-suit granted by the court has been reversed by the Third Appellate Division in an opinion by Justice Merwin. The court held that the absence of contributory negligence may be proved by circumstances, and that if different conclusions may be drawn from the circumstances proved the question is one for the jury; also, that in the present case the question whether, in the exercise of reasonable care under the circumstances shown, the decedent ought to have seen or heard the approaching train in time to have avoided the collision, was a question of fact for the jury.

Order for Durant's Arrest Vacated.

The order of the Supreme Court, under which William West Durant was arrested three weeks ago, was vacated by Justice MacLean in the Supreme Court yesterday. Durant was arrested in a suit brought by his sister, Heloise Frethey Rose, in which she demanded that he make an accounting for the property of their father, Dr. Durant, who left an estate supposed to be worth some millions of dollars. Mrs. Rose alleges that her brother got her and her mother to give him power of attorney over the property. She declared that he misrepresented the value of the estate, and that when she demanded her share could not get it from him. Mrs. Rose, in her application for her brother's arrest, averred he was about to go to Europe. Justice MacLean says that the affidavits in the case show that Durant does not intend to leave the jurisdiction of the court.

Mrs. Place Files an Appeal.

Notice of appeal was filed yesterday to the Court of Appeals from the conviction and judgment in the case of Mrs. Martha Place, who is under sentence of death for the murder of her stepdaughter. This appeal acts as a stay of execution of the sentence.

"Time proves all things." It has proved the potency of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT as a Throat and Lung cure.—Adv.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND WAR MEETING
Thursday Eve., Aug. 4. 8 P. M.
Proceeds for the N. Y. Soldiers' and Sailors' Families' Protective Association for the benefit of the wives and families of our soldiers and sailors.
Lieut. HOBSON
Hero of the Merrimac,
WILL PRESIDE.
Addresses will be made by Hon. Wm. McAdoo, formerly Asst. Sec'y of the Navy; Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Minister to Spain; Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, Vice Chairman the American National Red Cross.
MUSIC, WAR SONGS and PATRIOTIC AIRS
BY THE
New York Bank Clerks' Glee Club and 71st REGIMENT BAND.
Tickets, 50c. and $1; stage seats, $2. Now on sale at Box Office and at the principal hotels.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN.
Prices—Boxes, $9; Seats, $1.50, $1.75, 50c.
IMRE KIRALFY'S
Greatest American Naval Show,
OUR NAVAL VICTORIES.
REAL SHIPS ON REAL WATER.
Greatest Production of the Age.

Manhattan Beach.
Swept by Ocean Breezes.
Victor Herbert's 22d Reg't Band Daily, 3:30, 7. Sunday, 3:30, 8.
Pain's Manila & Fireworks Evenings 8 P. M. sharp.
De Wolf Hopper in Beggar Student
Except Sunday, 9 P. M. Mat. Sat. 4 P. M.
Nxt. Wk.—Broadway Theatre Opera Co.
The Highwayman, Original Cast.
Great Water Carnival Tuesday, Aug. 9.

THE COOL CASINO! MAT. SATURDAY! The Glorious Xtrvgnt Xtrvagnza.
YANKEE DOODLE DANDY! 200 People on the Stage!
Roof To-night & Every Night! Rice's Summer Nights! Rice's and the Great Cake Walk!

MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN.
EVENINGS AT 8:15. ADM. 50c.
GRAND POPULAR CONCERTS
By the Met. Permanent Orchestra.
Cold or rainy nights perf. in Concert Hall.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance
25c., 50c. Noon to 11 P. M.
Patrice, Arthur Dunn & Mamie Gilroy, 2 Paolis, Biograph. AIR ALWAYS COOL. Big Bill.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. ADM. 50c.
Music Hall. Burlesque. 9th week, Cook's Tour, Roof Garden— 10 Big Vaudeville Acts.

WORLD IN WAX EDEN MUSEE NEW WAR GROUPS
Orchestral Concerts. CINEMATOGRAPH

THE TURF.

BRIGHTON
RACES Daily at 2:30 P. M.
Rain or Shine. Concert by Lander.
Take any Coney Island route.

Conference of Customs Appraisers.

A conference of United States Local Appraisers will be held in this city, beginning on Aug. 23 and continuing several days. The conference has been ordered by the Treasury Department, with the view of having the appraisers of all the leading ports adopt the same methods in enforcing the collection of duties under the present tariff law. Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Howell, in a letter received by Appraiser Wakeman yesterday, said that the Appraisers would be here from Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, San Francisco, New Orleans, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Portland, Oregon; Buffalo, and Detroit. The conference will be held in Appraiser Wakeman's office.

Engler Yields to Synagogue.

The dispute between the Moses Montefiore Congregation of Orthodox Hebrews, Hoboken, and David Engler is likely to be settled out of court. As was told Saturday, Engler, who had bought the property from the Kerrigan estate, hoisted the synagogue thirty feet into the air by means of jackscrews and props, intending to build a store under it. Trustees of the congregation alleged that Engler had secured the property under an agreement to sell them the plot on which the synagogue stood. Engler has decided to return the synagogue to earth and the Trustees are to pay $2,700 for a lot and a half of ground, which includes the synagogue site.

Episcopal Cornerstone Laying.

The cornerstone of the new Episcopal Church of the Good Shepherd, McDonough Street, between Lewis and Stuyvesant Avenues, Brooklyn, was laid at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon by the rector, the Rev. Andrew F. Underhill, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Henry B. Cornwall, rector emeritus, and other Episcopal clergymen. The new edifice will cost $100,000. It will be built in the English Gothic style of architecture, with a seating capacity of 1,000. The parish was organized in 1870.

Money for the Cancerous Poor.

One dollar was left at THE TIMES office yesterday for Rose Hawthorne Lathrop, in response to her appeal for funds to care for the cancerous poor in the city. Two dollars had been received the day previous.